

THE CARPENTER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME II.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 1882.

NUMBER 1.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

President—Gabriel Edmonston, 719 Twelfth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

First Vice-President—John Ritter, 168 Orchard street, New York.

Second Vice-President—

Third Vice-President—August Oberbeck, 1708 Rosatti street, St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary—P. J. McGuire, P. O. Box 3560, New York.

Trustees—Adam Ackerman, 291 Avenue C, New York; John Pahls, 52 Leonard street, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.; John Reihl, 61 Gerre street, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

NOTICE.

The office of *The Carpenter* and also of the *Brotherhood* is now located in New York. Address P. J. McGuire, Box 3560, New York.

IN MEMORIAM.

FREDERICK SCHEU, aged 32, died December 29, 1881, after a short illness. As Financial Secretary of the Framers Union of New York, he was known to be an honest and efficient officer. Faithful, energetic, and able, he died esteemed by all his fellow workmen and associates.

RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 10th.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| New Orleans, Charter Fee . . . | \$ 5.00 |
| Philadelphia, Cap. Tax, etc. . . | 18.00 |
| Cleveland, " " . . . | 11.92 |
| Rothwell, Boston, Subscription . . | 2.00 |
| Indianapolis, Cap. Tax, etc. . . | 6.30 |
| Washington, " " . . . | 11.76 |
| Chicago, No. 3, " " . . . | 28.90 |
| " " 4, " " . . . | 17.35 |
| Buffalo, " " . . . | 14.00 |
| Kansas City, " " . . . | 4.20 |
| St. Louis (Kline) " " . . . | 6.00 |
| New York, " " . . . | 35.00 |
| Brooklyn, " " . . . | 15.00 |
| Cincinnati, " " . . . | 13.50 |
| Hamilton (Can.) " " . . . | 5.54 |
| Detroit, " " . . . | 2.40 |
| Baltimore, Papers, | 2.00 |
| Kingston (Can.) " " | 2.00 |
| McGindley, Subscription . . . | —50 |
| Hunt, " " | 1.50 |
| Breslin, " " | 3.00 |
| Luebker, " " | —50 |
| Belleville, " " | 4.00 |
| Advertising, | 3.50 |
| Washington (Cooper) | 4.00 |

\$217.87

EXPENSES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Printing | \$ 97.00 |
| Mailing Papers | 5.18 |
| Postage | 4.84 |
| Paper and Envelopes | —65 |
| Telegrams | 1.30 |
| Luebker (paid on loan) | 3.00 |
| " (salary, etc.) | 4.40 |
| Account Book | —40 |
| 7 weeks Salary | 105.00 |

\$221.77

TRADE NOTES.

—Trade in Pittsburgh is dull, but organization is lively, and the Carpenters' Union is growing rapidly.

—The building trade is booming in St. Joseph, Mo.; yet trades unionism among carpenters is entirely flat.

—In Winnipeg, Manitoba Territory, carpenters get \$3.50 per day; the climate is bitter cold and the cost of living very dear.

—At a recent banquet of a Carpenters' Union in London, England, a workman presented statistics showing that the Saturday half-holiday alone caused 2000 more men to find employment in that city.

—The Queene Anne and the Eastlake styles of house furnishings are becoming very unpopular, and the tendency of fashion in that line is toward French art.

—The Executive Committee of Amalgamated Carpenters at one time defined a foreman in our trade to be "a man who never takes his coat off and has the power to hire and discharge." Lately this same body, on appeal of one of the local unions, decided that this interpretation can not apply alike in all cities, hence they concluded to leave the matter to be decided in each branch.

—A school of carpentry has been established in Clark University, Atlanta, Ga. Lessons are given in drawing to scale, making plans, etc., and each student is furnished a bench and tools. This is a remarkable sign of industrial progress in the South.

—Trade in Great Britain in most cities is dull and at best only moderately brisk in a few cities. In Canada work is about equally as active as in the United States. The depression of trade in Great Britain has caused the Amalgamated Carpenters to pay out an unemployed benefit of over \$300,000 the last three years, being more than has been paid for the same purpose in the other 18 years of the society's existence. There are 200,000 carpenters in Great Britain.

—It seems to have been a rule, particularly towards the latter part of the 16th century, to imprison a workman if he had engaged as a first-class workman of a certain standard, and then failed, when tried, to come up to that standard. He was also obliged to pay for all materials spoiled. How many botch carpenters would be breaking stones in jail to-day if such a rule obtained now? On the whole, however, we prefer our present way of doing business, for, after all, it does not take long for a good sharp foreman or "boss" to discover the man who "knows all" but never accomplishes anything.—*Exchange.*

—It was a great triumph for liberty when the last shackle fell from the last slave, and all men owned themselves. It will be a grander triumph for freedom when the last galling fetter is broken from the limbs of industry, and all men can say they own the profits of their own labor.

American Sentry.

BENEFIT OF TRADES UNIONS.

A London correspondent of the New York *Graphic* answers in the affirmative the question, "Do trades unions succeed in raising wages?" He says that looking over the history of trades unions in Great Britain, no impartial observer can doubt for one moment that the masters have been gradually giving way. He cites the case of the baking trade in Glasgow and other Scotch towns, before 1846. In this trade the men were little better than vassals. They lived with their employers in cheerless celibacy. They were locked in their rooms at 9 o'clock at night, but being driven by oppression into union, they raised wages 20 per cent, and improved their condition, and are now a sober and steady class of men. He also cites the case of the General Alliance of Operative House Painters in 1873. They asked for higher wages; the answer was an increase of £8,000 a year. The Amalgamated Society of Tailors the same year shows an increase of £40,000 per annum, while the amount paid in strikes and lock-outs was only a little over £540. Mr. Thos. Brassey's book on "Work and wages" contains several tables showing that wages have increased during past years; he shows this is due to unions, and no better author on the employer's side can be found than he. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has advanced wages to amounts varying from 1s to 4s a week in eighty-nine different towns, while in some of them hours were reduced in proportion, varying from half an hour to nine hours per week. In the great Newcastle engineers strikes the masters admitted the condition of the trade permitted an advance, yet no advance was made till the trade union pressure brought it about. It is true the London Builders' strike cost the men £325,000, but they had their wages raised from 25 shillings to 30 shillings a week. A last great proof of the success of strikes, as given by the writer, is the rapidly increasing number of those who join the unions. In 1859 there were 600,000 members of trade societies in England; in 1870 there were 800,000; in 1874 there were 1,000,000; now it is estimated there are 1,500,000.

FLOORS IN RUSSIA.

A tourist in Russia speaks of the remarkable beauty of the floors there. Woods of the highest tropical grades are used for them. Fir and pine are never employed, as owing to their sticky character they attract and retain dirt and soon become blackened. The mosaic wood floors are particularly to be admired. One in the Summer Palace is composed of tiny squares of ebony, inlaid with mother-of-pearl. In Dantzic and Riga a considerable trade is done by exporting small blocks of oak for parquet floors. In France and Germany there is an active demand for these, but none in England.—*Progress.*

CHIPS.

—The sixteenth annual convention of the Bricklayers National Union will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., on January 9th 1882.

—The prison labor at Little Rock, Ark., was recently let out to a contractor for 25 cents per day.

—Carpenters organize! Join your local union, pay your dues promptly and attend the meetings regularly. Then your condition will be improved.

—A bill has been introduced in the Council of Sydney, Australia, to legalize and regulate trades unions, and to enable them to acquire and hold property as other corporations do.

—S. C. Hunt of Charlestown, Mass., the tireless worker for the enforcement of the Eight Hour law, has been elected to the Massachusetts Legislature.

—The Cabinet makers, the carvers, and the chair makers of London have each their unions, and are making great efforts to arouse their trades in England.

—Nihilists of Russia have expressed sympathy at the death of President Garfield and have entered an energetic protest against the assassination.

—Bills to enforce the Eight Hour law and to create a Bureau of Labor Statistics have been introduced in this session of Congress by Congressman Thompson H. Murch of Maine. Mr. Murch was formerly President of Granite Cutters National Union.

—The French Academy of Social Science in Paris have offered a prize of 5000 francs for the best essay on "The operations of trades unions and strikes." The essay must show the difference in wages between trades in which strikes occurred and *vice versa*.

—A. M. Owens, Grand Treasurer of the Knights of Labor, died of small pox at his home on December 9. The disease was contracted in Pittsburgh, Pa., during his attendance at the Labor Congress. Brother Owens was an earnest, devoted and efficient trades unionist and was one of the hard workers in the cause. His place can not well be filled.

THE PARIS STRIKE.

The carpenters of Paris are bravely struggling on in their strike and have resolved to stand out together against all compromises with the employers. Camden Branch of Amalgamated Carpenters in London have donated fifty dollars to aid the strike.

It is reported that the employers stoutly resist the demands of the men, and are importing foreign workmen to take the vacant places. Over 200 Englishmen are already at work, and Germans, Belgians, Swiss, and Spaniards are contributing their share of men, and it is expected that in a fortnight no less than 2000 foreigners will be working in Paris to the detriment of the home toilers.

So bitter is the feeling that parts of the italists against the strikers will be influenced by an awakening. We to give the men a people before we ing workmen the laws. *Chicago Express*

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office in New York, as second-class matter.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1882.

COOLIE IMPORTATION.

The following address has been issued by the Trades Assembly of San Francisco:

The Amalgamated Trades Unions of this city through their representative body, the Trades Assembly, appointed a Committee to urge upon the representatives from California to Congress the necessity of passing a law restricting Chinese immigration. Senator Miller, in an interview with said Committee, promised to introduce a bill in the United States Senate prohibiting entirely Chinese immigration into the United States, and asked for a hearty co-operation of the various labor organizations, to bring this issue to a successful termination. It is scarcely possible for the people east of the Rocky Mountains to conceive at present the far-reaching consequences of Chinese immigration.

The 250,000 Mongolians now living in the United States are like so many pirates sent over from the Celestial Empire, to gradually undermine our political and social institutions, retard our progressive civilization, annihilate our attained liberties, and counteract the moral and humane influences of our free and independent institutions.

Unlike other immigrants, they come not to build their homes here, or contribute to the welfare of the country; they are sent to rob our soil and people and to take the spoils back to the Flowery Kingdom. Trained to meek obedience by centuries of extreme poverty and semi-starvation, the Chinaman is content to work at any price his master is willing to pay him. The Chinese in California, as far as we have been able to observe them, are scarcely clothed, fed on the poorest kind of food, and live crowded together in the meanest and filthiest dwellings. The so-called China-town of San Francisco is a festering sore and disease-breeding spot in the very heart of our fair city. Here within the narrow limits of six blocks are crowded together from 40 to 50,000 human beings, who rally forth every morning to the various manufacturing establishments, to work the white man's destruction. Are you aware, Cigar-makers of the East, that from 16 to 20,000,000 Cigars, manufactured by Chinamen are sent broadcast over the Union every month? are you aware, Tailors and Clothing manufacturers of the U. S. that from 10 to 15,000 Chinamen are manufacturing clothing of all kinds for less pay than the poorest sewing girl of New York receives? Are you aware, Boot and Shoemakers, that your low rate of compensation is threatened with still further reduction, owing to the manufacture of tens of thousands of articles in your trade every week by means of the cheap coolie labor of the Chinese?

The Chinese are gradually crowding into every possible industry, both as employers and employees; the system under which the latter class are compelled to work, is contrary to all our notions of right and justice, the majority being to poor to pay their passage from China, the money cost of passage paid by the six Companies, located in San Francisco.

San Francisco, through their agents in China. These Companies make a contract with white employers, to furnish men at an agreed price per month; in this contract the Chinese coolie has no voice; he is already bound hand and foot to the Chinese Company, and receives such rate of pay as they choose to give him: the white contractor pays the wages over to the Chinese Company.

Mechanics and workingmen, it is competition of this nature, that we in California have to face, and which will assuredly be the fate of the workmen of other States unless the influx of these Chinese hordes can be stopped: If you are alive to your best interests, then prepare for organized action and bring such a pressure to bear upon your representatives in Congress, that they dare not resist your demands to stop this Coolie immigration immediately.

We will in due time furnish you with the necessary material, in the shape of facts and figures which you can use effectively in the mass meetings and monster demonstrations, which should be held simultaneously with the introduction of the Bill in the Senate by Senator Miller.

The people of California have fought this evil gallantly, but alone cannot effect what we so ardently desire. We need the assistance of every workingman and woman all over the United States to ensure victory. In the meantime let our watchword be "Down with Coolie importation."

By order of the Representative Assembly of Trades and Labor Unions of San Francisco.

THE FRUITS OF MONOPOLY.

Nine hundred and ninety-nine children of the same common father suffer from destitution that the thousandth may revel in superfluities. A thousand cottages shrink into mean-ness and want to swell the dimensions of a single palace. The tables of a thousand families of the industrious poor wastes away into drought and barrenness that one board may be laden with surfeit. — Cobden in *White Slaves of England*.

—It is within the memory of men now living that the human race has learned to make a tool for so simple a process as boring a hole with celerity, certainty and regularity in any and all sorts of material. There are houses still standing with their timbers sound and solid, which were framed and morticed together by the aid of the "pod-auger," which—it may be explained—was simply a gouge or half round chisel with a cross-handle, with which, by much labor and patience the old time carpenters worried a hole through a stick of timber. There are mechanics still able to do a good day's work, who can remember when grey iron or "pot metal," as it was called, was regarded as practically impenetrable by any drill. — *Chatanooga Tradesman*.

—Given the condition that nearly all political power is virtually in one class—whenever that class chooses to take it, and that nearly all the surplus wealth which men desire to possess is in the hands of another class, how long will you be able to avert an explosion? It is an awkward problem—and like a nasty brook, or fence to a man—the longer you look at it, the more it seems. — *Lord Derby*.

WHY WAGES SHOULD NOT BE REDUCED IN WINTER.

In order that the public may see the injustice done to journeymen carpenters I propose to state a few facts, and challenge their denial, by those who reap the benefit from this injustice. Last April the carpenters of Washington organized for the purpose of securing better pay. Wages at that time was \$1.50 to \$2 per day. The outlook for the season encouraged a demand for 25 per cent. advance, which was readily given. The supply of hands was hardly equal to the demand, and a further increase to \$3 per day was agitated and objected to by the more conservative members, on the ground that it was an injustice to the contractors who had already made their contracts for the season, but in lieu thereof we would not submit to a reduction during the short days of winter. Provisions have steadily increased, some as much as 100 per cent., while at the present time the necessity for fuel and warm clothing adds materially to the cost of living.

The spirit of competition between the contractors have led them into the error of striving to see which could come the closest to financial ruin, without accomplishing the fact, in the hope of driving rivals "to the wall." And the result has been the journeyman has been compelled to suffer a reduction of wages on the excuse of not being able to work more than nine hours a day during the winter months. We are not responsible for the seasons or the incompetency of the contractors to figure a profit out of what they do not own labor.

—We work by the day, not by the hour. How many contractors would pay their employes 25 cents per hour for fifteen hours work each day during the long days of summer, knowing it must result in exhaustion and consequent rest, during the working hours? Bone and muscle have a limit.

The journeymen work but 9 months of 26 days each, at \$2.50, which amounts to \$585; 25 cents reduction per day for two months, \$13. The 13-585 is the per cent. of reduction. Carpenters' labor on a building is less than one-tenth. Thus 1-10 of 13-585 equals 1-450, or \$1 in every \$450, which is the amount lost to the contractors in the season's work by the short days.

We are peaceable, law-abiding citizens, determined to use all honorable means to accomplish our ends. The degradation of the working classes throughout Europe was the origin of the societies that now are beyond the control of the heartless tyrants, who have for ages rioted in luxury and licentiousness off the labor of thousands, compelled to live in hovels in want and destitution. Some one suggested some months ago the Breech Clout for working men as a means of reducing expense for clothing and to cheapen labor. We decline this badge of slavery, and suggest the Breech Clout for the genteel paupers that have not the manhood to earn by their own exertions that which they eat. We have inherited a love of freedom from our sires that would dare the devil on his throne before we will submit to degradation and slavery.

G. EDMONSTON.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, 1881.

PROGRESSIVE TRADES UNIONISM.

A great deal is being said of trade unions, *pro* and *con*, by unionist and non-unionist, as to whether the trade combinations are of moral worth, injurious, or beneficial. I would respectfully ask you as well as some of the most able progressive men if it does not seem rather queer that leaders of many years' experience and knowledge of trade-union matters cannot show reasons for just a little move out of the old ruts and groove that trade unions have continually been moving in; and by such a move show to the world their excellence in preparing workingmen and women for a better and higher social position.

It is but just to say that, as a preliminary school, there is nothing better than a trades union for the instilling of certain valid principles among workmen, and the eradication, in some measure, of the prevalent spirit of selfishness; creating, instead, a feeling that the interest of one is the interest of all.

Strikes, as strikes, are of no moral worth to man or union, and generally of little benefit. Employers, knowing this, take advantage of the old trades-union system to drive men on strike, often for hidden or blameable ends, and generally succeed in ultimately making the best of the bargain, hence the necessity of fewer strikes and higher education. I am not a radical anti-striker, but I am opposed to every evening being devoted to discussions tending to strikes. Let arbitration committees do all that work and settle all little disputes between employer and employe, and let the union advance and discuss principles that will inspire confidence in the membership. Let them advance the theory of changing the present system of wage-slavery to co-operative freedom, thereby controlling their just proportion of the wealth, that is now making slaves of us all as wielded in the hands of a few tyrannical monopolists. When this is done, strikes, lock-outs, and "scabs" will become a myth; the worker elevated to his proper sphere, and the moral worth of trades unions settled beyond dispute. Leaders will you make the move? Respectfully yours,

JOHN D. ALLEN.

—Money creates no wealth; it only gathers up and appropriates to its owner wealth produced by labor. The chief value of money is its power over the productions of labor. It is not wealth. Wealth is the accumulated products of labor. Money counts it.

Chicago Express.

—The idea of the Corinthian capital is said to have been derived from a plant called *acanthus*, which has pointed prickly leaves. The story is, that a young girl of Corinth died, and her nurse collected the articles which she had loved, put them in a basket on her grave, and laid a tile on top of it. By chance, the basket was placed on the roots of an *acanthus* plant, and this, sprouting in the spring, partly covered the basket with its leaves, some of which, reaching the tile, turned downwards. An architect named Callimachus, who happened to see it, was struck by its beauty, and thought it would make a fine capital for a column; and by changing it a little, he made the Corinthian capital and column. — *California Architect*.

In a letter to us, S. C. Hunt of Charlestown, Mass., who has done all in his power to induce Congress to enforce the Eight-Hour Law, very properly says: "In the appointment of the House Committee on Education and Labor, the corporations and large employers for the last ten years have monopolized the appointment of the majority of that committee. When in Washington I have noticed that it is only necessary for capitalists, who always have had a voice in making up all legislative committees, to telegraph that a delegation in their interest will be present on such a day at such an hour. The Committee Chairman telegraphs in reply that the committee will be in session to accommodate the delegation. Thus it is that money interests obtain a hearing. With labor interests it is otherwise. Labor measures are put off from day to day and drag along until the close of the session, just before Congressmen return home for re-election. Then, perchance, they are pushed through to the Senate just in time to get left by a dying Congress."

OUR OBJECTS.

The following speech was delivered by G. Edmondston, President of our Brotherhood, at a mass meeting held in Washington, D. C., on the 16th inst.:

Our objects are to arouse the workmen to the necessity of thorough organization for the purpose of the elevation of labor, and for mutual protection against the greed of a small class that claims the right to fix the price of other men's labor, in order that they may sell it again at profit to themselves; and to reach out and help our fellow laborers who are less favored to uplift themselves from the degradation imposed by low wages and long hours.

We desire also to encourage the female toilers who are struggling for an honest living to accomplish their purposes without the loss of dignity or self-respect.

The necessity of organization has never been denied by intelligent workmen, but their failure to connect themselves with a trade union is owing to a spirit of procrastination and a hope that others will do for them what is essential to be done by themselves. That it is our duty to help and combine with all who depend on labor for their support is manifest when we take a broad comprehensive view of our situation and intelligently consider the cause of its depression. The common enemy of labor is well organized, and maneuvering to prevent combination, and to overwhelm small detachments before they can be united. If we scorn the assistance of our natural allies—if our views are narrow, our aims selfish, -we must reasonably expect defeat. But with a firm belief in the justice of our claims—respecting the rights of others while demanding our own, with firmness and moderation in our efforts to elevate our class we are sure of vic-

The law of supply and demand is said to regulate wages, and if that be true than we can undoubtedly increase the demand 20 per cent. by reducing the hours of labor from ten hours per day to eight. This is evident to any one who will give it one moment's thought. But such a movement cannot be accomplished by a single local organization, we must combine with others and keep up the agitation, until we are freed from the degrading position of working long hours for a bare living. Old age will make paupers of us, unless we exert our manhood to shake off this slavery. The demand for cheap labor each year grows stronger, and organized capital is now systematically introducing it from overcrowded Asia and all quarters of the globe. Even the national government in this city has adopted the policy of cheap mechanical labor in giving out contracts to the lowest bidder. If this be right, then why not offer to the lowest bidder the diffrent positions from the heads of departments down to the messenger in the Capitol?

In the former case they want a heap of work for a little money, but in the latter they pay a heap of money for a little work.

Those who create the wealth of the world are the very slaves of those who control the land and other means of productive wealth. Those who make it possible for man to exist at all, who make the earth glad by their labor, are clothed in the meanest garb, fed on the poorest diet, and housed in the basest buildings. Chattel slavery is abolished in the republic, yet a series of systems for the utter enslavement of *all labor* has been instituted instead; and gigantic corporations in accordance with, or in violation of, law, are stretching out their monster claws, and are gathering to themselves the entire surplus product of the people's labor.

We are in the hands and completely at the mercy of "rings" and "cliques," of unscrupulous and avaricious schemers; in fact the whole machinery of government seems designed for no other purpose than that of a systematic plundering of the producers, consigning many of them forever to a life of hopeless drudgery, compelled to huddle together in pestilential tenement rookeries, away from air and sunlight, victims of disease and death; that a comparative few may revel in luxury, abide in palaces, roll in gilded carriages, with liveried lackies in attendance, become millionaires, travel in Europe or purchase legislation or position in the councils of the nation. *Hartford Examiner.*

— The first record we have of the saw-mill is in reference to a mill erected in Germany, on the river Roer, in the fourth century. Beecher, in his "History of Inventions," says that saw-mills were first introduced in Europe in the seventeenth century, but it is authoritatively given that such mills were to be found working in Bavaria in 1337.

—It seems somewhat strange that this country should import lumber, but it is a fact. The total value of lumber exported from Ottawa for the United States for the eleven months ending November 30th was \$2,069,159, an increase of \$87,602 over the same period last year.

Handbook of Useful Tables.—New and enlarged edition. Finch & Apgar, Publishers, Ithaca, N. Y. Price 25 cents.

This book is indispensable to every lumberman and mechanic. It contains tables of board, scantling and plank measure, cubic contents of round timber when squared, contents of square and round timber, logs reduced to inch board measure, and a host of valuable tables.

Southern Manufacturer and Builder,
Published at Louisville, Ky.

An energetic monthly devoted to the manufacturing and building interests of the South and South-West.

*Leffel's construction of Mill Dams and
Bookwalter's Millright and Mechanic,*
Published by James Leffel & Co.,
Springfield, Ohio. Price 50 cents.

A very commendable work full of meaty information for every millwright and mechanic.

The Leffel Mechanical News, published by the same firm, is an instructive journal of milling, engineering, manufacturing and mining. Each issue of the *News* is worth the whole years subscription.

Among our new exchanges worthy of mention are: *The Tradesman*, *Pacific Labor Union*, *Liberty*, *Labor World*, *Industrial Liberator*, *California Architect*, and *Sedalia Call*.

Carpentry and Building.—Published by David Williams, 83 Reade St., New York. Price one dollar per year; published monthly.

We are gratified to see the marks of business success in this admirable publication. With the December number a new cover and sundry improvements were adopted.

Carpenters' Pocket Companion.—Thos. Moloney, Publisher, Jackson, Mich. Price 25 cents.

For the price there is nothing to excel it. Hundreds of tables and rules applicable in the simplest way are contained in this work. Mr. Moloney is also publisher of the *Carpenters and Builders Journal*. A monthly, price 25 cents per year.

Ideas cannot be conquered by material forces. Gladstone and Bright may belie their past; they may coerce a nation and imprison its leaders; they may chain the Irish Prometheus in a living tomb, and deal out, as if unwillingly, a portion of that sacred fire which he won from the gods for a nation's service; but the people will honor the martyr more than the Minister.

"The Light has Spread," and the social revolution has begun. It is a revolution of the brain, not of the barricade; it is a revolution in which radicalism and religion join, and the weapons of their warfare are passive resistance to tyranny, and the ballot for reform. Its soldiers shoot ideas into men, not bullets. It seeks to expand men's brains, not to scatter them. It abhors violence both in a Government and in a people.

The following letter has been sent us by one of the most active workers of the National Eight Hour Committee. It will be remembered that this committee of workingmen did a great service during the last Congress, and it was due to their efforts that a bill for the enforcement of the law was passed in the House, and would have passed the Senate were it not for Senator Withers of West Virginia who killed the bill. The letter reads:

My dear McGuire:

We propose to continue the Eight Hour fight with the *present* administration. We are determined to have that national labor law rigidly enforced or else repealed, and we will also see to it that the extra hours worked—extorted from the employees by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy—shall be paid up every dollar. By the enforcement of the Eight Hour Law we will lead to the general establishment of a shorter day of labor.

From 1873 to April 1881, labor was starved into subjection. But now every skilled and unskilled worker has a little steadier work and can afford to combine to sustain each other. The sooner we can join the local unions to each other in Trades Assemblies, then amalgamate all into a Federation of Labor, the better it will be for the working class. Then workingmen or their representatives will not be obliged to spend their time and earnings, limited as they are, month after month and year after year, begging at the doors of Congress for what is their's by law and by right.

A delegation of mechanics and workmen waited upon the present administration, stated their grievance—the continued nullification of the eight hour law by cabinet officers and heads of departments. The administration then promised the workmen's delegation that their grievances would be investigated and that they would be notified. I can not believe these national officials intend to deliberately insult the intelligence of the wage workers of the United States, by maintaining a studied silence to all our petitions and demands. But this appears to be the case and all that is left us is to apply the remedy when the time arrives."

The contest in which we are engaged is purely a work of education. Votes even are of secondary consequence at this stage to intelligent conversions. The man who is enlightened upon the vital question of the time—the oppression of the producing classes by those who hold dominion over money, over transportation, over invention and over land and labor—becomes a force in the revolution. He will fire others with zeal; he will convert his kinsmen and his neighbors to the truth, and, potent is this truth, that his light may extend to the remotest parts of the land. The political uprising will follow the intellectual awakening. We must educate the people before we can reform the laws. *Chicago Express*

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
OF AMERICA.

TERMS.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, post-paid.

Send all moneys and correspondence to

P. J. MAGUIRE, Secretary.

P. O. Box 3,560, New York.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1882.

THE NEW YEAR.

Another year has gone? What has it brought us? It has brought organization among carpenters. It has witnessed advance after advance in wages wherever we are organized; piece work has been abandoned, the hours of labor shortened, the wife has been taken from the factory and millionaire's washtub and enthroned at home, the child is at school, and the entire condition of the men of our trade has been greatly advanced. And all this is due to the labors of the devoted and earnest men in every city who are making the history of our movement.

Much as we have done the past year, there yet remains more to be accomplished this year. Many cities not organized must be stirred into action, the low paid towns must be advanced, our organization must be perfected, the *Brotherhood* must be strengthened, and *The Carpenter* must be sustained and supported.

With the advent of the new year let each of us make a solemn vow to do his duty in the cause of union! If we wish to have "A Happy New Year" we must make it for ourselves. As workmen let us secure the conditions of happiness. Low wages and long hours must cease. Competition must give way to cooperative unity. And the year that announces the downfall of all wrong to Labor, that emancipates the millions of down-trodden toilers and gives them industrial, as well as political independence, that will be truly the workman's "Happy New Year."

—The conflagration of the Ring Theatre, Vienna, Austria, is a powerful argument against man-trap Theatres and Public Halls. In our own country many of such a character are used nightly, and the lack of commodious and proper exits will yet remind us of the terrors of the Ring Theatre.

—The increase of production during the last twenty years has been from 1,229,139,616 bushels of grain in 1860, to 2,714,602,681 in 1881: with into every a like increase in meats, cotton, dairy, products, fruits, etc. And with this large increase of production, the condition of the farmer like that of every other worker has but very slightly improved. The substance of labor is eaten up by idle and privileged classes.

TRAMPS.

The Manufacturer and Builder of New York raises a howl about "tramps" and says that when there were plenty of apprentices there were no tramps, and goes on to argue that "arbitrary" rules of trades unions prevented employers from hiring apprentices and led to the abandonment of the apprentice system. Hence, it reasons, boys have grown up without trades and have become idle members of society.

For the information of this capitalistic journal we might enter into details and explain how machinery, new industrial appliances, and modern improvements in industry have made apprentices almost unnecessary. The capitalist seeks to buy the cheapest labor and cares not to spend time instructing boys to learn a trade, when even ordinary unskilled labor in most cases with but a few weeks practice can perform the labor required. The rapid industrial development of society and the greed of the bosses have destroyed the apprentice system. Trades unions are not to blame. On the contrary they have always advocated a well-regulated apprentice system. The Pittsburgh Labor Congress demanded uniform apprenticeship and that body spoke in the name of hundreds of thousands of trades unionists.

Another thing: tramps are not the result of having no apprentice system. There is a broader and deeper cause for tramps. They are the result of the system that substitutes a machine in the place of men, throws the men into idleness, and fails to reduce the hours of labor to equalize the conditions.

PIECE WORK.

Wherever workmen in our trade adopt the system of sub-contract or piece work, it has the effect of reducing wages and increasing the hours of labor. Piece work has a tendency to make men selfish and to give to a few who are content to work early and late, a chance to monopolize the trade to the exclusion of better men, who, while recognizing the necessity of industry, are yet unwilling to sacrifice their physical vigor by such abject slavishness to gain. The selfishness and greed that prompt a few to take work are destructive to the best interests of the trade.

Piece work leads to botch-work; where a board should have a dozen nails, only only four or five are driven, badly dressed lumber is put up just as it comes from the mill, work is badly jointed, poorly fitted, and the whole job is rushed through without regard for durability or finish. In the interest of good work we are opposed to piece work.

Under this pernicious system greedy men have underperformed and took work at less rates.—*Lord Derby.*

then worked over time to make up the deficiency. The next step was to employ every one of their sons over eight years of age. And thus it was during the panic, when sub contract was prevalent, men with the combined labor of two sons barely made \$1.50 per day with 14 to 16 hours of severe labor. Instead of upholding their trade union and maintaining wages at a proper standard, men rushed into competition for the work to be done, and made things worse by monopolizing the work. This left others out of work who in turn begged to labor at any price. Piece work intensifies competition among workingmen and degrades them.

As a rule the demand for labor is never much greater than the supply, therefore the necessity of curtailing the supply by limiting or restricting the senseless greedy ones, who rob others of an equal chance to work. The only way to maintain decent wages and to uphold the dignity of our craft is to condemn piece work and oppose it everywhere.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The Pittsburgh Labor Congress has done a grand work. It recognized the status of each and every union, and allowed to each its own special form of organization, and then blended all in one common federation for mutual protection and fraternity of interests.

From 1866 to 1872, the National Labor Union attempted to fulfil this mission. But at that time trades unionism was in embryo in America and was not as well understood as it is to-day. The painful lessons of the panic have since then exercised a salutary influence in teaching the fact, that only through trades and labor organization is it possible to improve the condition of the working class. The National Labor Union was first proposed in 1863 by the Machinists and Blacksmiths, and in 1864 the Iron Moulders endorsed the idea. But it took no practical shape until March 26, 1866, when a preliminary conference was called by the Moulders and the Coach-makers, and was held in New York. On August 20, 1866, the first annual Convention was held in Chicago; the second convention was held in 1867 at Baltimore, in 1868 at New York, and in 1869 at Philadelphia. At first the agitation was confined to trades unionism and eight hours and finally broadened out into political action, and resulted in the Columbus Convention of 1872. The failure of the National Labor Union was due to lack of any financial provision for its support. But the Pittsburgh Congress wisely avoided this error and constructed the machinery and provided for the motive power of a mighty organization. Had the Congress likewise avoided taking sides on the question of tariff vs. free trade it

would have been more to the interest of Labor. The work we have in view is to protect our own labor, and it is not our place to meddle with matters pertaining to the interests of capitalists. Be that as it may, the Congress has united Labor, and for this we thank it. The organization of Labor must not be confined to the interests of one trade or one city alone. We must learn that Labor has a solidarity of interests!

Laboring men and laboring women
Have one glory and one shame,
And what injures any of them,
Hurts all of them the same.

AN INSTRUCTIVE LETTER.

Organization is better than disorganization. Unionism means unity of purpose; and the common welfare of the producing class is that purpose. It means the overthrow of the one-man power in industry, and the recognition of the worker's right to a voice in all industrial affairs which so vitally concern his own welfare. It means the end of fawning submission on the one hand, and haughty assumption on the other. It means the elevation of the character of the working class by giving it a knowledge of the power of organization when founded on intelligent and just principles.

All political economists agree that wages represent only the price of labor, and that labor ranks as merchandise bought by capitalists in the labor market, where it is sold by the working class. They further agree that this price is regulated by supply and demand, in other words, the number of unemployed and idle by their competition fix the wages of the employed. This system is fundamentally wrong for the following reasons:

Labor is not rewarded in proportion to real services rendered or wealth created, but in proportion as the employers, by using the necessities of the unemployed, can force the employed to relinquish all claims to the wealth they create, except a bare pittance given in the shape of wages. The commodity or merchandise character of labor is only another form of slavery, and degrades the laborer by placing him in the same scale with iron, lumber, and commodities whose price is regulated by supply and demand. Therefore all labor reform movements must seek to emancipate labor from its commodity character, by making it its own employer.

But so long as labor must remain a merchandise, trades organization when intelligently directed, may remove certain barriers which stand in the way of the final goal, or which aggravate existing evils. Long hours of labor waste the strength of the laborer, and by making other laborers superfluous, thus create a surplus of labor which by its competition reduces wages. Short hours husband the strength of the laborer, increase the value of his labor and benefit him in the same proportion that long hours are hurtful. The competition of contract prison labor, children's labor, or of races whose standard of living is but little above the animal, have the same effect as long hours. They diminish the value of labor. Against these evils we must array ourselves, and it is the duty of all workingmen to use the power they possess to effect the removal of these and all industrial evils.

JOHN EHMA

STEEL
Broadway.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

—Philadelphia Union No. 8 is at work organizing the German element of our trade in that city. A new union in Camden, N. J., will also be established.

—Cincinnati Union No. 2 is in a flourishing condition, and reports trade very good and wages at \$2.50 per day. It protests against any recognition of the union recently formed in that city.

—Pittsburgh Union proposes to be in a booming condition by next spring. They now have the majority of the best skilled men, and it is their intention to soon send in a large subscription list to THE CARPENTER.

—E. Bland has been elected corresponding secretary of New Orleans Union No. 16; the Union is working splendidly.

—Washington Union No. 1 admitted 92 new members in past five months up to December, and last month admitted a host of members. John W. Howard is Financial Secretary.

—Hamilton, Canada, has joined the Brotherhood and starts out with a good roll of energetic, earnest members. We wish them hearty success, and hope our Canadian brothers in other cities will follow their example.

—Chillicothe, Mo., is taking steps to organize a local union, and the right kind of men have hold of the work.

—Town of Lake, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, has organized a local union and has decided to join the Brotherhood. The union meets at Union Hall, 36th street and Halstead.

—Topeka, Kansas, and San Francisco are underway in the organization of local unions and promise well.

—Cleveland Union No. 11 initiated 28 new members on December 13th, and has a host of application for membership at every meeting. The Treasurer of the Union, Patrick W. Doyle, was robbed on December 26th, of \$177 of the Union's funds; the robbery occurred in the streets and in a very suspicious manner, consequently a committee of the Union and the police officers are unraveling the mystery.

—Belleville, Ill., Union held a mass meeting early last month, which resulted in increasing the membership. Gustav Luebker of St. Louis addressed the meeting and explained the objects of the Brotherhood.

—The Treasurer of the Brotherhood, Fred. Scheu, died in this city on the 29th ult., after a short and painful illness; deceased was 32 years of age, and an active and fearless worker in the labor movement. His funeral took place on the 1st inst., and the remains of our brother were followed to the grave by a number of labor organizations.

—The worst men are not in the penitentiary. The men who make corners of pork and bread, and compel the hungry, starving poor to pay unreasonable prices or starve, just because they have money and can do it, deserve to be in a prison by themselves, so as not to demoralize our common convicts. But if government ignores the great crime, we will and must have an increasing crop of little crimes. If laws are made to shield the big criminals, it is hardly fair to punish the little ones if we do. Extremes will meet. If we let the one to exist we will have the other.

Rev. D. Oglesby

TWO IMPORTANT GEOMETRIC RULES.

No one expects that every building mechanic has studied geometry scientifically. It is however, very useful for him to make himself familiar with those geometrical rules that are repeatedly used in his business. The following are two rules which very often find practical application.

1. From a given point in a straight line to construct a right angle without square.

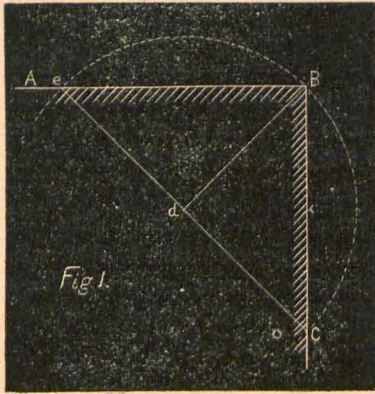


Fig. 1 shows the problem and shows the application. Let the line AB be the boundary of a lot; B the extreme point, from which a right angle is to be constructed. Go now under any angle to the line AB (but it is most convenient to proceed under an angle of as nearly 45 degrees as possible) say 20 feet to point d, place a post there; then go with the 20 foot measure towards A. Where the measure cuts the line AB is point e, place a post there; then extend the line ed 20 feet beyond d, and you get another point C. This point connected with B gives a line which, with AB forms a right angle.

2. Through three given points not in a straight line, to draw a circle.

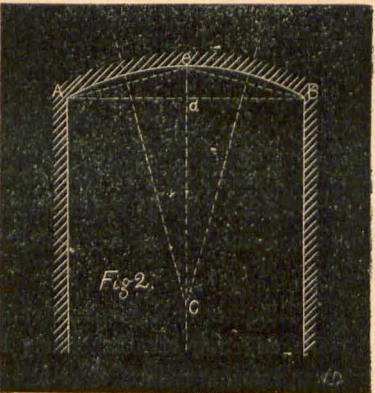


Fig. 2 applies the rule. A, e and B are the given points. Between A and B is a window opening, over which a segment of the height of d is to be stretched. Connect A and B with a straight line, erect on the middle thereof, downward and upward a perpendicular line, and measure from point d the height de off on the upward line. Then connect e with A or B, find the middle of that line and erect again on that a perpendicular line. Where this latter cuts the former the perpendicular line is the centre, C from which with a compass the segment can be easily and correctly constructed.

It is easy to prove mathematically the correctness of these two rules; we shall however abstain from it, as the proof involves a knowledge of other geometric theorems. To know the rules will suffice to most of readers.

—Revolution is a plant whose seed will germinate in any soil solely fertilized by the sweat of continually robbed and continually pauperized labor.—Hartford Examiner.

Der Carpenter.

New York, Januar 1882.

Neujahrsgedanken.

Beim Jahreswechsel pflegt man sich gerne Betrachtungen hinzugeben, in welchen man die Ereignisse des verflossenen Jahres im Geiste an sich vorüberziehen läßt. Bei den angenehmen Erinnerungen verweilt man gerne etwas länger, die unangenehmen oder die bitteren Stunden, die in der Erinnerung im Vorbeigehen auftauchen, sucht man bald wieder loszuwerden; man tröstet sich mit der Zukunft, mit dem neuen Jahre in welchem es besser werden wird und schließt mit kühnen Hoffnungen im Busen seine Neujahrsbetrachtungen, um seinen alten Schlandrian weiterzuleben.

Wir wollen nicht, daß die Leser des "Carpenter" dieses Jahr so leichten Kaufs über diese Frage hinwegkommen sollen; wir verlangen alles Ernstes, daß ein Jeder von ihnen sich heute ernstlich die Frage vorlegt, ob er wirklich für die nächsten Jahre viel zu hoffen hat; ob nicht vereinte Anstrengungen im ganzen Lande gemacht werden müssen, um das Geschäft und somit die Lage der Zimmerleute zu heben; ob nicht die Organisation in einer jeden Weise gehoben, verbessert und vervollständigt werden muß, und schließlich: ob ein Jeder von uns über die Pflichten sich klar ist, die er seiner Organisation und seinen Nebenarbeitern schuldet. Eine jede dieser angeführten Fragen giebt genug Stoff zu einer Neujahrsbetrachtung, und zwar zu einer sehr nützlichen.

Bliden wir jedoch auf das soeben abgeschlossene Jahr zurück! Es war ein Jahr, wie so viele vorher: ein Kampf um die Existenz, wie ihn ein Jeder zu kämpfen hat, welcher bei ehrlicher Arbeit sein Leben fristen muß.

Wir haben gearbeitet, so oft und so viel als wir konnten; wir haben sparsam gelebt, so sparsam, daß wir uns und unseren Familien mitunter Manches entzogen, was zum Lebensunterhalt nöthig war, und rechnen wir heute, am Schlusse des Jahres, nach, was uns geblieben ist — Nichts, gar Nichts, vielleicht noch Schulden obendrein! Wir bauen Häuser, bauen Paläste, in welchen sich reiche Leute im Luxus wälzen; wir sind bei aller unserer Arbeit kaum im Stande, die Miete für eine erbärmliche Wohnung zu erschwingen.

So arbeiteten und so lebten wir seit wir zu arbeiten begannen, und wenn wir am Ende unserer Laufbahn angelangt sind, haben wir kaum genug erübrigt, um uns vor dem Armenhause zu bewahren, müssen unsere Frauen womöglich noch für andere Leute Wäsche waschen lassen, unsere Kinder in die Fabrik schicken und sie ebenso zu hoffnungslosen Lohnslaven heranziehen, wie wir es sind!

Dies sind die richtigen Neujahrsbetrachtungen, welchen sich heute ein jeder Zimmermann hingeben sollte; dies sind Gedanken, die ein Jeder unserer Leser heute haben sollte und wenn er darüber nachgedacht hat, was ist, dann sollte er darüber nachdenken, was sein sollte.

Der Arbeiter, der alle Werthe schafft, die es überhaupt giebt, sollte zum allermindesten keine Noth und keine Entbehrung kennen. Er sollte, wenn er zufällig ein Zimmermann ist, im Sommer so viel verdienen, daß er in der arbeitslosen Zeit genug zum Leben hat, und er sollte, wenn er seine Jugend und sein bestes Mannesalter damit zugebracht hat, um für andere Reichthümer zu erarbeiten, am Abend seiner Lebenslaufbahn vor der Landstraße oder dem Armenhause bewahrt sein. Die alberne Redensart, daß man es durch Fleiß und Sparsamkeit zu Vermögen bringen kann, ist eine Lüge. Die Arbeiterklasse im Großen und Ganzen ist die fleißigste Klasse der Welt, denn sie allein schafft alle vorhandenen Werthe; ist diese Klasse gleich die ärmste Klasse in der Welt.

O! Ihr heuchlerischen Pharisäer, die ihr uns solche falsche Lehren lehrt, Ihr seid erkannt, euren Schwindel glauben wir nicht länger!

Wir wissen, daß wir Lohnarbeiter bleiben müssen, weil wir kein Capital haben, um etwas anderes zu werden und uns auch kein Capital ersparen können, weil das, was wir verdienen, kaum zum Leben ausreicht. Da wir nun bestimmt wissen, daß wir einmal dazu verdammt sind, Lohnslaven bleiben zu müssen, muß unsere ganze Aufmerksamkeit und unser Streben darauf gerichtet sein, dieses Slaventhum uns so erträglich und so angenehm zu machen, als wir es nur im Stande sind. Aus diesem Grunde müssen wir treu zu unserer Union halten und alles in unserer Macht aufbieten, um dieselbe zu stärken und zu befestigen, damit wir durch unsere Organisation unsere Lage verbessern und einer Pflicht genügen, die wir unseren Frauen und unseren Kindern schulden.

Dies sei die Neujahrsbetrachtung eines jeden Zimmermannes und damit Prosit Neujahr!

Das Geheimnis des Erfolgs.

Wodurch sind die Gewerkschaften in England so erfolgreich geworden? Welches ist das Geheimnis, wodurch sie ihre Gesamtzahl von Mitgliedern auf anderthalb bis zwei Millionen gebracht und seit Jahrzehnten eine Stimme haben bei Festsetzung ihrer Arbeitsvergütung, welche ebenso mächtig ist als die der Arbeitgeber?

Ach, es ist kein Geheimnis, obwohl es in Amerika völlig unbekannt zu sein scheint, oder doch weit weniger bekannt, als es zu sein verdient. Sie haben, um es kurz heraus zu sagen, immer auf volle Gewerkschaftskassen gehalten, und sie haben zu diesem Zwecke sich hoch genug besteuert und ihre Kassen gut verwaltet. Das ist das ganze Geheimnis, welches unsere Gewerkschaftler erst noch zu lernen haben. Wie kann man das Kapital bekämpfen und besiegen wollen, wenn man selbst gar nichts von Kapital an Hand hat?

Das war von vornherein schon deswegen ein gutes Kampfmittel, weil es die Mitglieder einer jeden von den Gewerkschaften fester unter einander verband. Das in die Kasse eingezahlte Geld, auf dessen Wohlthaten jeder einen gleichen Anspruch hatte, fesselte sie an die Gewerkschaft. Um diese Wohlthaten nicht zu verlieren, zahlten sie pünktlich ihre Beiträge, ließen es eher an jeder andern Ausgabe fehlen, als an der für die Gewerkschaft, damit sie nicht wegen Rückständen ausgeschlossen würden. Eben weil die Beiträge hoch waren, weil jeder viel in die gemeinsame Kasse geliefert hatte, wollte er diese seine Ersparnisse nicht verlieren. Bei kleineren Beiträgen wäre es jedem leichter geworden, aus der Gewerkschaft auszuscheiden, wenn ihm darin etwas nicht gefiel.

Aber wichtiger noch war es, daß diese volle Kasse, welche auch Zinsen trug, den Gewerkschaften erlaubte, einen Ausstand lange auszuhalten, also leichter siegreich durchzuführen. Die Arbeitgeber wußten, daß die Gewerkschaft, zumal sie von andern unterstützt wurde, einen langen Ausstand bestehen konnte, und wenn es irgend möglich schien, vermieden sie es, die Arbeiter zum Strike zu treiben, und gaben nach, indem sie mit geringerem Reingewinn sich begnügten. Sie kamen williger den Arbeitern mittels Schiedsgerichten und Privat-Vermittlungen entgegen. Die Gewerkschaften brauchten nicht mehr zu "streiken", sie konnten die Ausgaben dafür sparen und zu Zwecken gegenseitiger Unterstützung gebrauchen. Sie stifteten besondere Krankenkassen und Sterbekassen und Rassen, um außer Noth gerathene Genossen zu unterstützen, ihren Unterkommen oder Beihilfe zur Verhinderung zu verschaffen. Und die gegenseitige Unterstützung zog neue Mitglieder an und hielt die alten fest.

THE

Broth

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

smittel, um ihre Gewerkschaft immer weiter auszubreiten, national und international zu machen und am Ende auch einen gesetzgeberischen Einfluß auf das Parlament auszuüben.

Wenn sie aber einmal streiken mußten, so gewannen sie leichter den Sieg, weil sie es lange aushalten konnten, und der Sieg brachte ihnen so großen Gewinn, daß sie bald wieder ihre ausgedünnte Kasse anfüllen konnten. Ja selbst wenn sie unterlagen, hatten sie dem Arbeitgeber soviel Schaden gethan, daß er es auf lange hinaus nicht mehr wagte, die Löhne herabzusetzen und dadurch zu einem neuen Strike herauszufordern. Sie hatten dennoch beim Auslande gewonnen, weil sie freie Zeit bekamen, während ihr nothdürftiger Unterhalt gesichert war, und in dieser Freizeit ihre Gesundheit pflegen, lesen und studiren. Sie hand dabei vielleicht noch kleine Nebenverdienste finden konnten. Sie blieben auch nach einer Niederlage mehr freie Männer und trotzten auf ihre Mannheit, weil sie so wenig ausgehalten und dem Arbeitgeber keine empfindliche Lehre beigebracht hatten. Mit kleinen Beiträgen läßt sich das Alles nicht sicher und auf die Dauer erreichen. Laßt uns große Widerstandskassen gründen!

Versammlungsbericht.

Bellville, Ill., 18. Dez. 1881.

Am letzten Sonntage hielten wir eine öffentliche Bauarbeiter-Versammlung in unserer Vereinshalle ab, welche ziemlich gut besucht war. Herr Gustav Eubler aus St. Louis hielt einen zweistündigen Vortrag über den Zweck und die Organisation der Bruderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauhandwerker und erklärte dann die auf dem Pittsburger Trade-Union-Congress angenommene Plattform. Derselbe wurde während seiner Rede sehr oft von Beifall unterbrochen und jeder Anwesende gab nach Schluß der Versammlung seine Zufriedenheit mit dem Vortrage zu erkennen. Ich hatte hiermit im Namen des Vereins Herrn Eubler unsern besten Dank ab für sein Bemühen, die Sache der Arbeiter zu verfeinern.

W. Thoma.

Der letzte Gewerkschafts-Congress in Pittsburg.

Die Organisation der Arbeiter zu einer starken Armee, welche gerüstet ist, den Uebergriffen der Kapitalisten entgegenzutreten zu können, ist von der größten Nothwendigkeit. Der letzte Congress in Pittsburg hat eine solche Organisation entworfen. Den Trades-Union-Leuten selbst liegt die Aufgabe ob, dieselbe ernstlich zu befördern und lebensfähig zu machen. Die Geschichte der amerikanischen Arbeiter-Conventionen und Congressen zeigt uns, daß die meisten derselben spurlos verhallt sind. In der Versammlung hatte man ein großes Wort, man nahm eine ganze Reihe ellenlanger Resolutionen an und glaubte nun eine Heidenarbeit gethan zu haben. Um die Durchführung solcher Beschlüsse kümmerten sich die Delegaten später wenig. Bei den meisten derselben war ihre Person die Hauptsache und das Wort oder das Prinzip die Nebensache.

Weil nun jeder seinen eigenen Vortheil im Auge hatte und Niemand das Interesse der gesammten Arbeiterklasse, so war es sehr natürlich, daß die Versammlungen resultatlos verliefen. Der letzte Congress scheint hier eine rühmliche Ausnahme zu machen, indem das Interesse der Gesamtheit mehr im Vordergrund war. Freilich hatten die Schützlinge die Majorität und die Partei der Labor Tribuns in Pittsburg kontrollirte das Ganze, aber ihr Privatinteresse konnte dem Ganzen nicht so sehr schaden, indem die auswärtigen Delegaten mehr selbstständig auftraten.

lassen, ist aus den verschiedenen Plattformen anderer Arbeiterorganisationen zusammengefasst und charakterisirt den Geist der Convention. Sie ist sehr zahn und hint der Jetztzeit nach und beweist, wie wenig Aufklärung die englische Arbeiterpresse unter die Arbeiter verbreitet hat.

Unsere Aufgabe ist es, Fühlung mit den amerikanischen Organisationen zu behalten und sie so nach und nach zur Erkennung ihrer Klassenlage zu bringen. Denn bevor ein klares, festes Princip die Massen durchdringt, ist an eine fühlbare Macht der Arbeiterklasse dieses Landes nicht zu denken. Wir acceptiren die Plattform, werden dieselbe aber einer Kritik unterziehen.

Wichtiger als die Plattform ist augenblicklich die Organisation. Die hiesigen Arbeiter sind in vier weiß wie viele kleine Unions zerstreut. Hierdurch sind sie machtlos und die Personenreiterei und der Präbendententzettel richtet alle Jahre mehr Unheil und Zersplitterung in den Vereinen an als die ganze Kapitalistenklasse. Waren doch in unserer Convention in Chicago fast ein halbes Duzend Delegaten, die durchaus Präsident werden wollten. Kleine Unions können leicht durch solche Leute ganz ruiniert werden. Je größer und umfangreicher eine Organisation ist, je weniger können solche Leute schaden. In Pittsburg hat man nun ein Committee gewählt, in dessen Händen sich die Macht aller Trades-Unions des Landes concentrirt. Dasselbe hat die Aufgabe, daß die Beschlüsse der Convention ausgeführt und zur Geltung kommen. Einige Jahre Praxis werden schon den richtigen Weg zeigen, welchen die Gewerkschaften zu gehen haben. Die ersten Schritte zur Machtentfaltung der Gewerkschaften dieses Landes sind gethan und wir rufen dem neuwählten Committee ein herzliches Glück auf! zu.

Wir geben im Nachstehenden die vom Pittsburger Labor-Congress angenommene

Prinzipien-Erklärung.

1. Daß eine Unterdrückung der Arbeit durch das Kapital besteht, und daß die Arbeiter sich zur Selbstvertheidigung verbinden sollen, denn „Eintracht macht stark“.
2. Daß alle Arbeiter- oder Gewerkschafts-Organisationen auf Gleichheit, ebenso viel Anspruch haben, wie andere Gesellschaften, und daß Gesetze erlassen werden sollten, um denselben die Incorporation zu ermöglichen.
3. Schulzwang.
4. Daß es verboten sein sollte, Kinder unter 14 Jahren bei der Arbeit anzustellen, unter Geldstrafe und Gefängnißhaft.
5. Daß die Nothwendigkeit verlange, daß Gesetze in Bezug gleichmäßiger Erziehung der Lehrlinge durch das ganze Land erlassen werden, um in Zukunft zuverlässige Arbeiter zu haben.
6. Daß das nationale Achtstundengesetz für Arbeiter eingeführt werde.
7. Strahlungs- oder Zuchtshausarbeit sei verpönt als eine Art Sklaverei, welche den ehrbaren Fabrikanten demoralisiren und Alle, Arbeitgeber wie Arbeiter, degradiren.
8. Gegen das „Storeordre-System“, durch welches Arbeiter mit Waaren bezahlt werden, für welche hohe Preise berechnet werden, statt mit barem Gelde ehrlich verdienten Lohn zu bezahlen.
9. Daß Gesetze erlassen werden, um den Arbeitern ihre Löhne zu sichern, ehe die Contractor ihre Forderungen auf Gebäude erhalten, welche durch Arbeit hergestellt werden.
10. Für Widerruf aller Gesetze, welche Arbeitervereine, die sich zu ihrer Selbstvertheidigung organisierten, Verhöhnungen nennen.
11. Für Errichtung eines Bureaus für Arbeiterstatistik durch die Ver. Staaten-Regierung.
12. Daß Landkontrakte an Eisenbahnen, die ihre Verpflichtungen nicht erfüllen, für null und nichtig erklärt werden sollen, und das Land soll an die Regierung für wirkliche Ansiedler zurück-erstattet werden.
13. Das Verbot gegen Importirung von ausländischer Arbeit unter Kontrakten.
14. Empfehlung an alle Arbeitervereine, einen freien Gebrauch von ihren Stimmen bei den Wahlen zu machen, um die Wahl fähiger Repräsentanten in der Legislatur zu sichern.

Eine Resolution, daß die Regierung alle Eisenbahn- und Telegraphenlinien kontrolliren solle, fand heftigen Widerstand und wurde endlich durch den Präsidenten Jarret als nicht zur Verhandlung im Congress gehörig zurückgezogen.

Resolution verursachte eine heftige Debatte, wurde aber zuletzt genehmigt.

Der Strike in Paris.

Die Zimmerleute in Paris kämpfen entschlossen weiter und sind entschlossen, nicht nachzugeben und keinen Compromiß mit ihren Arbeitgebern einzugehen. Der Camdener Zweig der Amalgamated Carpenters hat \$50 zur Unterstützung der Ausstehenden beigegeben.

Es wird berichtet, daß die Arbeitgeber ebenso hartnäckig sind und auswärtige Arbeiter importiren, um die Stellen der Ausständigen zu besetzen.

Mehr als 200 Engländer sind bereits in Arbeit und Deutsche, Belgier, Schweizer und Spanier bieten sich an, so daß innerhalb 2 Wochen an die 2000 Ausländer den Ausständigen in Paris das Brod vom Munde genommen haben werden. Der Haß der Bosse gegen ihre Arbeiter geht so weit, daß sie es ihnen unmöglich zu machen suchen, anderswo Arbeit finden zu können. Gerade wie bei uns!

Allerlei Spähne.

Die 16. National-Convention der „Bridlayer-National-Union“ wird am 9. Januar in Buffalo, N. Y., abgehalten werden.

Die Arbeitskraft im Gefängniß zu Little Rock, Ark., wurde kürzlich zu 25 Cts. pro Gefangenen vermietet. Damit müßt Ihr, freie Arbeiter, konkurriren!

In der Gesetzgebung von Sydney, Australien, wurde eine Bill eingebracht, nach welcher Gewerkschaften gesetzlich anerkannt werden und ihnen gestattet wird, Eigenthum zu erwerben. Bei uns im freien Amerika ist man noch nicht so weit.

S. C. Hunt, der unermüdlige Kämpfer für die Einführung des 8stündigen Arbeitstages, wurde in die Legislatur von Massachusetts erwählt.

Tischler, Holzbildhauer und Stuhlmacher in London besitzen ihre eigenen Unions und machen große Anstrengungen, die anderen Gewerke ebenfalls zu organisiren.

Die Nihilisten in Rußland haben ihre Sympathie anlässlich der Ermordung des Präsidenten Garfield erklärt. Dies beweist, daß sie ächte Republikaner sind.

Gesetzesvorlagen zur Ausführung des Achtstundengesetzes und zur Errichtung eines statistischen Arbeiterbureaus wurden von den Congressmitgliedern Thompson und Murch aus Maine eingebracht. Murch war ehemals Mitglied der Granitbrecher-Union.

Die französische Akademie für Sozialwissenschaften hat einen Preis von 5000 Francs für die beste Abhandlung über Gewerkschaften und Strikes ausgesetzt. Diese Abhandlung muß den Unterschied der Löhne in Gewerkschaften, die gestrikt, und in solchen, die nicht gestrikt haben, nachweisen.

A. M. Owens, der Großschätzmeister der „Knights of Labor“, starb am 9. Dez. an den Blattern. Die Krankheit besiel ihn in Pittsburg während des Arbeiter-Congresses. Owens war ein ehrlicher und rechtschaffener Vorkämpfer in Gewerkschaften; sein Posten ist nicht so leicht wieder zu besetzen.

Gewerkschafts-Notizen.

In Pittsburg ist das Geschäft flau, die Organisation steht jedoch gut. Die Carpenters Union nimmt an Mitgliedern zu.

In St. Joseph, Mo., blüht das Baugeschäft. Die Zimmerleute jedoch denken noch zu wenig an's Organisiren und das ist schlimm.

In Minnepeg, Manitoba Territorium, erhalten Zimmerleute \$3.50 per Tag. Starker Frost herrscht jedoch und die Lebensmittel sind unerschwinglich theuer.

Bei einem kürzlich in London von der Carpenters Union abgehaltenen Bankett wies ein Mitglied durch statistische Zahlen nach, daß die Einführung des Samstag-Halbsfertages in London allein 2000 Leuten mehr Arbeit sicherte.

Das Executiv-Comite der Amalgamated Carpenter definierte einstmals den Begriff Vormann als einen, „der nie seinen Rock auszieht und der das Recht hat, Leute anzustellen und zu entlassen.“ Kürzlich entschied dieselbe Körperschaft auf Appellation einer Local-Union jedoch, daß diese Begriffsauslegung nicht an jedem Orte anwendbar ist, weshalb eine jede Local-Union selbst diese Frage nach Gutdünken entscheiden kann.

Die Clark Universität in Atlanta, Ga., hat eine Zimmermannsschule gegründet, in welcher Unterricht im Planzeichnen und praktischer Zimmermannsarbeit erteilt wird. Jeder Schüler erhält eine Bank und das nöthige Werkzeug. Dies beweist industriellen Fortschritt im Süden.

Das Geschäft in England ist sehr flau. In Canada ist es wie in den Ver. Staaten. Die Geschäftslauheit in England hatte zur Folge, daß die Amalgamated Carpenters an \$300,000 an Unterstützungen arbeitsloser Mitglieder ausbezahlen mußte. Dieser Beitrag ist höher als die Unterstützung, die seit 18 Jahren, seit Bestand der Verbindung bezahlt worden ist. In England giebt es 200,000 Zimmerleute.

Gegen Ende des 16. Jahrhunderts war es Regel, einen Arbeiter in's Gefängniß zu sperren, wenn er vorgab, mehr leisten zu können, als er in Wirklichkeit leisten konnte. Außerdem mußte er noch für etwaiges verdorbenes Material bezahlen. Wie viele unserer Bosse müßten heute im Gefängniß Steine klopfen, wenn wir dieses Gesetz noch hätten? Doch trotz alledem ziehen wir unsern heutigen Zustand vor. Ein guter Vormann oder Bosz entdeckt die Leute, alles können, aber wenig verstehen, doch sehr bald.

Den Brüdern die traurige Nachricht das der Schatzmeister der Bruderschaft

Friedrich Scheu,

am Donnerstag, den 29. Dezember 1881, gestorben ist.

Der Verstorbene war einer der ältesten Mitglieder der New Yorker Union der Zimmerleute; die Union verliert in ihm einen ihres besten, fähigsten Beamten, welcher jeder Zeit begierig reit war, alles zu thun, was der Union von Nutzen war. Er hat sich bei seinen Rathen ein bleibendes Andenken gesichert.

Stückarbeit.

Der größte Uebel in unserem Geschäft wohl ohne Zweifel die Contraktarbeit. Uebel ist so weit eingerissen, daß jeder Meister, wo er nur eben kann, die Arbeit in Contrakt gibt, und diejenigen Meister, welche wirklich nicht wollten, müssen eben so vorgehen, um mit den Anderen konkurrieren zu können.

Und was sind die Folgen dieser Contraktarbeit? Gerade dasjenige, was wir durch unsere Organisation bekämpfen wollen! Längere Arbeitszeit und niedriger Lohn! Die Hauptursache bei Uebernahme von Contraktarbeit mag wohl bei Manchem sein, daß er mehr selbstständig dabei ist. Dieses Unabhängigkeitsgefühl an und für sich ist sicher nicht zu tadeln, sobald es jedoch, wie in diesem Falle, das Interesse des ganzen Gewerkes schädigt, ist es unbedingt verdammt.

Schon bei Festsetzung des Contraktlohnes nimmt der Meister einen geringeren Lohn an, denn er will doch auch noch etwas verdienen. Die Arbeiter bieten sich gegenständig auch noch etwas herunter und um dann doch noch einen anständigen Lohn zu erzielen, wird übergearbeitet. Daß eben durch diese Ueberarbeit der Lohn immer mehr heruntergedrückt wird, indem dadurch so viel weniger Arbeitskraft gebraucht wird und die Nachfrage nach Arbeit größer wird, ist schon an dieser Stelle so oft ausgeführt worden, daß es nicht mehr wiederholt zu werden braucht.

Mögen deshalb alle Unions, wenn sie die Lohnverhältnisse für kommenden Frühjahr in Berathung ziehen, auch die Contraktarbeit mit ins Auge fassen und wo möglich ganz abzuschaffen suchen.

Verbands-Notizen.

Die Philadelphier Union No. 8 ist im Begriffe, das deutsche Element in unserem Gewerke zu organisiren. Auch wird eine neue Union in Camden gegründet.

Cincinnati Union No. 2 ist in blühendem Zustande, berichtet das Geschäft prosperirend und die Löhne zu \$2.50 pro Tag. Die Union protestirt gegen die Anerkennung der kürzlich neu gegründeten Union.

Die Pittsburger Union berichtet bis nächsten Frühjahr die Organisation vollständig zu haben. Die Union zählt besten Arbeiter zu ihren Mitgliedern und beabsichtigt binnen Kurzem eine bedeutende Abonnentenliste einzufenden.

E. Bland wurde zum corresp. Sekretär der Union No. 16 in New Orleans erwählt. Die Union arbeitet vorzüglich.

Washington Union No. 1 nahm in den letzten 5 Monaten 92 neue Mitglieder auf. John W. Howard ist Finanz-Sekretär dieser Union.

Hamilton in Canada hat sich dem Bande angeschlossen. Wir wünschen herzlichsten Erfolg und hoffen, daß die Städte Canada's ihrem Beispiele folgen werden.

Chillicothe, Mo., macht Anstrengungen zur Gründung einer Lokal-Union. Es baselbst die richtigen Männer an gestellt.

Town of Lake, Ill., eine Vorstadt von Chicago, organisierte eine Lokal-Union und beschloß, dem Verbands beizutreten. Die Union versammelt sich in Union Hall, 36. und Halstead Str.

Cleveland Union Nr. 11 führte am 13. Dezember 28 neue Mitglieder ein. Viele haben sich außerdem zur Aufnahme gemeldet. Der Schatzmeister dieser Union, Patrick W. Doyle, wurde am 26. Dezbr. um \$177 Uniongelber auf offener Straße beraubt. Die Polizei ist bemüht, den Räubern auf die Spur zu kommen.

Bellefonte, Ill., hielt im letzten Monat eine Massenversammlung ab, in welcher Kamerad Ruebeler sprach. Mehrere neue Mitglieder wurden gewonnen.

In New York starb am 29. Dezember Friedrich Scheu, der Schatzmeister der National Union, im Alter von 32 Jahren. Unsere New Yorker Kameraden gaben ihm das letzte Geleite. Scheu war ein braver Kamerad und hat der Union viele gute Dienste geleistet. Ehre seinem Andenken.

An die Mitglieder der Bruderschaft der Zimmerleute und Schreiner von Amerika.

Durch verschiedene zusammenwirkende Umstände war es bisher nicht möglich, daß der Wohnsitz des Sekretärs McGuire und der mit seinem Amte verbundene Verlag des „Carpenter“, wie es auf der Convention beschlossen, nach dem Sitze der Executive nach New York verlegt wurde. Hierdurch konnte nun ein richtiges Zusammenwirken dieses Körpers, wie es eigentlich sein sollte, nicht erzielt werden und ist deshalb vielleicht Manches nicht so geschehen in der Bruderschaft, wie es geschehen sollte. Da aber jetzt diesem Uebelstande abgeholfen ist, und der Sekretär jetzt seinen ständigen Wohnsitz in New York hat, so wollen wir hoffen, daß die Bruderschaft jetzt auch wirklich zu dem wird, was sie sein soll, eine Vereinigung aller Zimmerleute und Schreiner von Amerika. Um dieses zu erreichen, ist es aber nun auch unbedingt nöthig, daß jede zur Bruderschaft gehörende Union ihre Pflicht voll und ganz erfüllt.

Vor allen Dingen müssen die auf der Convention für ihre speziellen Bezirke erwählten Agitatoren ihre Thätigkeit energisch entfalten. Sie müssen alle in ihrem Bezirke bestehenden Unions zur Bruderschaft herbeizuziehen suchen, und es stehen doch genug triftige Gründe zur Hand, welche, wenn richtig dargelegt, keine ihrer Wirkungen verfehlen können. Dieselben Gründe, welche uns gelehrt haben, einzusehen, daß eine Vereinigung der verschiedenen Unions unserer Branche in ganz Amerika unbedingt erforderlich ist, um unsere Lage auf die Dauer aufzubessern, muß Jedem, welcher die Kämpfe der einzelnen Unions verfolgt hat, unbedingt einleuchten.

Natürlich ist es vor allen Dingen nöthig, daß die einzelnen Unions durch eine richtig angewendete Agitation, alle Arbeitskollegen zu ihren Unions heranzuziehen suchen. Dieses ist zu erreichen durch immer zu wiederholende öffentliche Agitations-Versammlungen, in welchen durch passende Redner — und diese sollten wo möglich immer Gewerkschaftsmitglieder sein — der

Zweck der Union dargelegt wird, denn ein Gewerkschaftsmitglied, wenn er auch sonst kein großer Redner ist, kann aus Erfahrung sprechen; er kann Selbsterlebtes mittheilen, und dieses macht durchschnittlich mehr Eindruck auf die Zuhörer, als wenn noch so schön von einem nicht Betheiligten über Prinzipien gesprochen wird. Diese Agitations-Versammlungen müssen fortgesetzt werden, wenn auch kein augenblicklicher Erfolg erzielt wird, die Kollegen werden doch mit der Zeit zum Nachdenken gezwungen, und sobald sie einmal nachdenken, werden sie sich unbedingt ihrer Union anschließen müssen. Selbst für die Mitglieder der Union schaden die öffentlichen Agitations-Versammlungen nichts. In den Geschäfts-Sitzungen ist größtentheils sehr wenig Zeit vorhanden, um die Zwecke der Union auseinanderzulegen und zu debattiren, es müssen da natürlich zu allererst die Geschäfte abgewickelt werden, und wie manches sonst ganz gutes Mitglied kann eine Belehrung in dieser Hinsicht noch sehr nöthig brauchen, es ist dieses besonders der Fall bei sehr starken Unions, welche die Majorität in ihren Bezirken haben und dadurch vielleicht Manchen in ihrer Mitte haben, welcher nicht so ganz freiwillig zur Union gekommen ist.

Wenn jede Union in dieser Art und Weise thätig arbeitet und auch sonst ihre übernommenen Pflichten voll und ganz erfüllt, so hoffen wir auf unserer nächsten Convention mit Zufriedenheit auf unsere Arbeit zurückblicken zu können und unserem Ziele, alle Zimmerleute und Schreiner von ganz Amerika zu vereinigen, einen guten Schritt näher gerückt zu sein.

Das Executiv-Comite fordert alle zur Bruderschaft gehörenden Unions auf, ihre fälligen Taxen so bald wie möglich einzuschicken zu wollen, da die Kasse ganz erschöpft ist und noch viele Ausgaben zu machen sind.

Nach Herausgabe dieses „Carpenter“ wird das Executiv-Comite, sobald die nöthigen Mittel dazu vorhanden sind, die deutsche Constitution sowie die Charters und Karten dem Druck übergeben, worüber im nächsten „Carpenter“ berichtet wird; die einzelnen Unions sind deshalb aufgefordert, den Sekretär zu benachrichtigen, wie viele deutsche Constitutionen sie wünschen.

Correspondenzen.

Washington, D. C.

Der Geschäftsstand ist mittelmäßig. Löhne unverändert. Zwei Firmen haben die Löhne auf \$2.25 reduziert. Es sind gute Aussichten für das Frühjahr vorhanden. Unsere Versammlungen sind gut besucht. Das Interesse an unserer Zeitung nimmt zu.

S. B. Cooper.

Baltimore, Md.

Das Geschäft war hier bis zum Ausbruch des Winters gut. Mehrere Boffe haben die Löhne reduziert. Unsere Union ist im Wachsen und zählt nahezu 300 Mitglieder.

Geo. Wooden.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Die Union ist inaggradiert begriffen.

Löhne von \$2.00 bis \$2.50 pro Tag, kann genug, den Lebensunterhalt zu bestreiten. In unserer nächsten Versammlung ist Beamtenwahl.

J. R. White side.

Hamilton, Canada.

Trotz des gewaltigen Aufschwunges, welchen die Union Anfangs nahm, sind nur noch Wenige beigetreten, doch hoffen wir, daß mit der Zeit eine gute Organisation erzielt wird. Wir versammeln uns an jedem 3. Montag in der Bridlayers Hall in King Str. Die Amalgamated Union wirkt harmonisch mit unserer Union. Löhne sind \$1.75 bis \$2.00. W. B. Weston.

Chicago, Ill.

Gemeinschaftlich mit einem Committee der Amalgamated Union sandten wir ein Committee zum Mayor, um gegen das Stehlen unseres Werkzeuges Schutz zu erlangen. Wir erhielten keinen zufriedenstellenden Bescheid. Ja, wenn es die Diamanten eines Reichen wären, da wäre die Polizei thätiger.

L. E. Pale.

San Francisco, Cal.

Das Gewerke ist hier noch unorganisiert und es werden jetzt Anstrengungen gemacht eine Organisation zu erzielen. Die Boffe sind ebenso demoralisirt als es die Arbeiter sind. Hoffen wir das Beste für die Zukunft.

E. D.

DEPENDENCE OF CAPITAL.

To show the utter hopelessness and dependence of the capital class, let us suppose that the wage-workers for a time desert every manufactory, mine, and railroad in the whole nation. Let these capitalists try their skill at running engines, weaving cloth, digging coal, and other occupations. Where would their „dividends“ be? How much wages would they earn at the prices they now pay for labor?

But take away every capitalist and stockholder, and call in the wage-workers, and production runs smoothly at once, and wealth would fill the land.

J. F. Bray

THE EXILED SOVEREIGN.

In an able manner the Chicago Express says: „All wealth results from labor. Wealth is only susceptible of four divisions—profit, interest, rent and wages. The first three divisions are illegitimate in their nature, and the last one is an alien from its true dignity, a wanderer from its natal palace, a vagabond in disguise, and roaming the world under a false name.“

Wages is that apportionment awarded the laborer after that triune thief, profit, interest, and rent, have deducted their aggregate stealage under the cover of an unjust law whose makers thrive by the iniquity. In other words, wages are the leavings, small, inefficient, precarious and trifling, which these immense thieves, profit, interest and rent, give for the bare subsistence of their exiled sovereign and creator, labor. These three thieves have united themselves in a combination of such strength that they hold the entire world in their coils. In their united form they are themselves capital. For ages, as far back as history extends, they have plundered the producer, and the producer never once questioned their right.“

LABOR'S NINETY AND NINE.

BY S. M. SMITH.

There are ninety and nine who live and die
In want and hunger and cold,
That one may revel in luxury
And be lapped in its silken fold:
The ninety and nine in hovels bare—
The one in a palace with riches rare.

They toil in the fields, the ninety and nine
For the fruits of our mother earth,
They dig and delve in the dusky mine
And bring its hid treasures forth,
But the wealth released by their sturdy blows,
To the hands of one forever flows.

From the sweat of their brows the desert
blooms
And the forest before them falls,
Their labor has builded humble homes
And cities with lofty walls,
But the one owns cities and homes and lands,
And the ninety and nine have empty hands.

But the night, so dreary and dark and long
At last shall the morning bring,
And over the land the victor's song
Of the ninety and nine shall ring,
And echo afar from zone to zone:
Rejoice, for labor shall have its own!

CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—Trade is fair; wages are the same as at last report, except two firms who have reduced to \$2.25 per day of nine hours. With a little more backbone we can maintain wages through the season and come out in spring for \$3 per day. There are prospects of a good spring season for the trade to justify such demand. A notice to that effect will probably be given in January or February, and it will go into force on April 1st. The attendance at our meetings the past month has been very good, and considerable interest is taken in the proceedings. The season so far has been very good for out-door work; bricklayers are laying brick. The interest in THE CARPENTER continues, and I hope to send another club of subscribers before long.

S. B. COOPER.

BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 27.—Trade has been good here this season, but it is slacking up with the approaching winter. Some designing and unprincipled bosses are reducing wages on account of the short days. Wages have averaged \$2.25 per day this summer, and yet, low as they are, bosses want to make them lower. Our union is building up well and numbers nearly 300 members.

GEORGE WOODEN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—We are recruiting rapidly. Wages \$2 to \$2.25 per day. Living is higher than usual. It takes all a carpenter can make, every cent of his wages, to make both ends meet. We expect a raise of wages in the spring. Our union will elect new officers at next meeting.

J. K. WHITESIDE.

HAMILTON, CANADA, Dec. 27.—When last I wrote our union was just organized. Over 130 had placed their names on our list, but when it came to paying the initiation fee our number was reduced to thirteen, but has since increased to twenty-seven active members. A great many more say they are going to join, and by our union joining the Brotherhood we will bring them in. We intend to hold several open meetings and to invite the trade. We meet every first and third Monday in Bricklayers' Hall, King street, West, near James. Wages here are \$1.75 and in

cases \$2.00. The demand for men is good, but prospects of slackening after New Year. Our agitation for a union has caused a number of carpenters to join the Amalgamated Carpenters, which is working in harmony with us. A carpenter's ball and supper was held here on the 23d inst. and was very successful.

W. W. WESTON.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—A committee of the Amalgamated Carpenters waited upon us at our last meeting, and asked for delegates to act with them and call on the Mayor and Chief of Police to demand some protection to prevent stealing of tools, and if that can not be accomplished, to aid us in recovering them. As it is now the police officers will take notice of a complaint and tell the unfortunate carpenter the chances are against him, as far as recovery of the tools is concerned, and that they can not do much about them. But we notice that if a rich man's diamonds are stolen the city would be swept for them until found. Thousands worth of tools have been stolen in this city in a few years. They have been even taken away in wagons. Is there no remedy for us?

L. E. PAKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—On behalf of the carpenters of San Francisco, I desire to write in regard to our condition. The trade is unorganized in this city. We are now earnestly trying to organize it, and with that view we believe it would be wiser to connect with the Brotherhood. Seven year ago a local organization known as the "Eight Hour League" existed here, but it was very short lived; its dissolution left the men of our trade completely demoralized, and no attempt has been made to organize since. The "bosses" are demoralized as well as the men—selfish and mean (excepting a few); they are deceitful to each other and tyrants to those under them.

The regeneration of the entire building business of this city is needed, and I believe such regeneration should begin at the bottom. This is a "wooden" city—full of frame buildings and wooden structures. With the journey-men carpenters organized, system will be established, evils corrected, and progress for our craft will be made. The men in this city must organize and advance their interests as workmen.

E. O.

CARPENTERS' UNIONS (DIRECTORY.)

[The secretaries of the various local unions of Carpenters and Joiners are requested to forward the time and place of meeting of their respective unions. We wish to have a complete directory of all unions and keep it standing for the information of our travelling brothers.]

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Every Sunday, 9 a. m., 93 Bartlett st.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Broadway Hall, 349 Broadway.

BELLEVILLE, ILL.

BOSTON, MASS.—J. L. Dickson, Secretary, 42 Emerald st.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Geo. Wooden, 85 Division st.

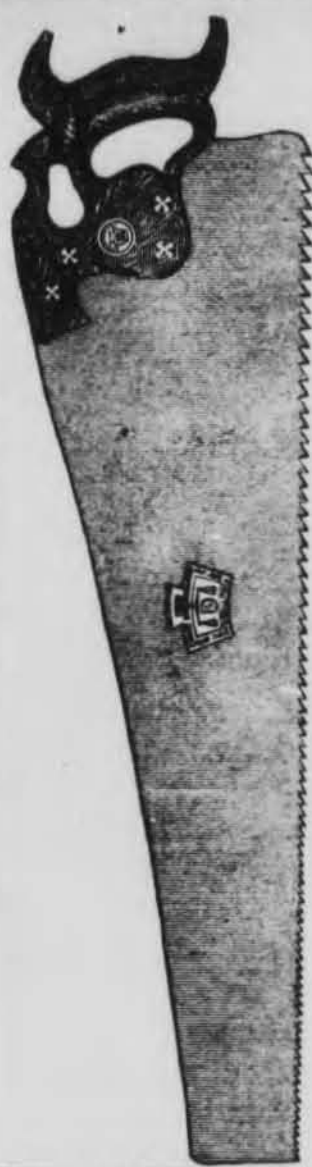
CHICAGO, ILL.—Protective Association, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 192 and 194 E. Washington St.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Benevolent Association, meets in Executive Council every second and last Saturday, 8 p. m., at 192 E. Washington st.

Branch No. 1—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 311 Larabee st.

Branch No. 2—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at 406 Milwaukee av.

Branch No. 3—Every Monday, 208 Blue Island av.



HENRY DISSTON & S
KEYSTONE
Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works,
FRONT & LAUREL STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.

BEST SAWS IN THE MARKET.

ALL SIZES AND STYLES of the Finest Steel and Best Finish.

DISSTON'S

SAWS

THE BEST.

D

DISSTON'S

SAWS

THE BEST.

STAR SAW SET.

Unequaled for Simplicity, Durability and Accuracy in Setting.
All kinds of Hand Saws, Wood Saws, Web Saws and Back Saws.

ALL TOOLS WARRANTED.

If found defective can be returned at our expense.

NOW READY



Modern Architectural
DESIGNS & DETAILS,

Containing 80 Finely Lithographed Plates; showing new and original designs of Dwellings of Moderate Cost, in the Queen Anne, Eastlake, Elizabethan and other modernized styles, together with a great variety of Miscellaneous Exterior and Interior Details of Dwellings, Stores, Offices, etc. Also, a number of designs of Low-priced Cottages. One large (11x14) quarto volume, handsomely bound in cloth. Price, post-paid \$10.00.

WILLIAM T. COMSTOCK, successor to BICKNELL & COMSTOCK, Publisher, New York.
194 Broadway, P. O. Box, 560.
Circular of Contents furnished on application.

—Carpenters' mottoes: 1. When you grab a saw, let her rip. 2. Square dealing adze to a man's reputation. 3. You can brace up a bit, wum drinking whisky. 4. Nail your change for a rainy day. 5. Get scrutiny to the small gimlet hole. Be plane spoken, and chisel no

—The square man measures the square each way, and he hasn't any winny edges or shaky lumber in him. He is free from knots and sap and won't warp. He is clear stuff, and we don't care what you work him up into, he won't swell, and he won't shrink. He is amongst men what good kiln-dried boards are among carpenters: he won't season-crack. It don't make any difference which side of him you come up to, he is the same size eachway, and the only way to get at him any how is to face him. He knows he is square and never spends any tin trying to prove it. The square man is one of the best shaped men the world has ever produced: he is one that kind of people who can't alter to fit a spot, but you must alter spot to fit him.

Builders Journal.

THE CARPENTER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME II.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 1882.

NUMBER 2.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

President—Gabriel Edmonston, 719 Twelfth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

First Vice-President—John Ritter, 168 Orchard street, New York.

Second Vice-President—

Third Vice-President—August Oberbeck, 1708 Rosatti street, St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary—P. J. McGuire, P. O. Box 3560, New York.

Trustees—Adam Ackerman, 291 Avenue C, New York; John Pahls, 52 Leonard street, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.; John Reihl, 61 Gerre street, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

—Henry Disston & Sons are known the world over as manufacturers of the best saws and finest quality of tools, files and steel-ware. All their goods are made from the best materials, and are warranted in every respect. The STAR SAW SET is unequalled for simplicity and accuracy in setting all kinds of saws. We recommend our brothers to buy Disston's saws and Disston's tools, which are for sale at all hardware stores.

—Many journeymen carpenters desire a knowledge of architectural drawing; and in building a house for themselves or in taking a contract many a dollar could be put in their pockets by having suitable designs ready and always on hand. W. T. Comstock (formerly Bicknell & Comstock), 194 Broadway, New York, has the best and cheapest line of architectural works. We call attention to his advertisement, and request our brothers to patronize him.

PRISON LABOR.

Gov. Perkins of California has decided to stop the system of contracting for convict labor in that State. From January 1 of this year, the prisoners have been employed by the State. Buildings have been erected and machinery procured suitable to employ 1500 persons in the manufacture of jute bagging and bags. There is a great demand for this work on the Pacific Coast, millions are imported annually, and only an insignificant number have been manufactured, principally by Chinese. This step of Gov. Perkins settles the question in California, and in no way is it an injury to outside labor. On the contrary it is a benefit.

The Connecticut Legislature now has a bill to restrict contract convict labor so only 50 convicts can be employed at each branch of industry. This bill is a trap to catch the unsuspecting. A bill of similar nature was adopted in New Jersey, and the prison contractors at once cut up their business into five or a dozen branches and run along now with the same total number of convicts as ever, and yet none more than the law allows in each branch. The remedy is to adopt the plan now on trial in California. Employment of the convicts by the State in special industry, is the only way to remove the evils of competition now affect outside labor. The prevalent contract prison

TRADE NOTES.

—It would be of great safety to framers on the large buildings in many cities if floor sheeting was laid on each tier of joists as fast as the building goes up.

—Building in the North-West suburbs of London continues very active, but the number of workmen is fully more than there is a demand for.

—In Belgium, the carpenters of Brussels are on strike for more wages, also the compositors, and in Verviers, the spinners.

—A furniture factory in Rheims, France, has 700 employes, half of them girls. Often the hours of labor are from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.—14 to 18 hours a day.

—The sash and door makers employed at the planing mill of D. R. Speer & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., have struck against a reduction of 25 cents per day and are still out.

—The late New Hampshire Legislature enacted that no child under 16 years of age shall be hired for any work unless it attends school 12 weeks in the year and is able to write legibly and make easy work of the "third reader."

—There are about 1500 industrial schools in England, which are maintained at an aggregate expense of \$1,580,000.

—At a recent meeting of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union No. 3 of Chicago, resolutions were passed pledging the members to abstain from purchasing all brands of Lorillard's tobacco, and to buy none but union-label cigars.

—The Telegraph Operators are forming a National Union and will hold a convention for that purpose on March 6th, next.

—A rich Italian land-owner is said, in this civilized age, to resort to an obsolete feudal custom of making his laborers wear iron muzzles during the grape harvest, to prevent them from tasting the grapes.

—The carpenters' strike in Paris is not ended. London carpenters are continually sending money to the assistance of their French brothers. It is very doubtful if the strike will last much longer. The men have made a brave struggle, but they are fighting against a powerful bosses organization, while the carpenters of France have no National Union; and with the exception of Paris and a few cities, are not organized and can render no assistance. The City Council of Paris and the Chamber of Deputies have been called upon to interpose in behalf of the strikers.

—Philadelphia has taken the initiative in industrial education in America. The experiment of teaching industrial and decorative art in the public schools has been introduced in one of the schools, and is reported thoroughly successful. Metal work, painting, hammered brass decorations, needle work, etc., have been taught in connection with the regular studies, and the pupils have shown interest, perseverance and aptitude.

BUILDING TRADE LEAGUES.

The Carpenters' Unions of Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago and Washington are hard at work in their respective cities, organizing a central body of delegates from the various unions of building trades. Their intention is to assist each other mutually, and more effectively than can be done by any local trades assembly. The object is to effect friendly relations among the different crafts, to assist and protect each other's interests as trade organizations and individual members of unions in their rights and liberties as workmen, and to prevent, as far as it is possible, strikes and minor difficulties arising between employer and employe, by arbitration committees composed of the various trades, the establishment of Employment Bureaus, shortening of hours of labor, and all questions appertaining to their united interests.

Through such a combination of bricklayers, stone masons, painters, carpenters, stone cutters, hod-carriers, plasterers, plumbers, etc., a great work can be done. Working together on the same buildings, the union men of these trades would soon get rid of scabs and unfair men.

LABOR IN FRANCE.

The labor movement in France at present is extremely active. In Rheims, the trimming makers are on strike; in Bordeaux the confectioners demand a reduction of hours to 14 hours in winter and 13 in summer. The strike of the piano and organ makers in Paris is ended; 40 out of 52 firms have acceded to the journeymen. Out of the dozen firms holding out one is a "co-operative" shop and this fact illustrates that when workmen become bosses in a "co-operative" shop, they then betray all the feelings and instincts of capitalists. In Paris, the carpenters, carvers, hat-makers, wood-turners and book-binders are at present on strike. In Bordeaux, the watchmakers and 600 umbrella makers; in Marseilles, the zinc and metal workers; in Lille a large number of house framers; in Rhone, the dyers; in Lyons, the street car employes who demand 12 hours as a days work.

DUTIES OF UNION MEN.

Unionism consists of something more than paying dues once in a while and coming to the meetings occasionally. To be a union man means prompt dues, regular attendance, active interest, and energetic efforts to bring non-union men into the fold. "Won't go to-night, the union can run without me!" is the sentiment of a man whose slothful indifference is the ruin of himself and class.

Every union man should have the zeal and earnestness that arouses enthusiasm and makes converts. Each man should be fired with that sublime love and devotion that counts no sacrifice too great in the advancement of mankind. Be awake, brothers! This is no time for laggards.

CHIPS.

—The Painters of Chicago will demand \$3 per day this spring; the stone-cutters \$3.50, and the bricklayers \$4. The better the organization, the more pay they ask—and they will get it.

—Representative Ford of Missouri has introduced a bill to place the telegraphs under government control and management, as they are in England, Germany, France, Switzerland, and Belgium.

—The editors of the Pittsburgh *Labor Tribune* and D. R. Jones, President of the Miners' Union, have been served with summons to answer trumped-up charges made by the Waverly Coal Company.

—The Fall River (Mass.) *Labor Standard* has suspended. Brother Gunton's paper was a necessity in New England and to let it fail is a severe censure on the class to whom it was devoted.

—Conrad Conzett, formerly editor and proprietor of the Chicago *Vorbote*—a weekly labor paper—since New Years has commenced publication of a daily paper *Volksfreund* in Chur, Switzerland.

—Our article "Chronic Disturbers" has gone the rounds of the labor press, credited to the St. Louis *Union*. This is owing to the *Union* having appropriated it without giving credit to THE CARPENTER.

—The International Seamen's Union held its annual convention in Milwaukee at close of the year; the Upholsterers will hold theirs in Philadelphia on Jan. 30; the Painters are contemplating a National Convention at an early date.

—Philadelphia Trades Assembly is arranging for an immense mass meeting in February to demand legal incorporation of trades unions. Congressman Murch, P. J. McGuire and others are invited.

—The Tin and Sheet Metal Workers in convention at St. Louis organized a National Union, denounced the contract system and piece work as ruinous to the trade, and declared themselves opposed to contract prison labor.

—Bricklayers' National Convention in Buffalo was well attended; fifty unions represented. The Boss Builders Union of Buffalo in December last wanted the journeymen to submit to a reduction of 50 cents per day; the men refused and finally destroyed the bosses' union. That was the end of the reduction.

—We congratulate the trades unionists of America in having selected W. H. Foster of Cincinnati as Secretary of the Federation of Trades. A printer by trade, staunch, clear-headed, unassuming in character, devoted to trades unionism, and trustworthy in the highest degree, W. H. Foster is just the right man for the place. The proceedings of the Labor Congress are now in print; price cents per copy. Address W. H. Foster, 14 Eastbourne Terrace, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office in New York, as second-class matter.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1882.

LONG HOURS AND EXHAUSTIVE TOIL.

The following are extracts from a very able essay prepared and recently read at a meeting of workmen in San Francisco, Cal. The essayist, Edward Owens, is a journeyman carpenter and is active in the work of organizing a carpenters union in that city:

Among the many improvements in the social condition of the laboring classes, which it is our mission to encourage and advance, the shortening of the hours of toil claims precedence. To accomplish this reformation and wring from capital the reduction of two hours per diem for the toiler, it is first necessary to impress on ourselves the advantages which would accrue to the community morally, physically, and educationally, by this change, and also point out the evils which are directly and indirectly the result of long hours and exhaustive toil.

The introduction of steam power and labor saving machinery in almost every department of the productive industry of the world within the past fifty years has vastly increased the wealth of all civilized nations, noticeably that of England and America, because the people of these countries lead all else in manufactures, and the latter country has, in addition, unrivaled productive capacity; consequently, every stride the inventive genius of the age makes, increases the material prosperity of this country. For here we have Nature's storehouse all around us. The grand object of machinery is to do any manual process of labor—that is, to save labor—that is, to free the busy brain of the individual to work.

It is certain that in its operation labor-saving machinery has not improved the condition of the toiler, but rather has increased the hardships of his lot. Man's inhumanity to man is well illustrated by those who control the machinery in use in the various departments of human industry. The sewing machine has multiplied a hundredfold the productions of the needle, yet the poor seamstress toils just as hard, and her remuneration is just as small, as when Hood wrote his famous "Song of the Shirt":

"Oh, for to be a slave,
Along with the barbarous Turk,
Where woman has never a soul to save
If this be Christian work."

Agricultural labor has been revolutionized by the steam plough, the threshing machine and the reaper, but the agricultural laborer is worked harder and less cared for than the horses or dogs of his employer. Farm labor, as it exists in California, is the most brutalizing humanity has yet experienced.

Combinations of capitalists form monopolies which build the railroads over which the traffic of the nation is carried. The tariff of their charges is controlled by no power but their own interests and caprice, and enormous fortunes are amassed by these men, yet the thousands of toilers who construct these roads and operate them labor hard and long, and their remuneration is figured down to the lowest notch. Life would not be any harder to them had steam power never been invented.

Thus every advance in the productive capacity of the country, every new invention which aims to increase the volume of her industries, means neither ease nor profit to the toiler, but rather increases the domain and enlarges the powers of those at whose behest he must labor, and from whose humanity he has little to expect. So far, in the history of mankind, labor-saving machinery has, for the toiler, proved a delusion and a snare.

I have asserted that long hours and exhaustive toil, does not enrich the nation, because the waste exceeds the gain. This charge is not difficult of proof: The industrial manufacturing process is entirely changed. Men do not labor now in the sedate, methodical manner their fathers did. Their movements are more rapid. The ceaseless whizz and rattle of the machinery around them seems to infuse a spirit of increased exertion; brain and body are strained each day to their fullest tension; but nature has not provided for this increased strain. We are not physically stronger than our fathers were; nor does the human brain weigh any more now than it did fifty years ago. Consequently, the human system fails under such pressure and the toiler wears out before half his natural term of years has expired. Query.—Where is the gain if twenty years of toil, in this era of machinery, exhausts the system which would be still sound after forty years of reasonable toil? The moral is obvious—Reduce the time when you increase the speed. If a horse can trot two miles in five minutes, without material injury, you would not expect that he could trot four miles in ten minutes with like results.

The tendency of long hours and exhaustive toil is to increase crime and taxation and lower the standard of public morals. It undoubtedly increases intemperance by inducing an appetite for stimulants. Nature strained and overtaxed must be refreshed; excessive toil produces such an abnormal condition of the human system that even the appetite for food has to be induced by alcoholic drinks. Its effect on the rising generation is worse still. We educate our sons for freemen, and then expect they will be content to live as slaves. Your boy leaves school at, say fifteen years of age. He loves freedom and abhors slavery. He sees you rise at early dawn, and often before it, swallow a hasty breakfast and rush to labor. He sees you return at night dusty and weary; he would wish to talk with you, but mind and body are exhausted, your head sinks, your eyelids close, and heavy sleep follows heavy toil. He sees this, day in and day out; he never sees you in daylight, unless on Sunday. You have no time to cultivate the acquaintance of your children, no opportunity to admonish, to advice or to guide them. They form their own habits, choose their own associates, and when their feet stray off the path of virtue and honor, you reflect that had you a little leisure to watch over them, it would have been different. Yes, with all our progress and vaunted prosperity, there is something wrong in a social system which compels men to toil like this. You cannot expect your son will take kindly to such arduous labor. No amount of sophistry will ever make him regard such a life as aught else than slavery. You, too, may hope to lift him above it. And that hope may nerve you to increased

exertion; but your hopes are often doomed to perish. The position in life you wish him to occupy may be beyond your means to reach, or it may be above his ability to fill. This disappointment may be fatal to the happiness of all his after life (and is fatal to the happiness of hundreds). Society makes labor terrible to him, and circumstances place other means of winning bread beyond his reach. What is the result? The Police Courts, the Industrial School, the House of Correction and the State Prison witness the results. The pockets of the taxpayers feel the results. And society goes on blundering, taxing itself to support as criminals those whose industry under other circumstances would help to increase the wealth of the State. The cause of this abnormal condition of the social fabric is the greed of the capitalists. The hours of toil and the remuneration thereof must be adjusted, so that the laborer shall receive his fair share of the increasing wealth of the country created by his labor, and his proportionate share of the leisure which the inventions of the age permit, before the attractions of industry will prevail against the temptations of crime.

. I have thus far attempted to outline the evils resulting to society from long hours of exhaustive toil; I have attempted to draw your attention to the necessity of reforming a system whose blighting influence is sapping the energies, deforming the bodies and clouding the minds of thousands, a system which plucks the diadem of intelligence from the brain of the workman, destroys his judgment, shuts out the lamp of knowledge and leaves his mind like a plant, to which you deny sunlight, dwarfed, distorted and abnormal.

To labor is the natural condition of man; it is necessary to perfect health, but the labor that is followed by complete mental and bodily prostration is not health producing labor; it is rather a crime against nature, and tends to degenerate our race.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

The *London Labor Standard* narrates a case recently tried in Whitechapel County Court, England, under the Employers' Liability Act, in which a journeyman carpenter sued a boss builder for £25 damages for injuries received. From the evidence on the part of the plaintiff it would seem that on July 18 last he was at work with two other carpenters, and was engaged carrying timber along a scaffold, when the latter gave way, and he was precipitated to the ground—a distance of 12 ft. Plaintiff received injuries, which were attended to at the London Hospital, and was in consequence incapacitated from resuming work for two months. The case for the defence was that the plaintiff was doing work which he was not asked to do, and by his own negligence caused the putlog of the scaffold to become loosened. Evidence on both sides was given of a conflicting character, and eventually a verdict was given in favor of the plaintiff—damages £20, with costs on the higher scale.

—The newly elected officers of the New Orleans Union are: President, Edward Williams; Vice Pres., George Costley; Treasurer, A. C. Bouillard; Secretary, John L. Brown; Serg't-at-arms, Jerry Thorn; Trustees, W. L. Crutcher, Henry Carline, James Henry, J. A. Stafford was chosen Honorary President by resolution. Trade is dull and wages \$2.00 per day. The next meeting of the union will be held Sunday, February 12th, 1882, at 9 A. M.

AGAINST N & S

The New York and Brooklyn Union have both taken decided action against piece work. On and after April 1st they will make a general strike in both cities against the system, and in this movement they have the hearty cooperation of the majority of employers. On January 15th the New York Union decided to ~~make no demand for higher wages this Spring,~~ but to maintain the rate of \$3 per day and break down piece work wherever it exists. To secure the cooperation of the bosses a mass-meeting was called for January 18th, and the employers were each invited by letter and also through the press to attend the meeting. The result was a large mass-meeting and over twenty of the leading bosses were present and all united in condemning piece work. After the workmen had first stated their side, then one after the other of the bosses arose and endorsed the wise course of the journeymen.

The general opinion was expressed, that piece work leads to botch work, and the work has often to be gone over again and perfected by men employed by the day. This costs the employers more than if it had first been done by the day. Piece work also intensifies competition among the bosses and leaves each uncertain as to the rate of wages paid by the other, so that the unfair boss who can get piece workers the cheapest, all other things being equal, will always be enabled to bid the lowest on contracts. And this in the end degenerates the standard of workmanship in the trade and soon leads to a bad reputation as a builder for the boss who indulges to any extent in piece work. By days work the labor on a building is more thorough and workman-like, requires less supervision, and in the end is the most satisfactory.

Day's work on the whole is more remunerative to the employer, for the average percentage of profit on wages, if it be 30 per cent., will be only 60 cents on \$2 a day, while it is 90 cents on \$3 per day. The far-seeing boss knows this, and hence he is always opposed to piece work and in favor of high wages. Furthermore under piece work the boss most frequently comes out with a loss of money after the work is finished. And wherever he works side by side with the men, his own services or superintendence depreciates in proportion as wages are reduced. These in brief are some of the arguments advanced on the bosses side in the mass-meeting.

On the workmen's side the evils of reduced wages, longer hours, their eight-year old boys at work with them, and the degradation of themselves are all powerful arguments against piece work. The competition among workmen at piece work is so grievously ruinous that men soon come down to \$1 a day and fourteen hours labor.

At the mass-meeting on the 18th, ult., a sentiment of hostility to piece work was unanimously expressed and the bosses all pledged themselves to assist the men in its destruction. On the 29th, ult., a mass-meeting of the same character was held in Brooklyn, and with like success. The bosses were well represented and they agreed to encourage the men in this movement.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions have been sent to us for publication, With the exception of the INDUSTRIAL LIBERATOR, every paper in Kansas City, Mo., suppressed their publication:

WHEREAS, The importation of Chinese and Coolie labor into this country is a scheme, inaugurated and carried out by monopolists for the express purpose of breaking down the labor market, and reducing the wages paid to American workmen, to the same level with the remuneration for which the pauper fed hordes of China can be obtained, and

WHEREAS, The introduction of cheap Chinese labor into all the various branches of American industry, is not by any voluntary act of the laborers themselves, but is the result of an organized effort on the part of capitalists, known as the Chinese Six Companies to import into this country, the paupers and vagrants of China, as Coolie slaves to be placed in competition with the free labor of America, and

WHEREAS, A forced reduction of wages, from this, or any other cause, deprives the working classes in the same proportion, of the ability to purchase and consume the products of labor, and this forced reduction in the amount of consumption, tends directly to cut off the demand for productive labor, and to force upon the country a general reduction in values and consequent bankruptcy and ruin to the legitimate industrial and business interests of the people, and

WHEREAS, The chief source of employment for all branches of labor, is to create the commodities which are purchased and consumed by the working classes, it follows that the industries and business of the country can only be secured and maintained, by paying to labor such reward as will enable laborers to purchase liberally, every commodity which they require for consumption, and

WHEREAS, The great mass of every political party is composed of workmen, it follows as a logical sequence that every representative of the people without regard to party, is in honor and duty bound, to favor such legislation as will tend to increase rather than to diminish the wages paid to labor, which constitutes the only active circulating business capital of every country, and

WHEREAS, The importation of Chinese and Coolie labor will, if permitted to continue, reduce the wages paid to American labor to a pauper basis, and enable a few monopolists to absorb the Wage Fund, bankrupt business, prostrate our industries, and bring poverty and want to millions of wealth producers, therefore be it

Resolved, That we the carpenters and joiners of Kansas City, do most respectfully and earnestly urge upon our representative in Congress, R. T. Van Horn, to use every means in his power to procure such legislation, as will effectually prevent the importation of Chinese and Coolie labor into this country, and further be it

Resolved, That we urge upon all other branches of labor, to unite with us, in demanding that our representatives in Congress, shall, by effective and speedy legislation, protect their constituents from the consequences of a forced reduction of wages, and the absorption of the active business capital of the people, by a few monopolists, which must result from the continued importation of Coolie slaves, and further be it

Resolved, That without regard to political or religious bias, of any name or character whatever, we will regard as enemies to the working classes, and unworthy of the trust and confidence of all good citizens, every newspaper, representative in the halls of legislation, corporation and private citizen, whose influence is brought to bear, either directly or indirectly in favor of any scheme, designed to reduce the remuneration paid to American mechanics and laborers, and

WHEREAS, The Daily Journal, of this city, has, as we hope without the approval of its editor-in-chief, boldly announced itself in favor of the importation of Chinese labor, and not content with this has through its columns publicly denounced the working classes, who have raised a voice against these schemes of monopolists, which tend directly to the pauperization and degradation of American labor, as "The baser element, the hoodlum crowd," therefore be it

Resolved, That we will withdraw our patronage from said, Daily Journal, and from all who support it in any manner whatever, while it maintains its present attitude as an enemy to the mechanics and laborers of the country.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF SCOTLAND.

The Annual Report of the above Society contains the following remarks:—

"During the past year work has been more easily procured than during the two preceding years. This is in a great measure accounted for by improved trade, and an increase of emigration, but there is still a want of work for all hands, which is doubtless due to the fact that the building trades are almost the last to feel either an improvement or depression in the country.

The income for the year amounts to £6,133. 17s. 1½d., being a decrease of £199. 8s. 10½d., when compared with the previous year. There has been paid as Sick Allowance, £2,580. 10s. 9d.; as Funeral Allowance, £519. 17s. 6½d.; as Superannuation Allowance, £163. 6s. 9d.; as Compensation for Tools, £262. 6s. 10½d.; as Strike Allowance, £200; as Victimized Allowance, 4s. 4d.; and £200 as Bonuses to four disabled members. The gross expenditure for the year is £5,854. 2s. 0½d., which leaves a balance in hand of £279. 15s. 1½d., and makes the funds in hand £8,902. 19s. 4d.

The returns of the property, held by the Association, shows a value of £473. 12s. 9d., which, added to the funds in hand, makes the total worth of the Association £9,376. 12s. 1d.

There is a decrease of 266 members during the year as shown by the Branch rolls, but during the latter half of the year there was a considerable number of enrolments, and there is every reason to hope that we have now reached the minimum membership, and that a large steady increase can soon be reported."

R. S. PERRY'S MODEL STAIR-CASE.

A NEW method to teach old principles; the only correct way to impress facts on the mind is by Model. What you see is easily understood. We give the best Stairs in Model, to learn the principles from, to wit: S. de W. ath. Ramp. Quarter and Landing Wreaths, Patterns with Bevels. All in plumb position over Floor-Plan. The Model with Fac-simile Drawing and printed instructions, sent in good box, by mail, postage paid, on receipt of Two Dollars (\$2.00).

Money returned in five days when good reasons are given and Model returned. Send for Circular. Agents wanted in every State. Address, R. S. PERRY, Lock Box 629, Scranton, Pa.

PITTSBURGH LABOR CONGRESS.

We propose to give a brief resume of the proceedings of the Trades and Labor Congress held in Pittsburgh, Pa., November 15th, 1881. The congress continued four days and was attended by 107 delegates, representing 300,000 trades-unionists; the proceedings were very enthusiastic and harmonious, and evinced the hearty desire of the workmen of America for a closer bond of unity among the various organizations of labor. John Jarrett of the iron workers acted as chairman. The following carpenter delegates were present: E. Wind, St. Louis; James Lynch, New York; Daniel Crawford, Thomas S. Hunter and John F. Shuttinger of Pittsburgh, and Thomas Cumming of Alleghany, Pa.

An organization was effected titled "The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada." The objects of the federation are: The encouragement and formation of Trades and Labor Unions, of Trades and Labor Assemblies or Councils, of National and International Trades Unions, and to secure legislation favorable to the interests of the industrial classes. Sessions of the Federation will be held annually on the third Tuesday in November. The basis of representation is: From National or International Unions for one thousand members or less, one delegate; for four thousand, two delegates; for eight thousand, three delegates; for sixteen thousand, four delegates; for thirty-two thousand, five delegates, and so on. From local Trades Assemblies or Councils, one delegate.

A legislative committee, consisting of five, was elected to exercise supervision over the organization and the execution of its laws. The committee consists of: Richard Powers, Chicago; W. H. Foster, Cincinnati; Samuel Gompers, New York; C. F. Burgman, San Francisco, and A. C. Rankin, Pittsburgh. The revenue or dues of the federation is an annual capita tax of three cents per member from each organization affiliated, which shall be paid quarterly in advance.

The following is a digest of the platform adopted:

1. Trades unions and other labor organizations to be incorporated and protected by law.
2. The compulsory education of children.
3. Prohibition of child labor in mills, factories and workshops, under 14 years of age.
4. Uniform apprentice laws throughout the States.
5. The enforcement of the national eight-hour law in its spirit and design.
6. The abolishment of the contract prison labor system.
7. The abolishment of the "truck" or "store order swindle."
8. Securing to labor the first lien for labor done.
9. The repeal of all conspiracy laws against trades unions and other labor organizations.
10. The establishment of bureaus of labor statistics.
11. Protection to American industry.
12. A national law to prevent the importation of foreign labor under contract.
13. Labor representation in all law-making bodies through the ballot.

Supplementary resolutions on Chinese coolie labor, licensing station-

ery engineers, inspection of factories and workshops, sanitary supervision of food and dwellings, and employers' liability, were adopted. A very important communication was read from a committee of New York Trades unionists, who asked the Congress to select three delegates to represent America; to invite the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Congress of Great Britain, and the Syndical Chamber of France to choose each a like number; the nine to form a Labor Commission to proceed to Ireland, hear evidence, and acquaint themselves with the causes of discontent, then to proceed to London or Paris, make deductions from the evidence collected and publish the same. This communication which ought to have been endorsed and attended to, was filed. During the Congress a resolution of greetings to the trades unionists of Great Britain was adopted. Various resolutions were passed calling upon certain trades to organize and band together in national or international bodies. W. H. Foster, Cincinnati, was elected Secretary of the legislative committee. The next annual session of the Congress will be held in Cleveland, Ohio. At a session of the legislative committee held subsequent to adjournment of the Congress, it was decided to preclude members of the committee from publicly advocating the claims of any political party. The Treasurer and the Secretary were placed under bonds.

TORONTO MASS-MEETING.

A large mass-meeting of thousands of workmen assembled in Toronto, Can., Jan. 18th, to demand an amendment of the Mechanics Lien Law. The meeting was called by the Toronto Trades Council. Chairman Oakley referred to several instances in which workmen under the provisions of the Lien Law were unable to recover their wages from defaulting contractors. The costs of entering the suit frequently swallowed up the money due, even if the amount was recovered, and when judgment was given in favor of the workman, his debtor could still retain the money for another year.

Mr. Moore of the Carpenters' Union recounted the hardships of workmen for want of an efficient law and held that speculating contractors were the only opponents of such a measure, and men who intended to pay for labor, did not care how strict the law would be. A. F. Jury, D. J. O'Donoghue, Mr. Bambridge, and other speakers followed. Resolutions in favor of a stringent lien law and for the formation of a distinct Labor Party, were enthusiastically adopted.

RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| St. Louis, per Stoffel..... | \$11.00 |
| Cincinnati, per Brinkmeyer..... | 44.00 |
| Kansas City, per Walton..... | 9.52 |
| St. Louis, per Heep..... | 2.80 |
| Philadelphia, per Allen..... | 9.75 |
| Comstock—Advertising etc..... | 5.40 |
| Disston & Sons..... | 15.00 |
| Chicago, per Miller..... | 1.00 |
| " " Doran..... | 8.00 |
| " " Pake..... | 7.20 |
| New Orleans, per Brown..... | 3.10 |
| Cleveland, per McIntosh..... | 11.86 |
| Total..... | \$125.93 |

EXPENSES.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| 100 Charters..... | \$14.00 |
| 1000 Note Heads..... | 3.00 |
| 1000 Monthly Blanks..... | 4.00 |
| Printing Monthly Journal..... | 42.00 |
| Mailing..... | 10.31 |
| Brotherhood Seal..... | 5.50 |
| Postage..... | 2.20 |
| One month's salary..... | 65.00 |
| Total..... | \$146.01 |

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
OF AMERICA.

Office: 184 William St., New York.

Terms.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, post-paid.

Send all moneys and correspondence to

P. J. MAGUIRE, Secretary.

P. O. Box 3,660, New York.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1882.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Some few members in one or two local unions are apparently unacquainted with the benefits and consequent necessity of the Brotherhood. When it comes to paying the two cents capita tax per month they find some flimsy pretext for opposition. If they spent as much time in reading *THE CARPENTER*, and in studying the Constitution of the Brotherhood, as they do in making objections, they would become more tractable.

STRIKE AGAINST SCABS.

Each local union should be cautious in its action. Before we make demands we should first be thoroughly organized. Let us first get every man we can voluntarily to join the union, and then on job after job wherever we are strong enough let us strike against the scabs. If men will not willingly see their own interest we must make them see it. They must either join the union or else we will not work with them. Union men can not associate daily with scabs without suffering moral contamination and pecuniary injury. Some men are craven enough to keep out of a union for fear of the "bosses;" but wherever union men have refused to work with non-union men, it is wonderful what an influence the "boss" has had in changing the minds of the non-union men, by telling them that they must either join the union or be discharged. Some will claim this is tyrannic and coercive, nevertheless the same coercion is practiced by all interests today for their own self-protection. The man who allows others to labor in his behalf, to advance his wages and improve his conditions in life, and stands idly by rendering no assistance, but on the contrary counteracting all this good, is one who is a moral pestilence to his fellows and should be suppressed at all hazards. Union men can never hope to uphold their organizations and demands, unless they enlist every man they can get to support their cause. And if there be any who will not go voluntarily, then we must draft them. When we have them with us then our discipline is such that we will make good soldiers of them. Outside of our ranks they are dangerous to us and to our class; with us their power for harm is neutralized. Hence before we make any further demands upon our employers, let us first strike against scabs!

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

No movement of organized labor has ever been of equal importance to American workmen than the late Pittsburgh Congress. Born of a noble desire for the unification and solidarity of all branches of labor, its mission was to knit together the scattered legions of industry, and by combined and federated action accomplish that which local and isolated unions had often and in vain attempted. In this spirit the Congress assembled, and though it committed a few errors, still taken in the aggregate its proceedings are worthy of endorsement and support.

The mission of the Congress was apparently novel to some of the delegates who regarded only its political side and paid no attention to its industrial character. Unconsciously they dropped into the worn-out rut of protective tariff. In England, at the last Trades Union Congress, the tariff or "fair trade" delegates were excluded on the ground that they had come to drag in side issues. All advanced labor men regard the question of tariff vs. free trade a question concerning capitalists, and should not be meddled with by workingmen. In America it is a question upon which workingmen are equally divided, and no matter how it is settled it leaves the workmen unprotected unless by labor organization they protect themselves. In uniting labor the Congress should not have entertained issues calculated to divide our forces or to beget antagonisms.

The most inconsistent act of the Congress was to first pass a resolution of greeting to the Trades Unionists of Great Britain, and then afterwards the same day adopt a tariff resolution. This was practically to say: "Workmen of Great Britain! We are willing to greet you as brothers, but we don't want any of your products. We will greet you with a kiss on one cheek and then slap you on the other!" Resolutions on government supervision of railroads and telegraphs and on railroad land grants were ruled out of order as "foreign to the purposes" of the Congress. And yet we cannot understand how such important questions were thus shuffled off and why the tariff plank was not ruled out of order for the same reasons. Nor do we understand why the proposition to elect a committee from the trades unions of America, England, and France, to inquire into the situation in Ireland, was not acted on in some more positive way than to merely file it. It is also strange that the resolutions of sympathy with Ireland were mangled so as to strike out their vitality. With these exceptions the Congress did its work ably, and it is only in a spirit of candid criticism that we raise these points.

For years the labor element of this country has been eager for a federa-

tion of all trades and labor unions. There are times in the history of every trades union when its own helplessness is painfully evident, and when the friendly aid of other unions and other trades becomes acceptable. Many a strike has been placed on its feet and enervated by the practical co-operation of other trades. And on many occasion the existence of a local central organization of trades—a Trades Assembly—has been a power in coercing unfair employers, and also in securing favorable City and State legislation for working people.

A federation of trades and labor unions in America is a giant power that will do for us what the Trades Congress of England has done for the workers of that country. We have over half a million of men in our labor organizations, and these acting in concert through a federation of labor, can assist each other financially and morally to a powerful extent. Then we can compel Congress and the several States to grant us adequate protection and to enact suitable laws in the interest of our class. Then the eight-hour law will not be a nullity; then we will not knock and beg at the doors of Congress. Our demands will be heeded, for we will have the power to enforce them!

A federation of labor will be the medium of communication between the organized workers of America and the workers of Europe. Thus we can keep our European brothers constantly posted as to the state of the labor market, cost of living, etc., in this country, and thus save them from being the dupes of emigrant agencies, land speculators, and capitalists who now entice them here to flood the labor market and reduces us all to starvation wages.

The success of the Pittsburgh Congress depends upon the interest the organizations take in carrying out the resolutions of the congress. An annual labor congress will be the Parliament of Labor where all questions affecting our class interest should be discussed and acted upon, regardless of our political predilections. The time has come when workingmen must no longer look to other classes to protect them. We must protect ourselves. Let us stand by our unions and educate our class to unity of action, and awaken a feeling of brotherhood that, once cemented, will overwhelm all who now desire to enslave and degrade us.

—In the West a movement is on foot to demand aid from Congress to establish lines of water transportation in competition with the railroads. It is urged that this will reduce the rates of freight. But what, if the railroads then buy up these water routes and run them as they please; will it not be all the same?

RESISTANCE FUND.

Remember! The constitution of the Brotherhood demands the local unions shall set aside and hold 10 per cent. of their gross monthly receipts. This is for a Resistance Fund. Unions that desire or expect assistance when on strike, should comply with the constitution and have their Resistance Fund ready to assist others when called upon. This fund should be set aside and used for no other purpose only to assist authorized strikes under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood. Our Executive Board does not handle this money nor does not claim it; the local unions themselves hold it in trust subject to be sent to local unions on strike when ordered by the Executive Board. Thus by joint action of the unions we will be able to sustain any strike that occurs in the trade, and pay to each man on strike the sum of \$4 per week. The funds of a local union in no case can long stand the strain of any protracted strike. Consequently we have formed the BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA to render financial as well as moral assistance to each other. The Resistance Fund must be maintained.

PAINTERS' NATIONAL UNION.

Now that all the trades are organizing in their respective National or International Unions the Painters are determined to not be behind hand. Formerly they had a National Union under the name of "The Painters' Grand Lodge," which was organized in 1871. John T. Elliott of Baltimore, a member of the Executive Board, furnishes us some points of its history. It was solely due to the action of the Executive Board that the 8 hours was secured for the Painters and several other trades in New York. The journeymen painters took the initiative in the movement and are justly entitled to the honor of being the pioneers of the 8 hour movement in America. Theodore Banks was the first Grand President, and John Hahnbert first Grand Secretary. The Order was started under fair prospects and at one time had 24 sub-lodges under its jurisdiction. Lodge No. 10 was in Chicago and Sam'l. H. Lewis of that city was District Deputy. The Executive Board was located in New York, and when the panic of '73 came and engulfed nearly every labor organization it also swallowed up the infant organization of the painters. But today there are enough of the Old Guard still alive who are ready and willing to again get into working harness. All painters unions should address John T. Elliott, 658 Pennsylvania Ave., Baltimore, Md. Brother Elliott was Grand Secretary of the Painters in 1873 and is an efficient and tireless worker. Carpenters should everywhere assist by advising painters local unions to take up the matter of reorganizing the Painters' National Union.

—In London during the third week in December last there were 95,204 paupers, or 11,562 more than compared with the corresponding week in 1878.

THE SECRETARY'S TRIP.

On his way to New York last December, the Grand Secretary, P. J. McGuire, visited Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. In Chicago on Dec. 9th, he spoke briefly at a regular meeting of the Trades Assembly of that city.

The Carpenters' mass-meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, Detroit, Mich., Dec. 10th, was well attended. Addresses were made by P. J. McGuire, Jos. Labadie, and L. A. Brant. The Detroit Union, which was in a perishing condition, was reinvigorated by this meeting. On Dec. 11th the Secretary spoke in Detroit at a mass-meeting of workmen of various trades.

In Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 12th, an immense demonstration of workmen was held in Armory Hall under the auspices of the Cleveland Carpenters' Union and endorsed by the Trades Assembly of that city. Over 3000 men were present and great enthusiasm displayed. The following eve, Dec. 13th, Secretary McGuire addressed the regular weekly meeting of the Carpenters' Union and gave counsel and encouragement to the Cleveland brethren.

He stopped next at Pittsburgh, Pa., and discovered no arrangements had been made for a mass-meeting. He was assured, however, that on his next visit no pains would be spared to arrange a rousing turn-out.

The meeting in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 16th, held in Willard's Hall, was largely attended. It was addressed by President Edmondston, P. J. McGuire, Gilbert De La Matyr, Congressman Brumm of Pennsylvania, and Hazeltine of Missouri, and by Joseph Harris and H. Martin Williams of Missouri. Congressman Murch was present, but owing to illness, was unable to speak.

McGuire addressed two meetings in Baltimore, Md.; one on Dec. 17th and the other on Dec. 18th. Both meetings were successful in arousing an interest in organization.

The meeting in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19th, was held in the Carpenters' Hall, New National Theatre. This is one of the handsomest halls in America, and on this night it was literally jammed; the audience gave the closest and most thoughtful attention to McGuire, as he explained the workings and necessity of the Brotherhood. In every respect the trip was beneficial to the unions visited.

MACHINERY.

The direct effect of improvements in machinery is to liberate the laborer. This effect seems disastrous from our present standpoint, as the men thrown out of work have no resources, and must drift into a life of half vagabondage. We are in a transitional period; a period that must necessarily intervene between two great epochs. We are slowly travelling the road from the chaos of segregated individual effort (that kind of effort that rests on the muscles of men, draining their life sources and stultifying their brains) to the unity of organized mechanical effort, in which the labor of the world will be lifted from the finest of organized substances—human flesh—and will rest on coarser, stronger and more suitable material, such as iron, steam, electricity and iron, steam, etc. forces not yet known.

Expre.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

—The Milwaukee Union should join the Brotherhood.

—New Orleans Union No. 16 has organized on a permanent basis and elected a full staff of officers.

—Detroit Union No. 9 is recruiting at every meeting since the visit of the Grand Secretary. At that time it was on its "last legs."

—Our members should advise Painters' local unions to form a National Union.

—Brother Thos. L. Doran is on the organizing committee of the Chicago Trades Assembly.

—Our faithful and steadfast worker Bro. Donald McIntosh has been properly elected President of Cleveland Union No. 11.

—Branch No. 2 of Chicago Union No. 3 is growing rapidly, and now meets at 117 Cornell st. every Saturday evening.

—Philadelphia Union No. 8 has adopted a death benefit as a feature of their constitution; they also propose to move for higher wages in Spring.

—President Edmondston is very actively engaged organizing a Trades Assembly in Washington, D. C., and is also making efforts to organize Carpenters Unions in Richmond, Va., and Petersburg, Va.

—Union No. 20 of Camden, N. J., has been organized; a committee from the Philadelphia Union did the work; it starts out with a good roll of members. Success to No. 20!

—Union No. 1 of Washington, D. C., will demand \$3 per day on April 1st. A mass meeting under auspices of the trades unions of Washington, D. C., will be held early in March.

—What is the matter with the "United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners," in New York? Do they not wish to have connection with other carpenters' unions? Our Brotherhood is open to all and aims to organize the whole trade.

—Unions No. 6, 12 and 14 have established an employment bureau for the trade at Room 11, 122 North 3d st., St. Louis, Mo. The Executive Board of the three unions has notified all contractors and builders of the location of the bureau. The three unions have donated the sum of \$80 to the St. Louis chain makers' strike.

—A house framers' union under jurisdiction of the Brotherhood was formed in Jersey City, N. J., on the 22d, ult.

—New York Union No. 5 (house framers) has an accident benefit and a death benefit limited to \$25; these benefits are paid out only in cases of injury received while at daily labor.

—The monthly blanks sent to the local unions should be completely filled out and returned to the office of the Grand Secretary, so we can have accurate statistics of the Brotherhood.

—Membership cards are to be supplied by the Brotherhood at \$1 per hundred, and 1200 stamps or "marks" go with each hundred. This is cheaper than the local unions can have them done; besides that, it secures uniformity of cards in the Brotherhood.

—John Pahls, President of Brooklyn Union No. 7, has been presented by his union with a gold chain, for his faithful and efficient services in their behalf.

THE CONDITION OF LABOR.

The following are some extracts taken from the address of Brother J. K. Whiteside before Indianapolis Union No. 15, upon his election as President of the Union. We regret we have not the space to publish it in full:

In entering upon the second year of our relationship as members of the carpenters' union, we have much to be proud of; week by week, our efforts have been rewarded, each one rejoicing over the success of a week's labor as we saw the mighty chain of union grow stronger and stronger. Our work is only begun; we have yet a great deal to accomplish. Like bonded slaves we have been beguiled by an organized few who have robbed us of every right to which we are entitled. These are the few who accumulate the wealth of the country, while the millions of workers are suffering.

What is the condition of the journeyman carpenter to-day? He toils from day to day, from week to week, year to year, for a bare living. Is there a man among us with enough money ahead, to bury him decently, or to live a month if sick or out of work without going into debt? We know our situation only too well. The loss of a child will cause us to seek a loan that we may bury it! A little misfortune in any way throws us behind, then those upon whom we are dependent for employment look down upon us and our families as paupers worthy of contempt. They almost say: "This world is made for us and not for you!"

Our free schools that were once the pride of our country are now called the "pauper" schools by the rich. The high toned would rather institute private schools and patronize them than have their children associate with the children of the poor laborer or mechanic. So year by year, the associations of the rich and the poor are getting farther apart, and just in proportion to the amount of riches the gap is widened. A pedigree will have to be established ere long to distinguish the blooded from those born of low degree.

The whole working populace of America is waking up to the realization of the fact that no man has any right to own the social wealth of the country, nor to control it. They are forming clubs, unions, and associations of all the trades, and are organizing to batter down the wrongs that oppress the laborer and his children. We have travelled the downward grade long enough, and are beginning to learn that while we are at work, others are studying some means by which they can "chisel" us out of the half-paid wages we do receive for our work. What we want and what we are going to have is the enforcement of all laws that are right and the repeal of all that are wrong—legislation for the majority of the people and not for the few. To accomplish this, let us all work together for the good of our class, forgetting the petty things that naturally will arise where there are so many different ideas expressed. Let the one grand idea prevail, that although we are poor we shall have the right to say when we shall work, how long we shall work, and what we shall get for our work. We shall get for our work.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TORONTO, Canada, Jan. 19th.—Trade in this city fell off at New Years, but is now reviving, and if the weather continues mild there will be no complaint about employment. Men appear to be more alive to their own interest just now; we are getting more members to join the Amalgamated than for years past. Several new trades unions have been organized here the last few months. Our Trades Council is doing good service, and now consists of representatives from 17 unions. We have a mechanics' lien law which is not worth the paper it is written on; it is very lame and defective. The carpenters alone in this city have lost over a thousand dollars the past year through unprincipled bosses who failed or absconded. We have prepared amendments to the law and intend to get them through this session of the Ontario Legislature. We have petitions out in their favor, and have had an immense demonstration in St. Andrews Hall, Toronto, in favor of the amendments. We will call meetings through the Province, and get our petitions signed and sent from all quarters.

The carpenters have had two meetings this year, and decided to send a request to the bosses for an advance of fifty cents per day from April 1st. We notified the bosses accordingly, and have good prospects of getting the demand. It was our desire to get the men to sustain a standard day's wages, but they require a lot of drilling to comprehend the importance of a standard rate. Until they do, we cannot hope for very satisfactory results. There will be a chance of organizing a branch of your Brotherhood in Toronto. There are hundreds who will not join us, nor the local society existing, and if they will only join the Brotherhood, they had better be in it, for no matter what union a man belongs to as long he is a member of a union. Only through union can we co-operate with each other.

J. ROSE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 24.—Union No. 8 held its semi-annual election on the 2nd inst. which resulted in the choice of the following officers. President—John D. Allen; Vice President—Jas. B. Day; Rec. Secretary—Wm. Eberhardt; Fin. Sec.—Bowman F. Sterling; Cor. Sec.—Chas. L. Dodd; Treasurer—Geo. W. Grimes; Serg't-at-Arms, Martin Morris; Guard—P. Farrell. On January 19, Bros. Allen and Eberhardt, backed by a good committee, organized Union No. 20 in Camden, N. J. Trade for the opening season promises to be good; a large amount of work awaits fair weather. Our union grows rapidly in interest and numbers; our meetings are very well attended. We propose to have at least 2000 carpenters organized by the close of this year's business season.

CHAS. L. DODD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22d.—The members here are pleased with THE CARPENTER, its contents and appearance. We hope to soon see it the largest and most instructive journal in America. Non-union are beginning to ask for it, and are the men we are trying to consequently we should use our paper by circulating it among them as much as possible.

What great results would be accomplished if the eloquence and

earnestness that are sometimes shown at our union meetings, could be carried outside and brought to bear where it is needed—on the careless and unthinking men of our craft. Too many unionists can be classed with the "Sabbath-day Christians"—they are "Meeting Night Unionists." One "every-day unionist" is worth a thousand such; he strives to show the advantages of thorough organization wherever he goes. There are a few who seem to think paying dues promptly, and attending the meetings merely for that purpose, is all that is necessary. They, of course, are better than those who do not pay dues—25 cents a month better; that is all!

We would like to see every one so interested that he would not miss one meeting of his union in a year. Every one knows how encouraging a full attendance is; a slim attendance has the effect of throwing the work and responsibility on the few, who are willing when things look encouraging. But is there not danger that they too may become discouraged and irregular in attendance?

We ought to make strenuous efforts to organize the small towns everywhere; but how can we accomplish this without money? We are continually overrun in this city with carpenters from small towns to the injury of union men. The strangers not knowing our rules work for less wages and in many cases take piece work. Work has been very scarce since the holidays and many of our members are out of employment. We continue to take in new members and we hold to 30 cents per hour as the wages. Cost of living is continually on the increase; pork and potatoes to many of the "chips" are as much a luxury as strawberries and cream.

ROBERT STOFIEL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 17.—Trade for this time of year is unusually good with us. Last winter at this time hundreds of carpenters were out of employment on account of severe weather. Shovelling snow was a favorite pastime for the poor, unprotected carpenter. Everything indicates an unusually good season approaching. The styles of building are first class, requiring as a rule first-class workmen. The degree of workmanship in this city has vastly improved in the past four years. Work at the sea shores in summer generally takes the largest percentage of incompetent workmen out of the city, as that class of work is pitched together without regard for workmanship or durability. As a hint to those travelling this way in spring it would be well for such to be union men as well as good mechanics, or else they will have a hard time of it.

Since our society withdrew from the K. of L., we have shot right up. We were then carrying a load of dead wood; with 300 members only 125 were in good standing. Since Oct. 18 we have reinstated 100 of the old members and have run our scale up high on new members. The hall is a ~~cal~~ ^{large} one and it is packed at every not getting by an earnest, sturdy and them. ~~mined~~ ^{mined} mass of men, well dressed then our ~~with~~ ^{with} department that would do will make ~~members~~ ^{members} are keenly on the side of ~~ob~~ ^{ob} their united interests; they have learned that they can never get justice unless they organize and stick to organization, and trample underfoot every one of those mean, greedy,

miserly Mammon-worshippers, who rob us of our rights and the just fruits of our labor. We are willing to concede to the employers all that by right belongs to them, but in return we ask wages in fair proportion to our labor; and the right to fix a price on our labor, the same as the middle man fixes the price of his goods.

Our open meetings are held every month regularly and are good training schools for our members; they create feelings of respect and confidence among the members; and the free interchange of thought and opinions makes our men self-reliant, and better citizens.

We would be pleased to hear from local unions throughout the country on points of interest to our Brotherhood. Our Corresponding Secretary is Charles L. Dodd, 106 Vine St., Camden, N. J. He will cheerfully answer all communications. There is some thought among us of \$3 per day this coming Spring, but we will prepare first.

AJAX.

Der Carpenter.

New York, Februar 1882.

Freihandel und Schutz Zoll.

Der Vorsitz der letzten Congresses der Gewerkschaften in Pittsburgh prägte mit seinen Anhängern eine Resolution zu Gunsten des Schutzzolles durch, indem er erklärte, er stehe und falle mit dieser Resolution.

An und für sich ist eine solche Handlung dictatorisch und aufgeblasen. Es gleicht den Machtausprüchen eines Bismarck, Gladstone oder anderer Fürstendiener, die auf ihre Macht sich stützend, die Parlamentsmitglieder zu kriechenden Schmeichlern machen und nur als willige Werkzeuge ihrer Pläne betrachten. Die Repräsentanten der Arbeiter sollten sich niemals als Drahtpuppen behandeln lassen, sondern frei und offen jedem Terroristen entgegen treten. Leider geschah dies in Pittsburgh nicht, was sehr natürlich war.

Die meisten Delegaten verstanden diese Frage nicht, jedenfalls waren dieselben sich nicht klar über die Tragweite derselben. Die meisten Unions verträdeln ihre Zeit mit persönlichen Reibereien, schleppendem Geschäftsgang, Pölnen und Vällen, und die Hauptaufgabe der Unions, Aufklärung und geistige Klarheit unter den Mitgliedern zu verbreiten, wird vernachlässigt. Unsere Bruderschaft macht hierin eine rühmliche Ausnahme. Sie hat beschlossen, daß jede Union monatlich eine öffentliche Versammlung abhalten soll, um über Gesetze und Einrichtungen zu berathen, welche für die Arbeiterklasse von großem Interesse sind. Dies ist von sehr großer Wichtigkeit für uns Zimmerleute, und wenn unsere Kameraden das überall thun, so werden in einigen Jahren die Delegaten unserer Bruderschaft auf ferneren Congressen von großem Einfluß sein.

Unsere Mitglieder werden über Fragen sich klar sein, die ihnen augenblicklich noch unbekannt sind. Sie werden soweit vorgebildet sein, um unterscheiden zu können, daß es ein Unsinn und Geldverschwendung ist, Leute nach Conventionen und Congressen zu schicken, die selbst nichts wissen, und deren Triebfeder nur persönliche Eitelkeit ist. An der Sache selbst sind solche Delegaten nur ein Hinderniß, indem sie den Bestrebungen der geistig Begabteren, deren ganzes Wirken nur dahin geht, das Beste für die gesamte Bruderschaft zu erreichen, aus Geisteschwachheit entgegen treten.

Solche Delegaten waren es auch, welche auf dem Congress der Schutzzollplanke zu

stimmten und sich von dem Vorsitz ein-schüchtern ließen.

Für die Arbeiterklasse ist der Schutzzoll weiter nichts als eine Vertheuerung der Waaren zu Gunsten der Kapitalisten.

Die Höhe des Lohnes wird bestimmt durch die Concurrenz der Arbeiter untereinander, oder mit andern Worten, wie viel Arbeiter als sich den Bossen zur Arbeit anbieten. Sind viele Arbeiter arbeitslos, so treibt schließlich der Hunger sie, für den kleinsten Lohn Arbeit zu nehmen, unbekümmert um den Preis der Waare, welche sie erzeugen.

Die Fabrikanten reguliren den Preis der Waaren. Durch einen hohen Einfuhrzoll oder Schutzzoll ist die Concurrenz des Auslandes lahm gelegt. Hierdurch heben die Fabrikanten den öconomischen Grundsatz, daß der Preis der Waaren durch die durchschnittlichen Herstellungskosten bestimmt wird, auf, indem sie die Höhe des Schutzzolles auf den Preis der Waaren schlagen.

Ganz anders verhält es sich mit den Arbeitern.

Der Einwanderung von billigeren Arbeitskräften und der Vermehrung der Maschinen steht kein Hinderniß im Wege. Es existirt auch nirgends ein Gesetz, daß der Fabrikant einen dem Schutzzoll entsprechenden höheren Lohn zahlen soll, als der Fabrikant des Auslandes. Der Arbeiter hat also durch den sogenannten Schutzzoll keinen Schutz.

Der unabhängige Candidat für den Congress, der Farmer Donnelly in Minnesota, führte in einer Rede, welche derselbe im Nov. 1870 im Opernhaus in St. Paul, Minn., hielt, eine Reihe Beispiele an, welche derselbe nach langer mühevoller Arbeit gesammelt hatte und die auf wahrer statistischer Grundlage beruhten, daß durchschnittlich der Schutzzoll um 15 Proz. höher sei, als es die Concurrenz des Auslandes erfordere. Er zeigte klar, daß diese 15 Proz. eine durch die Gesetzgebung künstliche Vertheuerung der Waaren sei, wodurch das Geld aus den Taschen der Arbeiter genommen und in die der Fabrikanten gesteckt werde.

Er wies ferner nach, daß, nachdem die Kupferminenbesitzer im nördlichen Michigan und Wisconsin den Einfuhrzoll auf Kupfer um ca. 20 Proz. durch ihre Lobbyarbeit in Washington erhöht hatten, dieselben heim reisten und die Löhne der Minenarbeit um 10 Proz. erniedrigten.

Wir könnten noch eine Reihe Beispiele anführen, um zu beweisen, daß der Schutzzoll nur zum Vortheil einiger Monopolisten ist, und keine Maßregel, welche die Verbesserung der Arbeiter herbeiführt. Leider lassen sich die Arbeiter in Pennsylvania und einigen andern östlichen Staaten immer wieder durch die kapitalistischen Maschinenpolitiker auf dieses Glatteis führen.

Die Politiker in den Industriegegenden reden den Arbeitern vor, wenn der Schutzzoll aufgehoben werde, so würden sie außer Arbeit kommen, indem die Waaren vom Auslande hergeholt würden. Die meisten Arbeiter lassen sich durch diese Falle fangen und stimmen für die Schutzzollpolitiker.

Es mag in einzelnen Fällen auch wohl sein, aber es erzeugt nur eine Veränderung lokalen Charakters, die Klassenlage der Arbeiter wird nicht dadurch verschlechtert, welches wir in der nächsten Nummer weiter entwickeln werden. Für heute fügen wir nur noch hinzu, daß die Schutzzöllner Folgendes bedenken mögen.

Die Ver. Staaten werden von der Kapitalistenklasse regiert.

Das Interesse und das ganze Dichten und Trachten derselben ist, schnell Reichthümer zu erwerben. Alle Werthe und Reichthümer werden von den Arbeitern erzeugt, gleichviel, wo dieselben leben, in der Stadt oder auf dem Lande. Und weil der

Schutzzoll ein Mittel für gewisse Fabrikanten ist, in kurzer Zeit Millionen aufzuhäufen, wenden sie dieses Mittel an.

Würde der Schutzzoll der Arbeiterklasse zu Gute kommen, so würden die Herren Ausbeuter sich nicht so bemühen, denselben zum Gesetz zu erheben. Bis jetzt sind diese Herren noch niemals für ein Gesetz eingetreten, welches zum Vortheile der Arbeiter des Landes war.

Woher kommen die schlechten Gesellen?

Indem das Sprichwort: „Handwerk hat einen goldenen Boden“ immer mehr hingefällig wird, weil die moderne Großproduktion aus einem Handwerk zehn oder zwanzig oder mehr Unterabtheilungen macht, wodurch der Arbeiter nicht mehr sein ganzes Handwerk erlernen kann, sondern nur denjenigen Theil erlernt, den ihn der Vortheil des Arbeitgebers anweist, so ist es sehr natürlich, daß es eine Masse Zimmerleute hierzulande giebt, die sehr einseitige Geschäftskenntnisse besitzen. Es sei ferne von uns, hierüber unsere Kameraden verantwortlich zu machen. Im Allgemeinen sind die Menschen das Produkt der sie umgebenden Verhältnisse: ihre Erziehung, das Geschäft, die Lebensweise und Sitten und Gebräuche drücken dem Durchschnittsmenschen ihren Stempel auf. Nur starke Charakter befreien sich von dieser Gewohnheitschöpfung.

Die Bosse beklagen sich sehr oft, daß es so wenig gute Gesellen giebt; sie vergessen aber das dabei zu sagen, daß es ihre eigene Schuld ist. Die Gesellen haben kein Wort über das Geschäft mitzureden. Die Bosse und die Vorleute haben das Befehlen, und die Gehülfen müssen thun, wie es ihnen angegeben wird. Würden die Bosse nun darauf sehen, daß gute Arbeit geliefert werde, so würden selbstverständlich die Gesellen schließlich alle gute Arbeiter werden, indem sie dann ja von Jugend auf dazu erzogen werden.

Weil aber heutzutage der Boss an gar nichts weiter denkt, als recht viel Profit aus seinem Contract herauszuschlagen, so denkt er gar nicht daran, gute Arbeit zu machen, sondern er brummt dem Vo'mann immer in die Ohren: „Es dauert zu lange!“ oder: „Es geht zu langsam!“ oder: „Es wird nichts verdient, ich verliere Geld dabei!“ Und derlei Phrasen mehr.

Der Vormann trommelt nun in seinem Dienstleister zum neuen Sturm, und Balken und Bretter fliegen nun um die Wette hin und her, hinauf und hinunter und was sich nicht biegt, muß brechen. Kein Mensch hat Zeit, an gute Arbeit zu denken, und wenn ein Geselle es wagen sollte, nicht an der allgemeinen Treibjagd Theil zu nehmen, sondern mit kundiger und sicherer Hand seine Arbeit vollenden wollte, so würde der nächste Samstag ihm ganz gewiß seinen Dentsettel bringen.

Die Klagen der Bosse also, welche in der letzten Zeit in den verschiedenen Journalen der Baukunst laut geworden sind, daß es so wenig gute Gesellen gäbe, sind Anklagen gegen die Arbeitgeber selbst und gegen das System der freien Concurrenz, dessen Grundprinzip für die Arbeitgeber ist: den größten Profit aus den Knochen der Arbeiter herauszuschinden.

Brooklyn, 24. Januar. Versammlungsbericht der „Vereinigten Zimmerleute von Brooklyn und Umgegend“. Der Geschäftsstand steht gut. Löhne ziemlich pro \$2.50 bis \$3. Es sind gute Aussichten für das Frühjahr vorhanden. Unsere Versammlungen sind stets gut besucht; die Mitgliederzahl ist bis heute 250.

Der corresponden, Sehr.

Bruderschafts-Berichte.

— Die Union von Milwaukee sollte auch der Bruderschaft beitreten.

— Union Nr. 16 von New Orleans hat sich permanent organisiert und sämtliche Beamten erwählt; die Namen sind uns noch nicht bekannt.

— Union Nr. 9 Detroit macht tüchtige Fortschritte in jeder Versammlung, seit der Zeit, wo der Sekretär der Bruderschaft dieselbe besuchte.

— Unsere Mitglieder sollten die Lokal-Union der Painter zu bewegen suchen, ebenfalls eine National-Union zu gründen.

— Br. Thom. P. Doran ist Mitglied des Organisations-Komitees der Chicagoer Trades Assembly.

— Einer unserer besten und thätigsten Mitglieder Br. Donald McIntosh ist als Präsident der Union Nr. 11 Cleveland erwählt worden.

— Branch II der Chicagoer Union Nr. 3 arbeitet tüchtig; dieselbe versammelt sich jetzt jeden Donnerstag Abend 117 Cornell Str.

— Philadelphia Union Nr. 8 hat beschlossen, beim Sterbefalle eines Mitgliedes ein gewisses Sterbegeld auszuzahlen, und dieses ihrer Constitution beigelegt. Ebenfalls haben dieselben beschlossen, nächstes Frühjahr ihren Lohn zu erhöhen.

— Präsident Edmonston ist augenblicklich sehr thätig, in Washington, D. C., eine Trades Assembly zu organisieren; ebenfalls hofft er, in Richmond, Va., und Petersburg, Va., Carpenter Unions zu gründen.

— Durch ein Committee der Philadelphiaer Union wurde in Camden, N. J., eine neue Union organisiert; dieselbe hat schon eine gute Anzahl Mitglieder und ist der Bruderschaft beigetreten unter Union Nr. 20 Camden, N. J.

— Union Nr. 1 Washington, D. C., will vom 1. April d. J. ihren Lohn auf \$3 pro Tag erhöhen.

Eine Massen-Versammlung, einberufen von den Trades Unions von Washington, D. C., wird anfangs März abgehalten werden.

— Sollten die „Vereinigten Amerikanischen Carpenter und Schreiner von New York“ keine Verbindung mit andern Carpenter Unions wünschen? Unsere Bruderschaft ist auf für alle, und möchte gerne das ganze Gewerk vereinigt sehen.

— Union Nr. 6, 12 und 14 haben in St. Louis ein Arbeits-Bureau errichtet; dasselbe befindet sich 122 North 3. Str. Room 11. Das Executiv-Committee obengenannter 3 Unions hat alle Contractors und Builders hiervon benachrichtigt. Ebenfalls haben obengenannte 3 Unions zu dem Fond der Kettenmacher, welche sich im Strike befinden, \$80 beigelegt.

— Die Union von New York, Brooklyn und Umgegend arbeiten tüchtig; in jeder Versammlung werden neue Mitglieder aufgenommen. Die letzte Errungenschaft ist ein in Uebereinstimmung mit den Meistern gefasster Beschluss, vom 1. April d. J. an keine Stück-Arbeit mehr zu erlauben. Ebenfalls haben dieselben in Jersey City eine neue Union organisiert, welche schon tüchtig arbeitet.

— Wir verweisen die verschiedenen Vereine auf einen Bericht, den die New Yorker Union eingesandt hat, es wäre wünschenswerth, wenn jede Lokal-Union von Zeit zu Zeit einen vollständigen Bericht über Organisation und Thätigkeit einreichen wollte.

— Die Union von Brooklyn hat ihrem Präsidenten John Pabls eine prachtvolle goldene Uhrkette als Anerkennung seiner Verdienste um die Union verehrt.

Correspondenz.

New York, im Januar '82. — Ich überfende Ihnen hiermit einen Bericht über die Thätigkeit und Errungenschaften unserer Union in letzter Zeit und bitte Sie denselben zu veröffentlichen. Unsere Union arbeitet auch jetzt noch wie früher mit der größtmöglichen Deffentlichkeit. Daß zu den Geschäftsitzungen ebenfalls nur Mitglieder Zutritt haben, ist wohl selbstverständlich, aber auch hier ist jede Heimlichkeit und jede Frömmlichkeit ausgeschlossen. Die Versammlungen werden nach streng parlamentarischer Regel geleitet, und kann Jeder seiner Meinung Ausdruck geben, wie ihm der Schnabel gewachsen ist. Die Reporter der Zeitungen haben Zutritt und den nächsten Tag kann man in der „Volkszeitung“ einen vollständigen Bericht der Versammlung lesen. Dieses hat sich als sehr zweckmäßig erwiesen, da dadurch diejenigen Mitglieder, welche abgehalten waren die Versammlung zu besuchen, sich mit allen gefassten Beschlüssen sofort bekannt machen können, und Montags werden sie wenige Zimmerleute in New York finden, die nicht ihre „Volkszeitung“ in der Tasche haben.

In jedem Shop, wo Union Mitglieder arbeiten (und es sind sehr wenige Shops in New York, wo das nicht der Fall ist) wird ein Kamerad als Shop-Delegat gewählt, welcher in jeder Geschäftsitzung anwesend sein und über etwaige Vorkommnisse im Shop berichten muß, auch dieses ist sehr zweckmäßig, da hierdurch die Union von allen Unregelmäßigkeiten sofort Nachricht erhält und demnach seine Maßregeln treffen kann.

Eine Neuerung, welche wir in diesem Quartal eingeführt haben, bewährt sich ebenfalls sehr gut. Da bei einer so großen Mitgliederzahl wie die unsrige die Controlle in den Versammlungen nicht so geführt werden konnte, wie es sein sollte, so hat die Union ihren Präsidenten John Ritter, welcher sich durch seine rastlose Thätigkeit so verdient um die Union gemacht hat, als Controlleur mit einem wöchentlichen Gehalte von \$15 angestellt. Derselbe hat vor allen Dingen das Arbeitsbureau zu verwahren und erwarten wir, daß dieses Institut dadurch einen neuen Aufschwung erhält, indem der Controlleur dadurch, daß er jedes Mitglied und seine Leistungsfähigkeit kennt, oder doch mit der Zeit vollständig kennen lernt, in den Stand gesetzt ist, jedem die am besten für ihn passende Arbeit anzuweisen, wodurch die Mitglieder auf jeden Fall besser gestellt sind.

Außerdem hat derselbe jeden Tag einen Theil der Shops zu besuchen und dabei zu kontrollieren, ob die Mitglieder alle richtig in den Büchern sind und die Beschlüsse der Union aufrecht erhalten haben. Es vergeht keine Versammlung, wo nicht Mitglieder erscheinen, welche durch Rückstände der Beiträge über 3 Monate gestrichen sind, und sich mit Bezahlung eines höhern Eintrittsgeldes und Nachbezahlen der Beiträge wieder in die Mitgliederliste einschreiben lassen. (Wir kennen keine andere Strafe, als Streichen von der Mitgliederliste.)

Dann hat derselbe noch alle Committee-dienste, welche Arbeitszeit in Anspruch nehmen, und welche wir früher bezahlten (und deren waren nicht wenige) zu verrichten, die Klagesachen der Union zu führen, als Sekretär des Executiv- wie des Kranken-Committee zu fungieren und die Union in jeder Hinsicht nach außen zu vertreten. Durch die hiermit erparten Unkosten wird das Gehalt des Controlleurs beinahe vollständig gedeckt, und die Union hat hierdurch eine bedeutend bessere Controlle über ihre Mitglieder und bessere Abwicklung ihrer outside-Geschäfte gewonnen.

Außer unseren Geschäftsitzungen halten wir jeden Monat zwei bis vier Agitations-Versammlungen ab, wo Jede Zutritt hat. In diesen Agitations-Versammlungen wird gewöhnlich von irgend einem Mitgliede, der Lokal-Union

durch einen kleinen Vortrag über Union Interessen die Debatte eingeleitet und kann sich jeder Anwesende an der nun folgenden Diskussion betheiligen.

Ich bin fest davon überzeugt, daß nur von dieser größtmöglichen Deffentlichkeit der Geschäftsitzungen und den fortgesetzten Agitationsversammlungen die außerordentlichen Erfolge unserer Union herzuleiten sind. Und was sind diese Erfolge? Zu allererst, daß in einem Zeitraum von zwei Jahren (so lange besteht jetzt unsere Union) alle Zimmerleute einer Stadt wie New York, mit verschwindend kleiner Ausnahme, in eine Union vereinigt sind.

2) Haben wir unsere Arbeitszeit von 60 Stunden per Woche auf 58 Stunden herabgesetzt.

3) Haben wir alle Sonntags- und Ueberarbeitszeit abgeschafft. Durch diese zwei letzten Punkte haben wir erreicht, daß die Konkurrenz unter den Arbeitern nicht mehr so groß ist, wie früher, weil durch Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit und Abschaffung der Ueberarbeit mehr Leute eingestellt werden müssen.

4) Haben wir unsern Durchschnittslohn während dieser zwei Jahre von \$2 auf \$3 erhöht.

Und unser bester Erfolg:

5) Die Abschaffung aller Stückarbeit haben wir in einer unserer letzten Versammlungen errungen. Zu diesem Zwecke war eine Extra-Generalversammlung einberufen worden, zu welcher alle Framer-Boße eingeladen wurden und auch vollzählig erschienen waren. In dieser Versammlung wurde beschlossen, den Lohn für laufendes Jahr nicht zu erhöhen, weil wir uns sagen mußten, daß dieses augenblicklich nicht möglich sei, ohne unsere Geschäfte stark zu schädigen. Der Lohn der hiesigen Carpenter und Schreiner, welche noch immer — ich weiß nicht, aus welchen Gründen — sich nicht entschließen konnten, der Bruderschaft beizutreten, ist jetzt schon durchschnittlich 50 Cents per Tag niedriger als der unsere. Hierdurch suchen nun die Kontraktoren und Baumunternehmer, wo sie nur eben können, unsere Arbeiten durch Carpenter und Schreiner verrichten zu lassen, weil sie dadurch pro Tag so und so viel profitieren. Bisher ist unsere Union solchen Versuchen noch immer erfolgreich entgegengetreten, wir mußten uns aber sagen, daß, wenn die Lohndifferenz noch größer würde, wir unser Geschäft ernstlich schädigten. Möchte die hiesige Union der „American Carpenter and Joiner“ sich doch auch einmal ernstlich bemühen, durch eine fortgesetzte Agitation und Anschluss an unsere Bruderschaft es ebenso weit zu bringen wie wir, Hand in Hand könnten wir Alles erreichen.

Aber dafür wurde in dieser Versammlung der Beschluss gefasst, und waren alle anwesenden Meister damit einverstanden, daß vom 1. April dieses Jahres an alle Stückarbeit abgeschafft sei, und ich für meinen Theil halte dieses für besser, als eine Lohn-erhöhung von 50 Cents pro Tag.

Ueber die weitere Thätigkeit unserer Union kann ich noch berichten, daß wir in Jersey City durch zwei dort abgehaltene Massenversammlungen ebenfalls eine Union gegründet haben, welche in den ersten zwei Versammlungen 23 Mitglieder zählte; wir sind fest davon überzeugt, daß dieselbe ebenfalls in nicht gar zu langer Zeit eine ganz respectable Anzahl von Mitgliedern aufweisen wird, und sobald die Frühjahrsarbeit beginnt, werden wir uns bemühen, in allen uns erreichbaren Distrikten ebenfalls Unionen zu gründen.

Mit Brudergruß

J. C.

Wie hoch sollen die Beiträge sein?

Diese Frage wird wohl schon in jeder Union zum Deuteren discutirt worden sein, und soll deshalb hier auch eine kurze Besprechung derselben folgen.

Die meisten Unions setzen bei ihrer Gründung die Beiträge so niedrig wie möglich an, es hat dieses in einer Hinsicht sein Gutes, indem Niemand, der Lust hätte der Union beizutreten, durch zu hohen Betrag zurückgeschreckt wird, es Jedem überhaupt so leicht wie möglich gemacht werden soll, beizutreten. In anderer Hinsicht hat es aber auch die schlimme Folge, daß, wenn die Mitglieder einmal an niedere Beiträge gewöhnt sind, sie sehr ungern höhere bezahlen wollen.

Und wozu müssen die Beiträge nicht alle dienen?

1) Müssen die laufenden Ausgaben gedeckt werden, und ist Thatsache, daß je weiter eine Union in der Organisation voranschreitet, die Ausgaben immer voranschreiten, wir erinnern nur an eine immer fortschreitend nothwendig werdende Buchführung, Zeitungs-Annoncen, Warnungen zc.

2) Muß ein Strike-Fond gebildet werden, und gerade von der Höhe desselben hängt in vielen Fällen der Erfolg eines angefangenen Strikes ab. Jedes Mitglied wird viel freudiger den Beschluss, einen Strike einzugehen, ausführen helfen, wenn es weiß, daß genug Mittel vorhanden sind, um seine Familie während des Strikes, so lange er auch dauern möge, vor Noth zu bewahren.

3) Muß Geld zu Agitationszwecken vorhanden sein. Denn je mehr Erfolge eine Union aufzuweisen hat, je mehr wird sie darauf hingewiesen sein, nicht nur in ihrem eigenen Lokal-Sitz, sondern auch in der ganzen Umgegend zu agitieren, und die Gewerks-Genossen zu organisieren, damit dieselben durch ihre Concurrenz nicht die ganze Errungenschaft wieder in Frage stellen, und daß hier zu oft nicht gar zu kleine Beträge gebraucht werden müssen, ist wohl selbstverständlich.

Also nur die Beiträge immer so hoch stellen, daß außer den laufenden Ausgaben in nicht gar zu langer Zeit ein tüchtiger Strike-Fond gebildet wird und noch außerdem Geld genug zu Agitationszwecken vorhanden ist. Ein vernünftig denkendes Mitglied sollte sich niemals weigern, die Beiträge so zu erhöhen, daß obige Zwecke erreicht werden können, da er das Geld doch nur zu seinem eigenen Wohl und Besten anlegt.

Die Maurer in New York haben laut Beschluss ihrer Union ihren Lohn per Tag auf \$4.00 festgesetzt und auch durchgeführt. Sollten wir Zimmerleute, die wir nicht allein wenigstens so harte, sondern auch bedeutend gefährlichere Arbeit zu verrichten haben, außerdem viel mehr Werkzeug gebrauchen, nicht gerade so viel verdienen?

Es fehlt nur noch an der nöthigen Organisation und Centralisation.

— Unsere englische Correspondenz in dieser Nummer ist so groß, daß wir nicht im Stande sind, so viel deutschen Satz wie üblich zu bringen. Warum sind unsere deutschen Kameraden so nachlässig in ihren Correspondenzen?

— Wir müssen streng gegen Nicht-Union-Männer kämpfen; wir müssen sie zwingen, mit uns Hand in Hand zu gehen oder wir können unser Ziel nicht erreichen.

— Der Ausstand der Pariser Zimmerleute ist noch nicht zu Ende; letzten August hat er begonnen, und Geldunterstützung ist sehr nothwendig. Die Zahl der Ausgestandenen beträgt 3600.

“Resistance”

500 gold

and the

week upon

NOTICE.

TO PHILADELPHIA MEMBERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 15, 1882.—All members in arrears for dues to Union No. 8, Carpenters and Joiners, will please square their accounts on or before March 1, 1882, as THE CARPENTER will not be paid for or ordered for any one except good standing members.

Delinquents please take notice!
Per Order

Philadelphia Union No. 8.
J. D. ALLEN, Pres.
W. F. EBERHARDT, R. S.

—Open meetings of Philadelphia Carpenters Union No 8 are held in the New National Theatre (up stairs) on the second Monday night in each month. Free to all.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 24th.—Business in the house framing line is middling fair; wages from 2.50 to \$3.00 per day. The prospects for Spring are good; we propose to then make a general demand for 25 cents per day more wages; our meetings are well attended, and our membership is about two hundred and fifty.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 22d.—Trade is quite brisk; wages \$2.50 to \$3.00. On and after May 1st next we will demand:

- 1.—An increase of wages of fifty cents per day, and double pay for all over time.
- 2.—Wages to be paid on Saturday.
- 3.—Ten hours shall constitute a day's work, except Saturday, when it shall be nine hours.

We have notified the bosses to this effect, and have given them ample time to take contracts on this basis. I think we ought to have three branches of our union in this city, working under one constitution; many members can not attend, living as they do, in the suburbs. One branch should be in the northwestern part of city, one in central, and one in southeastern part. Then the meetings could be well attended and no excuse for the members.

H. BRINKMEYER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 19th.—The Bricklayers' National Convention met here at Broadway Hall. Large attendance of delegates. They were heartily entertained by the Buffalo Bricklayers' Union. A grand supper was given them one evening and they were shown around the city in carriages, and finally escorted on a trip to Niagara Falls. Their convention was held with closed doors.

J. C. SCHIEDER.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4th.—Our union is getting along steadily, but with not so much energy as I would like. Our mass-meeting on Dec. 7th, last, was attended by over 500 carpenters, and was a grand success. Robert Schilling of this city was the speaker. We have one hundred active men in our union and there are 900 carpenters in the city, and it looks as if we will have a good union by the opening up of Spring.

J. D. CAMPBELL.

HAMILTON, Can., Jan. 23d.—Union No. 18 of this city has elected the following officers:

President—J. W. Murchison.
Vice President—W. K. Wilson.
Financial and Corresp. Secretary—W. W. Weston.
Rec. Secretary—H. W. Stones.
Treasurer—Thos. W. Scott.
Director—A. Watson.
Tyler—W. Anderson.
General Committee—E. Hancock, J. Price, T. Connors, E. Furneaux, R. Faulks.

A few weeks since a deputation was appointed by our union to visit the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and ask them to appoint a committee to assist in arranging a meeting of the two societies to discuss the question of wages for the coming Spring. The result was the meeting was held on January 17th, an invitation being issued to the trade through the papers. After a long and lively discussion it was decided to ask 20 cents per hour after April 1st, next. A notice to that effect was inserted in the newspapers for two successive days after the meeting. The bosses pay by the hour here, the present rate is 17½ cents per hour. Work is rather slack at present; the Spring prospects are good. Bricklayers here got \$2.75 per day ever since latter part of last Summer. They have a strong union. The carpenters of this city are at the tail end of all trades.

W. W. WESTON.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 3d.—Union No. 13 has been making rapid progress the past month, in which time we have taken in 17 new members, and on last meeting night had 8 applications. We have several union shops here, and no non-union man is allowed to work more than one week in any one of them, unless he joins the union. If he does not, then he has to quit. That has been the means of building up our union, and another good feature we have, is to keep all our union men in employment, while there is an abundance of non-union men out of work. Trade is fair, and wages range from \$2.25 to \$2.75. We work 54 hours per week on account of short days. Rent is very high; a few rooms cost \$15 per month.

J. E. WALTON.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 23d.—Our organization is slowly and steadily increasing in numbers. We have the nucleus of Branch No. 2 started on the West side, which promises to be permanent and active. Before Spring we will launch out No. 3, which I hope will bring all direct carpenters to a sense of their duty. The prospects are favorable for a very busy season; wages are now from \$2 to \$2.25 per day of 10 hours; work is brisk. Our new officers are: President, J. C. Schieder (elected for a third term); Vice President, James Isley; Treasurer, Chas. King; Rec. Secretary, Henry Sanders; Cor. Secretary, Mich. J. Dillon; Fin. Secretary, Geo. Simon; In. Sentinel, John Leinert; Out. Sentinel, John Anderson; Trustees, Aug. Kappen, Wm. Stolls, Nic. Roshier, Fred Meyer and I. F. Harty.

MICHAEL J. DILLON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5th.—Trade is quite brisk; wages \$2.50 to \$3.00. On and after May 1st next we will demand:

1.—An increase of wages of fifty cents per day, and double pay for all over time.

erally reduced the past month to nine hours per day, and a reduction of 25 cents per day. Some still get full pay. The bosses are seemingly anxious to know what we are going to do the coming Spring, but we will let them know in due time, so that they can be prepared. The spirit of the Brotherhood is just as determined now in this city as when first organized. The cost of living is 10 per cent. higher than in November last. H. M. Williams of Missouri addressed our union on the labor question at its open meeting last Friday night. He was listened to with great attention.

S. B. COOPER.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 22d.—We get along swimmingly in spite of our recent trouble. New members join every night: eight is the least number we got on any night since the visit of the Grand Secretary. Our treasury is on a better footing than formerly; the money is banked now by the Chairman of Trustees, subject to signature of the President, Recording Secretary and Treasurer, which is perfectly safe. We have also incorporated ourselves under the State laws, and have received a charter from the State of Ohio. We have elected a new board of officers.

D. MCINTOSH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23d.—On January 13th, we organized Branch No. 6 in Austin with every prospect of success; a large number of brother chips live in that neighborhood, and with them and the carpenters in the car shops there is a good field for organization. A Bohemian Branch is under way and proves a grand success; members are crowding into it very lively. The officers of Chicago Union No. 3 are: P. J. McGinley, President; M. Miller, Vice Pres.; J. N. Johnson, Rec. Sec.; T. Rogers, Fin. Sec.; T. P. Doran, Cor. Sec., H. J. Jansen, Treasurer.

THOS. P. DORAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 20.—Union No. 8 held a public meeting in the up town district to-night, and it was a lively affair; we got 20 new members and all at an expense of \$2.50 and a little energy. Wages here are 25 cents per hour.

J. D. ALLEN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 12th.—Union No. 14 of this city (formerly No. 3) is meeting with astonishing success. With a good roll of members and a well filled treasury we are fully encouraged. Our new officers are: Casper Heep, President; R. Baker, Vice Pres.; J. Matthieson, Rec. Sec.; W. Lammert, Fin. Sec.; Hermann Rohde, Treasurer; A. Swenson, Serg. at Arms; A. Hahn, J. Rohrbach and J. Krause are Trustees. At the installation of these officers on Jan'y 9th, we had a grand time. Unions No. 6 and No. 12 came down in a body, and three officers of Ex-Board performed the installation ceremonies. When this was completed a band of music appeared and serenaded us. Speeches were made by Bros. Linebeck, Casey, and others of No. 6, and by Bros. Miller and Wittmer of No. 12. Refreshments were served by the newly elected officers, and a pleasant night was spent together.

CASPER HEEP.

DRAFTSMAN'S MANUAL

—or—

"HOW CAN I LEARN ARCHITECTURE"

New Revised and Enlarged Edition.

One 12mo Vol., Limp Cloth, 38 Pages, 45 Illustrations. Price, postpaid, 50c. Illustrated 84 page Catalogue of Books on *Architecture, Drawing, Painting* and *Decoration*, on receipt of 10c. Stamps will be received if more convenient.

WM. T. COMSTOCK,

PUBLISHER,

194 Broadway, New York.

CARPENTERS' UNIONS (DIRECTORY.)

(The secretaries of the various local unions of Carpenters and Joiners are requested to forward the time and place of meeting of their respective unions. We wish to have a complete directory of all unions and keep it standing for the information of our travelling brothers.)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Every Sunday, 9 a. m., 83 Bartlett st.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Broadway Hall, 349 Broadway.

BELLEVILLE, ILL.

BOSTON, MASS.—J. L. Dickson, Secretary, 42 Emerald st.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Geo. Wooden, 85 Division st.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Protective Association, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 192 and 194 E. Washington St.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Benevolent Association, meets in Executive Council every second and last Saturday, 8 p. m., at 192 E. Washington st.

Branch No. 1—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 311 Larabee st.

Branch No. 2—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., 117 Cornell St.

Branch No. 3—Every Monday, 208 Blue Island ave.

Branch No. 4—Every Wednesday, 631 W. Indiana ave.

Branch No. 5—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., 400 West 18. St.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Workman's Hall, Walnut st.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 86 Bank st.

DETROIT, MICH.—Every Tuesday evening, 222 Randolph St.

HAMILTON, CANADA.—Every first and third Monday in Bricklayers' Hall, King st, West near James.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Every Saturday, 7.30 p. m., 113 E. Washington st.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Germania Hall, First st.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Every Thursday evening, Knights of Pythias Hall, Main & 7th st.

MOBERLY, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday night.

NEW YORK.—Framers union meets at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 160 Third ave., every Sunday, 10 a. m. Intelligence office of union open every day and evening at Lincoln Hall, Houston st. and Allen.

NEWARK, N. J.—Every week at Library Hall.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Meets in Insurance building, Chapel st.

NEW ORLEANS.—Every 2nd and 4th Sunday at No. 54 St. Charles St., at 9 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Every Monday evening, at New National Theatre, 10th and Callowhill st.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Union No. 1 meets every Saturday at Eighteenth st. and Wash. Union No. 2, every Friday, Seventeenth and Wright sts. Union No. 3, every Monday, S. W. Cor. Carondelet and Russell aves.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Knights of Pythias Hall, 13½ st. and Pennsylvania ave.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office in New York, as second-class matter.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1882.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

--If you wish to produce a glue that will resist water boil one pound of glue in two quarts of skimmed milk.

--Iron or steel immersed in a solution of carbonate of potash or soda for a few minutes will not rust for years, not even when exposed to a damp atmosphere.

--If tools are in rusty condition we would advise you to rub them well with a piece of pumice stone and water until quite bright; then wipe dry, and rub with very fine emery and oil; finally polish with a linen cloth. After tools are thus cleaned, the following is a good rust-preventive: Dissolve $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of camphor in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of lard; take off the scum; then stir in as much black-lead as will give the mixture an iron color. Iron and steel tools, rubbed with this mixture, and left with it on twenty-four hours, and then dried with a linen cloth, will keep clean for months. — *Carpenters and Builders Journal.*

TO IMITATE BLACK-WALNUT.

A new process by which ordinary wood has imparted to it the appearance of walnut, suitable for office, steamboat, and other cabinet work, has been recently described. Birch, beech, alder, or similar woods, are first thoroughly dried and warmed, then coated once or twice with a liquid composed of one part by weight of walnut peel, dissolved in six parts of soft water, by heating it to boiling, and stirring. The wood thus treated is, when half dry, brushed with a solution of one part by weight of bichromate of potash in five parts of boiling water, and, after drying thoroughly, is rubbed and polished.

Druggists' Circular.

PROPORTION FOR RISERS AND TREADS.

In the construction of stair-cases it is not always possible to conform to any definite rule for proportioning the widths of the steps and risers, on account of having a given distance—for the rise and run—to over come. In principal stairs for medium sized dwellings the strings, or rough carriages, ought to be cut, as near as can be, 7 and 10; that is, a 7 inch rise and 10 inch run. This will make the total width of the tread (if $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick,) about $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches with nosing. Taking 7 and 10 for a standard guide, we should endeavor to observe the following rule:—If the tread must be increased in width, then reduce the width of the riser; and vice versa; if the tread is to be reduced, increase the width of the riser.

In walking, on a level surface, an ordinary easy step may be assumed at 24 inches; but in the case of ascending a flight of stairs we not only step forward, but upward, and it requires about double the exertion to step up that it does to step forward. From this deduction, we are enabled to arrive at a fair, mean proportion, for oblique steps: Rule.—Call 24 inches equal to 1 step; double the width of the riser, and subtract the product from 24, will give the width of the step.

Example.—In spacing out the height of a story I find I can have a 7 inch

rise. How wide ought the tread to be, on the string? Answer.—Double the rise ($7\frac{1}{2}$ inches,) would be 15 inches; then 15 from 24 would leave 9, which ought to be the run, as near as you can make it come to it.

Again, suppose we are "cramped" for room, and find that we can have only a $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. run. How high ought the rise to be? Answer.— $7\frac{1}{2}$ from 24 leaves 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; then one-half of this remainder, = $8\frac{1}{4}$ ought to be the rise.

The following table of proportions for steps and risers is based upon the foregoing principles;

| Width on string. | Rise on string |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 14 in. | 5 in. |
| 13. | $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 12. | 6 |
| 11. | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| $10\frac{1}{2}$ | $6\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 10. | 7 |
| $9\frac{1}{2}$ | $7\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 9. | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| $8\frac{1}{2}$ | $7\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 8. | 8 |
| $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $8\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 7. | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| $6\frac{1}{2}$ | $8\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 6. | 9 |

The proportion in the above table ought not to be carried further than there given; if, in attic or other seldom-used stairs, a greater rise than 9 inches must be used, then the tread ought also to be increased; for were we to continue the table, instead of building a flight of stairs we should soon find ourselves constructing a ladder.

THOS. MOLONEY.

FIRE RISKS AND TALL BUILDINGS.

We have frequently called attention to the fact that modern architecture was the greatest peril with which our large cities are threatened. During the present year, thousands of new buildings are being erected in New York, and of these a large number are tall buildings, seven, eight and nine stories high, insecurely built from the foundation to the mansard roof, having granite foundations to support cast-iron columns, which in turn support iron girders, upon which the floors are laid. Such a building is dangerous for a fireman to enter when a fire is raging within, as the granite foundation is liable to melt away under intense heat, and the iron columns and girders to twist and break, precipitating the floors above, with all their contents, into the basement. Put on such a building a mansard roof made of pine, and introduce an elevator shaft to carry the flames almost instantly from one floor to another, and you have a modern death trap that could scarcely be improved upon as a fire hazard, threatening the surrounding buildings and the lives of whoever may venture near it. In the lower part of the city there is one building whose roof is 185 feet above the sidewalk—away out of the city limits—and near by many others nearly as tall. A fire in that roof would be wholly inaccessible to the firemen, while a high wind would scatter the blazing brands upon the roofs of lower buildings for many blocks. — *Fireman's Journal.*

—Toronto Trades Council is preparing to fight prison contract labor in Canada.

—Carpenters of Alleghany City, Pa., get from \$2 to \$2.25 per day, and are considering the advisability of an advance.

THE STRENGTH OF WOOD.

At the late fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, held at Boston, there were exhibited interesting tests of constructive material, among these, of pine columns, which had in some instances supported remarkable pressure. One of these columns, originally twelve feet long, yielded to a pressure of 190,000 pounds; the weak spot being a large knot, which acted as a wedge, and caused the destruction of the column at less than the proper figures for a sound piece. Another column was twelve feet long, and tapering from seven and three-fourths to six and a half inches in diameter. This stick showed its weakest point at the smaller end, the crumbling of the fibers taking place in that part. A seasoned hard pine girder, eleven inches square and ten feet long, bore the astonishing load of 751,000 pounds. — *Southern Manufacturer and Builder.*

It is said Sweden and Norway, which still do a large export trade in pine, are now compelled to buy their oak in Poland; and in Russia the forests along the shores of the Baltic, in Finland, and in the Southern provinces, are so rapidly thinning that the forest acreage of the empire is now only one in ten. There are about 34,000,000 acres of forest in Germany (of which 20,000,000 are in Prussia), bringing in an income of \$50,000,000 per annum. The State forests are taken great care of in all parts of Germany, in Prussia alone \$500,000 being spent every year in replanting. The imports of timber exceed the exports by over two million tons. Austria and Hungary have upwards of 43,000,000 acres of forest; but in Austria proper the State does not possess more than seven per cent. of the wooded area, and Austria is now obliged to buy most of her timber in Bosnia and Montenegro. Servia and Roumania have some very fine forests; but Italy, though her forest area extends over nearly 14,000,000 acres, does not do much in the way of a timber trade, as the roads leading to the forests are so bad that it is almost impossible to move the timber when cut. Much the same is the case with Spain, which has 8,500,000 acres of forest; while Portugal, which has only a million acres finds a good market for her timber. — *The Lumber World.*

DEATH RATE OF RICH AND POOR.

An important paper on the Comparative Mortality of Rich and Poor, was read at the recent meeting of the American Medical Association. The author, Dr. Chas. R. Drysdale of London began by pointing out the achievements of sanitary science during recent years. Yet, with all these advantages, it was found that the death rate in London had rather increased than diminished, having been 22.2 per 1,000 in 1856, 22.3 in 1875, and 23 in 1877. In all England the rate had remained identically the same for three decades, namely, 22.35 per 1,000. The point Dr. Drysdale endeavored to elucidate was, that the great cause of this non-improvement resided in the mass of indigence which, now, as always, was instrumental in producing a large crop of premature deaths in all densely populated states. M. Villerme, the distinguished Parisian physician, and several of his co-laborers on the Journal d'Hygiene Publique had contributed some valuable facts to the argument. Thus, it had

been observed in France that persons between the ages of 40 and 45 die in easy circumstances, in the proportion of 8.3 per 1,000, while, if poor they die at the rate of 13.7 per 1,000. That is, the mortality between the ages was twice and a half as large among the poor as it was among the wealthy. It was found, too, that in Paris, between the years 1817 and 1836, 1 inhabitant in every 15 died in the twelfth arrondissement, which was peopled in great part by the poor while in the second arrondissement inhabited by the wealthier classes, the deaths for the same period were only 1 in every 65. M. Garnier, of Paris in 1857, speaking of the average life in a large English manufacturing city had found that it was only 17 years in the quarters inhabited by the poor against 42 among the higher classes. Villerme calculated that the probable life of the infant of a weaver at M. housen was as low as 1 year and 6 months, while that of the baby of the proprietor of the factory was 26 years. If such statistics were insufficient, he would refer to the researches of Ansell, who collected the statistics of 48,000 children of the opulent classes in England, including professional men, the nobility and gentry. It appeared from Ansell's tables that among these classes the death rate was only 80.45 per 1,000 for children under a year old, while for all classes taken together it was 150. Dr. Little found the ratio in Berlin, a city of extreme poverty among the working classes, to be occasionally as high as 500 per 1,000. In conclusion, Dr. Drysdale referred to the statistics of New Zealand as a remarkable confirmation of Ansell's tables. In New Zealand, of late years, the wages of laborers had been very high and the profits of capital large, with meat only 3d a pound, so that a laborer was able to secure plenty of food without undue anxiety. The result was a death rate of only 12.5 per 1,000—a fact mainly due to the absence of an indigent and badly paid class. In England and Wales, with the same death rate, some 230,000 lives would be saved every year. — *Scientific American.*

THE WORKMAN'S TEST.

The Firemen's Magazine, official organ of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, unwisely publishes a romance "The Workman's Test," in its February number. It glorifies a "scab" carpenter who joined the union and when the test came turned traitor to his fellow workmen, and keeps on working when the others quit for higher wages. The "scab" is then injured by the fall of a scaffold on which he is working; and the union men are charged with having stealthily damaged the scaffold, so as to throw the scab to the ground. As recompense for his treachery, the "scab" is at once made foreman with double wages, and finally he becomes owner of several houses, a bank stockholder, and a very rich man. This "The Workman's Test," which the Magazine very inconsistently offers as a model for its union readers. The moral of it is: Let every man turn "scab," then the boss will not be a foreman, when they will so. The "scab" and be bank stockholder inclined to believe the "scab" should be more careful of its reputation.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Since our last issue the following local carpenters' unions have reported their rolls of officers:

No. 20 Camden, N. J.—President, David G. Patterson; Vice President, Willowby Souders; Rec. Sec., Geo. D. Geiger; Financial Sec., Harry G. Hinchman; Treas., Theo. F. Walker; Serg't-at-Arms, Timothy M. Morris; Outer Guard, Benj. C. Downs.

No. 12, St. Louis, Mo.—President, Aug. Kraft; Vice President, Christ Finke; Rec. Sec., Fred. Mattheis; Fin. Sec., Christ. Klein; Treasurer, Henry Hartman; Cor. Sec., Louis Peters; Serg't-at-Arms, Philip Wagner; Trustees, Geo. Zeller, Christ. Lemburg, Fred. Stiegemeier.

No. 10, Detroit, Mich.—President, Wm. Abrams; Vice Pres., Stephen Jessup; Rec. Sec., A. J. Vanderburgh; Treas., J. M. Kerr; Fin. Sec., Wm. Decker; Warden, William Miller; Serg't-at-Arms, J. N. Evans; Trustees, E. W. Wilber, Wm. Jackson, M. Kadis.

No. 1, Washington, D. C.—President, John T. Suter; Vice Pres., Jos. F. Billingsby; Rec. Sec., Wm. Williamson; Fin. Sec., John W. Howard; Treas., Wm. M. Standford; Cor. Sec., S. B. Cooper; Serg't-at-Arms, Jas. H. Cheezum.

No. 2, Cincinnati, O.—President, J. R. Smith; Vice Pres., B. Nettler; Cor. Sec., H. Brinkmeyer; Fin. Sec., Chas. Rumpier; Rec. Sec., J. N. Kolbe; Treas., H. Bernhard; Doorkeeper, A. Wehrle; Serg't-at-Arms, J. Seyfried; Trustees, P. Gertler, W. H. Whitney, W. Beckman, B. Stolberg, H. B. Kuhlman.

No. 15, Indianapolis, Ind.—President, James K. Whiteside; Vice Pres., Joseph Taylor; Rec. Sec., John H. Helm; Fin. Sec., Henry Prange; Treas., Lewis Tice; Inside Guard, William Johnson; Outside Guard, Hy. Kurst; Inductor, Amos Haynes; Trustees, L. B. Lenard, H. Clodfelter, Thomas Chapman.

No. 11, Cleveland, O.—President, Donald McIntosh; Vice Pres., A. Starkey; Rec. Sec., C. H. Hayden; Fin. Sec., Joseph McBeth; Treasurer, F. I. Miller; Cor. Sec., E. Smith; Serg't-at-Arms, I. I. Jean; Trustees, Edw. Taylor, H. W. Fisher, John Madden, F. Wilkinson, C. Hayden.

No. 4 Chicago, Ill.—President, Chas. More; Vice Pres., Herman Myers; Fin. Sec., E. Dornden; Rec. Sec., Thos. Hynes; Cor. Sec., L. E. Pake; Conductor, Geo. McLinsie; Warden, John Mordnal.

RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Washington, per Cooper | \$13.00 |
| Cincinnati, per Brinkmeyer | 8.00 |
| Chicago, per Doran | 21.15 |
| Cleveland, per McIntosh | 7.82 |
| St. Louis, per Peters | 6.00 |
| St. Louis, per Heep | 2.00 |
| Philadelphia, per Allen | 14.70 |
| Indianapolis, per Helm | 3.82 |
| San Francisco, per Owens | 5.50 |
| Amilton, per Weston | 1.64 |
| Baltimore, per Wooden | 1.00 |
| Detroit, per Kerr | 1.00 |
| Kansas City, per Walton | 2.75 |
| Cash received | 48.60 |
| Total | \$137.97 |

EXPENSES.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| 10 Members Cards | \$18.00 |
| Printing Monthly Journal | 47.00 |
| Printing " " | 3.29 |
| Printing and Paper | 45 |
| Printing Charters | 1.40 |
| Printer Seals | 30 |
| Postage | 2.89 |
| One month's salary | 60.00 |
| Total | \$133.83 |

The Draftsman's Manual is a work every carpenter should have. It is bound in cloth and costs only 50 cts. Copy. Send orders to W. T. Combs, 194 Broadway, New York.

BUILDING TRADE NEWS.

PAINTERS.—In St. Louis they demand \$3 per day after March 1st.—In Kansas City \$2.50 per day and 59 hours a week.—In Rochester, N. Y., \$2.50, an advance from \$1.75 and \$2; the bosses are willing to grant only 25 cents advance and have formed a union against the men.—In Alleghany City, Pa., organization is progressing rapidly and \$3 per day will be demanded this Spring.—In Chicago the bosses and the journeymen are considering the establishment of a Board of Arbitration.

BRICKLAYERS.—Philadelphia journeymen on April 4th, will get \$3.50 per day and nine hours as a full day on Saturday.—Wheeling, W. Va., will strike for \$4 per day on April 1st.—Trenton, N. J., bricklayers and stonemasons ask \$3 per day after April 1st.—In Hagerstown, Md., the trade will demand \$2.50 per day on April 1st.—The Philadelphia union numbers 1400 members.

STONE MASONS.—In Wheeling, W. Va., will demand \$3 per day for the coming season.—Philadelphia men will demand \$3.50 on May 1st.—Pittsburgh is moving for an increase.

PLASTERERS.—After April 15th, the wages in Philadelphia will be \$3 per day, per order of the Union.—Washington, D. C., demands \$3 per day for 1882.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Five hundred and seventy stone cutters on the New State Capitol, Albany, N. Y., were discharged on February 11th, for want of sufficient appropriation. Heretofore nearly 1000 workmen were employed on the building, the cost of which when completed will be \$16,000,000. Last year \$1,190,000 was expended.—A building in course of erection for a hotel in Cincinnati, fell with a crash a week ago, and investigation shows it to have been built on the "Jerry" style, with scab labor and piece workers.

LABOR DOINGS IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—In London, the paupers in a work-house recently struck, because their sugar and tea had been reduced. In this they showed a little more manhood than some American journeymen carpenters display.—There is possibility of a gigantic strike soon at hand between the thousands of operatives in the cotton mills of Lancashire and their employers for an increase of wages.—Cabinet makers' trade is very dull this winter. More out of work than for several years past.—Amalgam. Carpenters and Joiners have a total of 1,173 members on donation, 461 on sick benefit, and 47 on superannuation (old age) benefit. Trade is very poor all over England, owing to bad weather.

FRANCE.—In Paris, building is very brisk; the carpenters still hold out firmly and are beginning to gain ground on the bosses. One boss after the other is acceding to the men and by April there are hopes of complete success.—The delegates of the Parisian piano makers' strike, who were arrested January 11, 1882, on charge of conspiracy for presuming to wait upon the employers to consult with them, have been all discharged after a notable and ably conducted trial.—The French Ministry propose a law to create a superannuation fund, controlled by the State, for the as-

sistance of aged and infirm workmen without sufficient means of subsistence.

SPAIN.—Metal workers in Madrid have organized a union.—Laborers on South Western railroads demand pay day every two weeks instead of every month.—Typographical unions of Madrid and Barcelona have a joint society property of \$15,000 and number 1500 members; they are organizing a National Union of their trade.

ITALY.—A National Labor Congress will be held in Palermo, March 31st, 1882.—The Government labors indefatigably to suppress and confiscate every labor paper which appears in Italy.—800 miners on the Isle of Elba are on strike against convict labor, recently introduced there in the mines. The Government has called out several regiments of infantry as persuaders to force the men to resume work.

BELGIUM.—Carpenters' strike in Brussels for more wages has ended in a compromise after four weeks strike. 200 men were out, and in that time had only \$250 strike money to assist them. For want of funds they were compelled to accept the compromise.

AUSTRIA.—Stone cutters of Vienna are suffering from dull times and an immense influx of their craftsmen from Germany.

WAGES IN BUILDING TRADES.

The Brick and Tile Review gives the following summary of wages in the building trades: Bricklayers receive \$2.75 in Providence, \$3.50 in Baltimore, \$3 to \$3.25 in Boston, \$3.50 to \$4 in Chicago, \$4 in Cincinnati, \$4 in New York, \$3 to \$3.50 in Philadelphia and \$4.50 in St. Louis. In New York the layers of front brick receive \$5. Carpenters receive \$2.25 to \$2.75 and in the cities given the price is about the same, except in Boston, Chicago and St. Louis the price is \$3 to \$3.25 for the best workmen. In Providence, carpenters were advanced 25 cents last year. Laborers receive \$1 to \$1.75. In several cities they get as high as \$2.50. Painters receive \$2.25 and were advanced 25 cents during the year. The pay is higher in New York. Painters average little more than six months' steady work in the year. Little painting is done in the winter, inside or out. Glaziers receive \$2.50, and that is the price throughout the country. Grainers have \$2.50 to \$3. In Boston the price is \$4. Plasterers had the best year in seven last year. A great amount of repairing was done. Owners of houses waited, year after year, for better times, until the houses could wait no longer, costing in the end much more than if the work had been done earlier. The pay is \$2.50 to \$3, an advance of 50 cents to \$1 during the year. The New York price is \$4. Plumbers receive \$3.50 to \$4 in New York, and this is higher than in any other city. The pay of stone-cutters is \$3, an advance of 50 cents in the year. A stone-layer receives \$2.50 to \$2.75. In Chicago and New York the price is \$4 to \$4.50. In the large cities, especially New York, the cost of living has increased 40 to 45 per cent.

—A review of the Report of the Missouri Labor Bureau for 1881 will appear in our next; also a letter from "Progress", Chicago, and other correspondence which came too late.

† OBITUARY. †

—THOMAS J. DURANT, died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 4. Judge Durant was the counsel on the part of the United States before the American and Spanish Claims Commission. But his grandest record was achieved as an indefatigable worker in behalf of the industrial classes. He gave able assistance in the passage of the Eight Hour Law, and for the past 30 years has used both voice and pen in advocating social and industrial reforms. An advanced thinker, clear and forcible in style, he frequently contributed to the columns of our labor journals. In politics he was identified with the Greenback Labor Party, and at the National Greenback Convention of 1880 in Chicago, he struggled successfully for the adoption of labor planks in the platform. He was widely known as a man of matchless talents, incorruptible character and sublime integrity. Let us honor Thomas J. Durant!

—URIAH S. STEVENS, aged 61 years, has gone from our midst! He dropped dead from heart disease, in Philadelphia, Feb. 13, 1882. He was universally respected as one of the founders of the Order, known as the Knights of Labor. He was the presiding officer of the first local body organized, and until September, 1879, he held the position of Grand Master Workman of the entire organization. His active labors in behalf of the cause exhausted his health and laid the foundation of the disease, which so suddenly shortened a life of long and useful service to Humanity.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

In London, England, January 12th, an important decision with heavy damages, was given, under the Employers Liability Act. On July 28, 1881, Thos. B. Huxham, a journeyman carpenter, fell from a badly constructed scaffold and died within ten minutes from the injuries. The evidence in Court showed that the scaffold was improperly built, and that the foreman of the job was aware of it and had not attended to his duties. The Court, after an exhaustive trial, rendered a verdict in favor of the widow for £250,—£100 for the widow and £50 each for the three orphan children. The defendant, Mr. Toma, is an extensive builder and was held responsible for the acts of his foreman.

BRANCH MEETINGS.

Wherever local unions have branch organizations, these branches should be connected by means of a local Executive Board, composed of delegates from each branch. An allotted territory or district should be granted to each branch, and the meeting places should be at a certain distance from each other. No one should be admitted to membership in a branch, outside of the district he resides in, but should be allowed to visit any branch. In large cities branch organizations may be found necessary for the accommodation of members, but under all circumstances these organizations should be brought together in a general monthly or quarterly meeting, or else misunderstandings will creep up between the members. Of course, a great deal depends upon the local Executive Board and the weekly reports of the delegates.

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
OF AMERICA.

Office: 184 William St., New York.

TERMS.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, post-paid.

Send all moneys and correspondence to

P. J. MAGUIRE, Secretary,
P. O. Box 3,560, New York.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1882.

—Notwithstanding the two terrible disasters in this city, the Windsor Theatre, which is condemned as unsafe, is crowded nightly by over three thousand persons. Such negligence on the part of our city authorities is worse than criminal.

—It is proposed to continue the annual celebrations of John Brown's martyrdom. The late festival in New York met with such encouraging responses from every part of the United States, that indications point to the anniversary of John Brown's death as a day which will be held as sacred as Decoration Day, and eventually become one of our national holidays.

—Under cover of competition some boss builders take a job at a figure far below actual cost. Then such bosses approach the workmen, and in a patronizing style tell them that they took the job at a low figure to save the men from being thrown out of work. And in the next breath they ask the workmen to take less wages to make up the loss. This class of contractors are generally as short lived as the work they construct, and inevitably land in bankruptcy. And the men who accept such conditions and are duped by such wiles are only worthy of the vilest execration.

A MISAPPLIED TERM.

In every city, within the past six months the public gaze has been, attracted to yellow posters, with the laconic words "A Carpenter Wanted! No Shoemakers need apply!" This was the advertising dodge of a popular comedian. We can not perceive why carpenters designate "botches" in the trade as *shoemakers*. This has always been an anomaly to us. But the practice is so time-worn, that it is almost second nature with wood workers to readily denominate an inferior workman—a *shoemaker*. We can not see the force of the application unless it is that carpenters as a rule imagine themselves superior to shoemakers. But to our minds a good shoemaker is on a par with a good carpenter and far superior to a botch carpenter. All trades are necessary and the title of one should not be used as a term of reproach for the others. Call a "botch" a *Botch* no matter what trade he follows.

SCAMPING.

Time and again it is charged that workmen in the building line do not perform work equally as good and durable as in former years. And yet when the facts are examined no one is more responsible than the very persons who make such charge. When a house is to be built they demand it shall be done cheap, and they give the contract to the lowest bidder, or they buy a cheap house ready-built from some "Jerry" builder.

Now, note the result. The "Jerry" builder, in order to build a \$10,000 house for \$7,000 resorts to all forms of deception. He uses anything but sound material and competent workmanship. He is opposed to trades unions. He pays the workman the lowest wages, and pays them irregularly or not at all. He uses bricks which are soft and mortar which never gets hard. With lumber green and shaky, the plaster and paint of the lowest grades, is it any wonder that shabby work is done? The cry of the "Jerry" builder to his men is: "Don't spend too much time on this job. Rush it ahead!" He drives his men at their work, encourages them to scamp it, and perhaps winds up by running away with a good lump of their wages. And so the "ramshackle" building has been erected to tumble down too soon after occupation.

In an examination recently before the Coroner, the Superintendent of Buildings in this city, stated very truthfully that houses are being built in this city which are unsafe and dangerous for occupation, and that an appeal to the city courts would be useless. The machinery for the execution and enforcement of the Building Laws is so cumbrous, that in more than one instance houses have tumbled down before legal process could be secured.

The majority of such dwelling houses in large cities are built to sell—are built on speculation by "Jerry" builders. Fully 75 per cent of them are constructed to satisfy the craving for cheaply-built houses, and this demand for cheapness is the cause of all scamping and botch-work. It lowers the standard of mechanical excellence and begets piece-work and consequently, *botch-work*. It floods the trade with incompetent workmen and depresses wages to the lowest figure. But in the end the workers have the supreme satisfaction to know that a large percentage of these "Jerry" builders—speculative builders—land in bankruptcy. In London, England, 35 per cent of all bankrupts are "Jerry" builders and in New York the proportion is about the same.

In the reign of Richard the Second a new roof was put on Westminster Hall in London. It was made of chestnut, of one span, and unsupported by a single column, although

270 feet long by 74 wide. This roof has stood the storms of over 500 years and is as sound as ever. The strength and durability of ancient buildings, and the lasting qualities of the materials used in their structure, could never have been secured if our modern "Jerry" builders had the work in charge.

How then can we break down scamping and encourage a higher standard of workmanship, while the system of cheapness rules in building as well as every other trade? The execution of the building laws is slow, unreliable, and attended with partiality to the "Jerry" builders, who are generally prominent ward politicians. We can not look for relief from that quarter. But we can get it from ourselves and by our own active co-operation as workmen. With the workmen of the building trades thoroughly organized and moving together with united purpose, we can soon arrive at a harmonious understanding with the better class of contractors and boss builders. And by our joint efforts measures can be taken to remedy these evils. The first step is to abolish piece-work; the next, fix a standard days wages high enough to encourage and secure good workmanship. The third step is for workmen to do an honest day's work and to stop "rushing."

THE PARK ROW FIRE.

At this moment the horrible incidents of the Park Row fire are so vividly in recollection that the daily press of the country plays the role of sentimental moralizer to cater to public sentiment. But in a brief while the matter will be forgotten in the giddy whirl of money making, and society will relapse into its former torpor, unmindful that human lives were lost, and cursedly indifferent to the enforcement of any radical remedies to prevent like disasters.

With a Department of Public Buildings under control of political jockies, whose activity is confined to drawing large salaries and running political conventions, and who know more about the Sullivan-Ryan prize-fight than they do of architecture and building, what hope can New York have of any reform in this branch of the public service? Only a short while ago, the fall of two brick buildings in this city, with loss of human life, aroused public sentiment to demand an enforcement of the Building Laws. To appease this sentiment, the "inspectors" reported they had found 200 unsafe buildings which the inhabitants have been warned to vacate, and the owners notified to tear down. There was also found an equal number of buildings wretchedly out of repair. The most striking fact is that the greater number of these condemned buildings are of modern construction, with high walls on narrow

foundations, and of the worst class of shoddy construction. We wish the builder of any such edifice might frankly say, as did a certain builder when called upon to reply to a toast: "I fancy I am more fit for the scaffold than for public speaking!" The scaffold would be only too good for them.

But the report of the "inspectors" is by no means a complete index of the larger number not reported, or whose dangers are lurking in such deadly forms as never to be made known or inspected, until the public are shocked when the building tumbles in ruins, or is engulfed in flames. Tenement houses, factories, shops and office buildings are flimsy shells of death, without fire escapes, or adequate protection for human life. But what of it as long as the rich owner can collect his rent! If the working people are lost, what harm, others can be had cheap! If the owner holds an inquest, no matter, as long as the jury finds a verdict which relieves the wealthy owner and the Department of Buildings from all responsibility! Such are the ruling thoughts of our monied men and politicians. And between them they manage pretty well to evade the enforcement of the Building Laws.

The Park Row fire has been a startling and costly lesson. Will it be heeded? We fear many more such lessons will follow in every city, unless the citizens enforce the Building Laws by intrusting their execution to competent men outside of political rings. And furthermore the practice of cheap building must be condemned and driven out of use entirely.

SIGNS OF PANIC.

Many of our mercantile and commercial journals are discussing the prospects of an approaching crisis. Some are alarmed and predict it is close at hand, while others laugh it off derisively and loudly claim "Good times have come to stay." But to the thinking man who investigates closely there is a world of reflection in the annual circular recently published by R. G. Dunn & Co's. Mercantile Agency. This circular shows very clearly that the number of business failures throughout the United States in 1881 was 5,582, with liabilities amounting to \$81,152,932—an increase over 1880 of 847 failures and of fifteen and a half million of bad debts.

Surely these figures are no encouraging proof that 1881 was more prosperous than 1880. The wild boom in iron in 1880 landed scores of dealers and speculators into bankruptcy in 1881, and the partial failure of crops and the damage in some regions from protracted drouth last Summer all had their effects. However, the fact is positively evident that the failures have been chiefly confined to men,

with less than \$10,000 capital, who have been absorbed by more powerful competitors or monopolists in their line of trade. And this same process of bankruptcy and absorption will continue, although for the ten bankrupts there are six others who venture into business in their places and go through the same ordeal after a period of time. Thus it is that eventually the number of capitalists will grow smaller until the entire industries of the country will be monopolized the same as our railroads and telegraphs. Then the broken down capitalists will become wage workers, and undergo some of the experiences and trials we now suffer.

This is no fancy picture. It is the natural outgrowth of the system of competition and cheapness perpetuated by the capitalists. And as long as that system lasts it will be the parent of hap-hazard production, badly regulated distribution and extravagant speculation. Under it the workman will always suffer, and the Kings of Industry will have it in their power to turn the screws and produce a panic. Until we remove the causes of panic by substituting the power of the worker in the place of the capitalist, there will be no alternative but frequent panics and each time more severe. The only remedy for us is to organize industry on the basis of co-operative labor with State credit and social guarantees, with equal opportunities and steady employment for all, reduced hours of labor, and each worker to receive the full result of his toil. Think of it!

INTIMIDATION.

A bill is introduced in the Ohio Legislature, entitled: "A bill to prevent Intimidation of Workmen." It proposes:

"That whoever shall, by threat, intimidation, or unlawful interference, prevent or seek to prevent any other person from working or from obtaining work at any lawful business, on any terms he may see fit, such person so offending shall be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars."

This bill has been indorsed by a pseudo organization in Cincinnati known as "The Builders Exchange," and a bill of similar nature has been introduced in West Virginia.

Now if this bill was intended for the employers and corporations who indulge in just such intimidation, then we would offer no serious objection. All we ask is that it shall apply to those who "blacklist" men and follow them from one job to another and by systematic persecution prevent them from obtaining employment. We ask that it shall also apply to those who call out militia to intimidate workmen, peaceably on strike, and attempt to provoke them to do some criminal act that they may be thrust into prison and prevented from obtaining work at any "lawful business," unless it be to manufacture shoes for some prison contractor.

Detroit Carpenters Union has changed its place of meeting; it meets now every Tuesday evening at 133 Bates st., near the Market.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE MEETING.

The Trades Union Demonstration on January 30th, in Cooper Institute, New York, in behalf of the land movement in Ireland, marks no new departure in the trades unions movement of America. The first precedent for such a gathering in America was in the same hall in 1870, when the International Workingmen's Association assisted by various unions, lifted its voice in protest against the Franco-Prussian war. They condemned it as a movement intended to set workmen against each other for the glory of despots, to arouse national hatred and spill the blood of the workers that one ruler or the other might make a conquest of more territory. In this view of the question the workmen proved themselves far in advance of the political wisdom of so-called statesmen, and displayed a fraternal spirit that knew no bounds of nationality, and has ever since been the key note of the labor movement in all civilized countries. What wonder that the late Cooper Institute Demonstration was provoked by such teachings? Why should not these same unions which welcomed Joseph Arch, the head of the English Agricultural Laborers, send out their words of cheer to the Agriculturists of Ireland? The New York Herald, in speaking of the Demonstration, claims, the land movement in Ireland is a struggle in favor of agricultural bosses and has nothing in common with wage-laborers. Therefore trades unions should not have any connection with it. To any student of the economic conditions in Ireland it is evident that there are very few tracts of lands in Ireland operated by men who hire wage-laborers. The tenant system prevails everywhere; the land is let out under exacting conditions to needy laborers who have no other means of labor only to hire it and at the end of a season deliver up the lion's share of the crops. Their condition is one fully equal to, and in many respects worse than, the condition of the English farm-laborer who works for wages.

The Trades Unions of New York recognize in the struggle in Ireland one of the prominent phases of the conflict between organized money power and disorganized industry. And this struggle is the same the world over. It is between the man of labor, and the man who possesses the means of labor. On our own soil it is taking shape and form and in a few years will become a momentous question. The letters of sympathy from all parts of the country which were read at the meeting, indicate fully the interest that the organized workers of America take in this question.

Cleveland No. 10 is by no means behind her sister unions; on the contrary she has assumed a leading rank in the Brotherhood and possesses a vitality unequalled.

Trade in Kansas City, Mo., is lively, but it is nothing in comparison with the activity of Union No. 13 of that city. Members are initiated at the rate of 8 to 12 at every meeting.

Masquerade-ball of St. Louis Union No. 14, on February 18th, was a complete success.

Sewing girls of Chicago have organized and Brother Doran is rendering them every assistance.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

Efforts are being made to organize Galveston, Tex., and Currie, Minn.

Milwaukee Union meets at Casino Hall, 7th and State Sts.

Camden, N. J. Union No. 20, and San Francisco, Cal. No. 22, have been granted charters.

Toledo, O., is under way; the Trades Assembly of that city called a carpenters mass meeting on Feb. 24, which was well attended and resulted in organizing a union.

A correspondent in Cincinnati claims the average pay is only \$2.25 per day in that city.

New Orleans Union No. 16 installed officers on Jan. 22 and drank a toast standing to the Brotherhood.

From April 1, Washington, D. C., Union No. 1 will not work with scabs.

Brother Owens organized San Francisco Union No. 20, on Jan. 29, and after awhile he will organize Oakland and Sacramento. He has been commissioned as Organizer for California.

Our next convention should adopt a uniform ritual, and a uniform local Constitution, leaving the local unions the right to adopt their own By-Laws and Rules of Order. It should also establish an Endowment Fund so that we could pay at least \$500 in case of the death of a brother member.

Brother Decker of Detroit Union No. 11 writes that the Union is gaining ground every day and hopes to make a good showing in the Spring. The Union holds a public meeting first Tuesday in each month at 133 Bates St., near the Market.

Every local union should at once arrange Summer festivals, and thereby raise funds to send out organizers to call public meetings and organize the surrounding cities.

The St. Louis unions have been discussing the project of an out-of-work benefit, and raising the dues accordingly to 25 cents per week and \$5 initiation fee.

Buffalo No. 9 had an open meeting last month; 350 carpenters present. A branch has been organized on the West Side. The Grand Secretary will visit Buffalo on April 4 and 5. 1000 copies of April number of THE CARPENTER have been ordered for the occasion.

Local unions should not have "too many irons in the fire." It is enough to be connected with the Brotherhood, and also with a local Trades Assembly or a Building Trades League. No union can long sustain a half dozen different organizations.

Cincinnati No. 2 is progressing in good condition and has a strong roll of members. The movement to create a new union has fizzled out, and a united front will be made on May 1 for higher wages.

Chicago No. 3 has paid out over \$1500 benefits to members the past year, and is now busily engaged in perfecting its organization for an advance of wages this Spring.

Philadelphia No. 8 is booming and initiating members at a lively rate. Her officers are prompt and efficient and the progress of the union is deservedly one of the most encouraging.

A MASTERLY ADDRESS.

For many years the carpenters and joiners of San Francisco have been disorganized, and finally on Feb. 6, a meeting of the craft was called, E. Owens in the Chair and a local union under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood was formed. On the 10th, another meeting was held, and an address to the members of the trade in San Francisco, was unanimously adopted. The address is a masterpiece of argument and is as applicable to other cities as it is to "Frisco." It is from the pen of Brother Edward Owens, and is as follows:

To the Carpenters of San Francisco.—Fellow craftsmen.—We herewith announce to you the formation of a local Union of Carpenters and Joiners of this city, in connection with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. We do not feel it incumbent on us to offer any apology for taking the initiative in this matter, but the motives that prompted us to action, as well as the hopes and aspirations we cherish for the future of our trade, deserve your attention, and we therefore present them. We have been without the semblance of a Union here for the last ten years; from 1,000 to 1,500 men, whose labors during that period have contributed more to the beauty of this city and the convenience and comfort of its inhabitants than perhaps any other craft practised by men. The skill of the carpenter and the ingenuity of the joiner is exhibited in thousands of dwellings. The exercise of our art gives expression to the design of the architect, and reality to the ideas of his client—in a word our craft is essential to the civilization of the age, and indispensable to the comfort of mankind. How is it, then, that while as craftsmen in the exercise of our art, we have kept pace with the progress of mankind, yet socially we have either retrograded or remained passive. We certainly have not advanced. The great inventions in the manufacturing processes connected with our trade, which have multiplied production a hundred fold, have brought us no advantage. The extraordinary celerity required of us now has neither increased our incomes nor shortened our hours of labor. The reason is obvious. That we as a class have failed to obtain any advantage from this increased power of production, is all due to want of union. We have forgot our own interests, or neglected to protect them. Each of us has pursued the selfish tenure of his way, and let the marked value of our labor be regulated by chance. Is it not time we should think a little over our condition, and consider how we may improve it. There is no more pernicious idea than that pet theory of political economists about supply and demand; that things will regulate themselves as water will find its own level. This is well enough for the inanimate world, but men are not sticks or stones; their social relations to each other can not be regulated by the law of gravity or by any other laws governing matter, either active or passive. The laws regulating the social relations of members of the same craft and their economic relations with the outside world, should emanate from those professing and practising such craft, and should embrace an honest digest of their duties to each other and to mankind in general, in other words to the craft and to the community. Which of you have not noticed, as you travelled from city to city, that you had always to regulate your watch (should you be rich enough to possess one) to suit the time in each successive city you rested in; you would not expect the watch would regulate itself. So in our social progress we must regulate the circumstances of our lives to suit the age we live in or we will go behind. We are going behind now. Our average yearly income is scarcely sufficient to procure the necessities of life, while the increased exertion needed to earn it is producing disastrous effects, physically and mentally. The average number of days worked by a carpenter in this city in one year is about 200, but the legitimate labor of 300 is crowded into that 200, and the balance of the time is wasted. This chaotic and disorganized condition of our trade is all owing to want of union among those who practise it. To remedy this evil which has been felt in every city in the land, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded; to remedy it here in San Francisco, we have formed a local Union in connection therewith. We feel it is a duty, a long neglected duty, we are now attempting to discharge. It is a duty we owe to all with whom we trade, or have commercial relations, that, knowing even approximately our income, they may be able to judge of our solvency.

a duty we owe to those men who are bosses, or contractors in the building business; it is to their interest that our labor should have a fixed and equitable value; they know when figuring the exact cost of all material required for the construction of what they may be figuring on, but the carpenter's labor is an ever varying factor which no two of them will place the same value on. The result is that honorable and worthy men who are willing to pay a fair rate of wages, and who will perform good work and employ good men, are often outfigured by others who never kept a good workman, because he never figured to pay his wages, and whose motto in business is: "Do it any way so that it will pass." Above all it is a duty we owe to ourselves that we should use all honorable means to secure the just remuneration of our skill and toil, and regulate the conditions under which we will labor. Fellow craftsmen, these are the motives which prompted us to form this union; the realization of our hopes and aspirations lies with you. We herewith extend the hand of fraternal fellowship to you. Unite with us, and we will soon change the conditions and the circumstances of our lives, and awake from passive apathy to active progress. We desire to unite to protect, not combine to injure. Let us have confidence in each other. Let each man remember that his interests are identical with those of his fellows. Abandon the narrow, selfish policy of each man for himself. It is the policy of ruin, the logic of defeat. Organized action is the true policy of progress. Adopt it and its effects will be soon apparent.

After this address was adopted, speeches on the benefits and necessity of union were made by W. Synan, J. McDonough, and others. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed and many new members were secured. On February 12th, the third meeting was held with like success. In a short while San Francisco will have a powerful union.

Der Carpenter.

New York, März 1882.

Arbeiter von Ohio aufgepaßt!

bosses apr.
a pat-ll neue Ketten für Euch
schmieden.

Cincinnati, 11. Feb. 1882.

Seit ungefähr vier Jahren existiert in dieser Stadt eine sogenannte „Builders' Exchange“, welche aus Contraktoren, Maurern, Bräuklärern und Carpenterbosses besteht. Dieselben sind lange Zeit bemüht gewesen, eine Preisliste ihrer Arbeit zu reducieren, was aber bis jetzt noch keinen Erfolg gehabt hat, und vor einem Monat waren die Herren einer Auflösung ihrer Vereinigung nahe, bis denn die hiesige Carpenter Union durch eine erhöhte Lohnforderung neues Leben in die Gesellschaft brachte.

Am 8. Februar hielt diese Exchange eine angeblich starkbesuchte Versammlung ab und erklärte es als ein Verbrechen, wenn ausständige Arbeiter „Scabs“ von der Arbeit abzuhalten suchen.

Hiernach also war die Versammlung stärker besucht als je zuvor. Ei ei! Ihr Herren, was führt Euch so liebevoll zusammen? Wolltet Ihr vielleicht berathen, wie man den Schwindelbauten entgegen tritt, damit die Häuser nicht über Nacht durch ihre eigene Schwere zusammen sinken und Alles unter sich begraben, was todt und lebendig ist? Oder stand auf der Tagesordnung, welche Vorkehrungen getroffen werden müssen, um das Verbrennen der Menschen bei ausbrechendem Feuer zu verhindern? Oder war Eure Absicht, dahin zu wirken, daß die Pestlöcher im Millcreet-Boitum aufgefüllt werden, damit der Typhus, die Pocken und das Sumpffieber nicht so viele Opfer mehr fordere? Oder wolltet Ihr vielleicht berathen, wie es nur möglich sei, die Bausaison zu verlängern, damit die Arbeiter, welche im Sommer für Euch schwitzen, auch im Winter Beschäftigung haben? Das sind Themata, die vor Eurer Forum passen. Aber o weh! Wie znten solche Gefühle des Gemeinwohls

in Euren rechnenden Köpfen Platz greifen? Nein, nein! es war etwas „Electrisches“, was Euch so schnell zusammen führte. Ihr wolltet den Staatsbüttel rufen, damit er Euch gegen die widerpensigen Arbeiter beschützt und Alle, welche nicht tanzen wollen, wie Ihr es wünscht, sofort beim Kragen packt und in's Arbeitshaus steckt.

Selbstverständlich sagt Ihr das nicht gerade heraus, dazu seid Ihr zu geschliffen; und wenn dann später mal der Fall eintritt, daß die Arbeiter zu den Hungerlöhnen nicht mehr arbeiten wollen und einer zum andern sagt: „Komm Kamerad, laß den Boß die Arbeit selbst machen, laßt uns unsere Wege gehen“, dann schickt Ihr den Policeman hinter den Arbeitern her und laßt sie einstecken, weil Einer den Andern zu verhindern suchte, weiter zu arbeiten.

Auf wie weit kann man das „verhindern suchen“ ausdehnen, Ihr Herren? Ein Blick, ein Schnalzen mit den Fingern, ein Laut kann als ein „verhindern suchen“ durch Eure Advokaten erklärt werden.

Warum so heuchlerisch sein, warum nicht offen mit der Farbe heraus und erklären: Wir, die Bosse und Contraktoren von Cincinnati, sind die Befehlshaber der Arbeiter, und kein Arbeiter hat das Recht, mehr Lohn zu verlangen, als wir in Gnade ihm erlauben.

Ihr wollt den Arbeitern die Freiheit und das Recht nehmen, den Preis ihrer eigenen Arbeit so hoch wie möglich zu bestimmen, indem Ihr durch Eure Bill eine Einigung der Arbeiter zum Verbrechen stempelt. Das und nichts Anderes soll Eure Bill bezwecken.

Die Herren Bosse scheinen der Volkswirtschaft noch wenig Zeit gewidmet zu haben, sonst würden sie solches Ansinnen an die Legislatur nicht gestellt haben. Es ist daher nöthig, daß wir uns der Arbeit unterziehen und ihnen einige Elementar-Lehrsätze derselben mittheilen.

Unter der heute herrschenden Produktionsweise decken sich die Production und Consumption nicht, oder, mit anderen Worten, es wird nicht verbraucht, was gemacht wird.

Die Ursache hiervon ist, daß die Kapitalisten alle Waaren an sich ziehen, welche die Arbeiter erzeugen, so daß die Gesellschaft in zwei Klassen getheilt ist. Die eine, die Arbeiterklasse, welche alle Waaren erzeugt, und die Kapitalistenklasse, welche dieselben verkauft. Weil nun aber die Kapitalisten einen viel höheren Preis für ihre Waaren fordern, als sie an Herstellungskosten oder Arbeitslohn ausgezahlt haben, so kann die Arbeiterklasse die Waare nicht zurückschicken, welche sie selbst erzeugt hat. Die Folge ist, daß bald alle Waarenhäuser voll sind und eine Geschäftsstockung oder Krisis eintritt. Das ganze Bangeschäft liegt dann darnieder und Bosse wie Gesellen können zusammen „trampen“ gehen.

Je höher nun die Löhne sind, desto länger dauert die Arbeit, indem die Arbeiterklasse mehr Mittel hat, die Waaren von den Kapitalisten zu kaufen, wodurch ein weiteres Kolliren des Geldes entsteht.

Der Verdienst der Bosse hängt nicht ab von der Höhe der Arbeitslöhne, sondern von der Concurrenz, welche sie sich gegenseitig machen.

Der Fehler der Bosse ist, daß sie sich in ihrem Angebot stets zu unterbieten suchen und dadurch den Preis der Arbeit und ihren eigenen Verdienst heruntersinken. Die aufgeklärten Bosse wissen es heutzutage schon, daß es nicht die niedrigen Löhne sind, welche gute Zeiten erzeugen, sondern im Gegentheil, daß dies nur hief in die thun können.

Destnut, Bosse, welche also die Gesetz

gebung anslehen, um die Arbeiter zu knechten, daß dieselben ihren Verdienst nicht steigern können, sind die Verderber des Baugeschäfts, sowohl für sich selbst, als für die Arbeiter.

Diejenigen Tradesunionleute aber, welche glauben, daß wir keine politischen Fragen besprechen sollen, mögen jetzt lernen, wie nothwendig es ist, daß wir politische Fragen in unseren Versammlungen discutieren. Die Bosse schämen sich nicht, zu ihrem vermeintlichen Vortheil Gesetze in ihren Versammlungen zu formuliren und den Gesetzgebern vorzuschlagen. Sollten wir denn nun zu dickköpfig sein, um begreifen zu können, daß der Weg auch für uns gut sein muß?

Die „Builders' Exchange“ aber möchten wir noch fragen, ob es nicht recht und billig sei, wenn alle Lebensmittel, Rente, Feuerung, Kleidungsstücke etc. theurer geworden sind, daß auch der Arbeitslohn im selben Verhältniß steigen sollte?

Und ferner, wäre es nicht viel besser, den von der Union festgesetzten Preis der Carpenterarbeit von \$3 per Tag als Basis bei ihren Berechnungen anzunehmen, als nach Columbus zu schreiben und eine verstärkte Knütteldictatur zu fordern.

G. Luebkert.

— Der große Cigarrenmacher „Locout“ (Ausschluß) in Milwaukee dauert fort. Die Arbeiter werden von ihren Union-Mitgliedern brav unterstützt.

— Der Mordspatriot Guiteau soll jetzt wirklich an den Galgen. Er wird für das amerikanische Stimmzählen ein theures Andenken hinterlassen.

— Abr. Gould fängt jetzt an, sein Talent den Arbeitern fühlbar zu machen. Massenentlassungen und Lohnreduktionen werden in den nächsten Jahren sein Programm sein.

— Den letzten Nachrichten zufolge beabsichtigen die strikenden Cigarrenarbeiter in Milwaukee eine Genossenschaft zu gründen, d. h. gemeinsam die Cigarrenfabrikation zu treiben. Dieses Mittel ist schon oft von den Arbeitern angewandt worden, um die Macht der Bosse zu brechen. Wir wünschen den Cigarrenarbeitern den besten Erfolg.

— Seit Neujahr sind viele unserer Kameraden in fast allen Städten außer Arbeit. Die Maschinerie ist die Ursache, weil durch sie die Winterarbeit in unserm Geschäft verdrängt ist.

— Bismarck hat den Schwägern der Kapitalistenparteien in Deutschland das Maul gestopft, indem er durch ein sogenanntes kaiserliches Rescript mit der trockenen Wahrheit herausgekommen ist. Er hat Muth genug gehabt, um das auszusprechen, was wirklich in Deutschland existirt, nämlich: Der Kaiser herrscht, und der alte Grundsatz der Hohenzollern, daß das Volk dazu da ist, nur Steuern zu zahlen, das Maul zu halten und Solbat zu spielen, über ganz Deutschland jetzt praktisch in Anwendung gebracht werden soll. Wie dies dem deutschen Volke schmeckt, beweist die starke Auswanderung.

— Die Gewerkschaften in der Stadt New York haben ein Manifest an die Arbeiter aller Länder erlassen, worin sie dieselben auffordern die Bewohner Irlands in ihrem Kampfe gegen die Landaristokratie zu unterstützen und den Ruf „Keine Rente mehr“ überall ertönen zu lassen.

— Die socialistische Arbeiterpartei der Ver. Staaten hielt zwischen Weihnachten und Neujahr eine Convention in der Stadt New York ab. Dieselbe war von 22 Delegaten besucht. Der bisherige Parteisekretär Philipp von Patten wurde wieder erwählt.

— Zum Frühjahr rüsten sich unsere Kameraden fast überall, um die Union zu stärken und höheren Lohn zu erlangen. Wir rathen dazu, zuerst zu versuchen, alle Mitglieder zur Union heranzuziehen, bevor sie einen Strike anfangen. Es ist besser langsam und sicher dem Ziele zuzusteuern, als unbedacht Alles auf eine Karte zu setzen.

— Die nächste National-Convention unserer Bruderschaft sollte eine allgemeine Krankenkasse in Verathung ziehen und den Eintritt in die Bruderschaft über alle gleichstellen.

— Wer in einen Kampf geht, muß sich gut vorbereiten, um stark genug zu sein, seinen Gegner zu besiegen, thut er das nicht, so mag er gehörige Schläge bekommen. Mögen die Union-Mitglieder dies bedenken, bevor sie einen Kampf mit den Bosse eingehen.

— Die Judenverfolgungen in Rußland sind von der Regierung selbst in Scene gesetzt, um das Volk von dem Kampfe gegen den Caren abzulenken.

— Keine Union sollte die 10 Prozent von der Einnahme als Strikefond zurückzulegen veräumen. Geld ist ein Kampfmittel, welches zu allen Zeiten anwendbar und nothwendig ist.

— In der alten Republik Sparta bestand ein Gesetz, daß bei dem Bau von Häusern kein anderes Werkzeug gebraucht werden durfte, als eine Art und eine Säge. Wie gut hatten's doch die Alten gegen uns, die wir uns mit 100 Pfd. Geschir und noch mehr jeden Tag auf der Straße herum schleppen müssen.

— Unsere Kameraden in Philadelphia haben am 30. Januar d. J. in einer Massenversammlung beschlossen, vom ersten Montag im Mai \$3 pro Tag für ihre Arbeit zu verlangen. Wir wünschen denselben von ganzem Herzen Erfolg.

— Die Temperenzler rühren sich gewaltig. In Ohio berathen die Gesetzfabrikanten jetzt eine Bill, welche, wenn angenommen, alle Wirthe zwingt, am Sonntage ihre Lokale geschlossen zu halten. Dies wird weitere Arbeit uns geben, indem dann viele Hintertüren eingerichtet werden.

— In Philadelphia hat sich eine Cooperativ-Colonisationsgesellschaft gebildet, welche 2500 Acker Land in Nord-Carolina für \$10,000 gekauft hat. Dieselben werden schließlich Erfolg haben, wenn sie nicht einen Paragrafen in ihrer Constitution hat, der besagt, daß Jedermann, der sich dieser Gesellschaft anschließen will, erst 2 Jahre bei einem Farmer hier zu Lande gearbeitet haben muß.

— Das Blockwalnuszholz steigt sehr schnell im Preise und wird bald zu den Seltenheiten gehören. Manche Architekten und Holzhändler denken als Ersatz dafür Birkenholz aus Canada und Britisch-Amerika einzuführen. Ein Uebelstand verhindert dies vorläufig. Das Birkenholz ist schwerer wie Wasser und kann daher nicht auf Flüssen allein transportirt werden, sondern muß mit anderen leichteren Hölzern, namentlich Papler und Weißtanne, zusammengekoppelt werden.

Ein falsches Urtheil. Ein Vor-mann in Glarus schickte einen tüchtigen Zimmergesellen nach einem Bau, um eine Bodentreppe aufzustellen, welche derselbe nicht selbst gemacht hatte. Beim Zusammen schlagen findet er aus, daß eine Wange 2 Zoll länger ist als die andere. Beim Aufstellen nimmt er die Stufe in der Mitte wagrecht und schneidet von der langen Wange unten und oben einen Zoll ab. Das war das einzige Richtige, was er unter den Umständen thun konnte. Am nächsten Tage begegnet der Bauherr den Vor-mann und sagt zu ihm: „Schicken Sie mir den Mann nicht wieder, der die Treppe aufgeschlagen hat, der schneidet oben und unten ab und dann paßt es doch nicht.“

Allerlei.

— Das Organ der Gewerkschaften in England "Labour Standard" enthält einen längeren Artikel worin es die Trade-union-Mitglieder auffordert eine eigene politische Partei, d. h. eine Arbeiterpartei zu bilden.

Dies ist sehr richtig und hätte von den Arbeitern Englands schon lange gethan werden sollen. Aber besser spät als gar nicht.

— Der jetzige Ministerpräsident Frankreichs Herr Freycinet, hat einmal die Wahrheit gesagt, was solchen Herren sehr selten passiert.

In seiner Rede, welche er in Paris hielt sagte er unter anderm: "Die Nationen leben nicht von der Politik, sondern von der Arbeit." Dies ist sehr wahr. Leider beherrschen die Fachpolitiker die Arbeiter, wodurch es ihnen möglich wird den Arbeitern den größten Theil ihres Arbeitsertrages zu entziehen und die Arbeiterklasse recht- und schutzlos den Kapitalisten zur Ausbeutung überlassen. Besser wird es erst werden wenn die Arbeiter sich geistig erheben und gemeinsam ihre Interessen verteidigen. In ihrer Union gegen die Bosse und an der Ballotbox gegen die Fachpolitiker kämpfen, muß das Programm der Arbeiter aller Länder sein.

— Gut bezahlte Arbeit. Die Sängerin Adelina Patti erhielt für 20 Minuten Singen \$8000. Sie hat Muth einen hohen Lohn zu verlangen und bekommt ihn. Mögen sich die Arbeiter, welche nicht Muth genug haben den Unionpreis zu verlangen merken, daß die Bosse niemals den Lohn erhöhen werden wenn es die Gefellen nicht verlangen. Bisshen mehr Courage würde manchem Arbeiter mehr Fleisch in den Topf bringen.

— Der Frühling ist vor der Thür. An manchen Orten werden unsere Kameraden eine Lohnerhöhung fordern. Wir möchten denselben den Rath ertheilen, zuerst eine Union zu gründen und die Einigkeit aller Carpenter des Ortes herstellen bevor sie in den Kampf gehen.

Der Brach in Frankreich!

Sie fallen, sie fallen, die Schwindelpapiere in Paris, so tönten in der letzten Zeit die telegraphischen Drähte durch die Welt und Zittern und Zagen erfasst die ganze Spielerbande an allen Ecken. Die zusammengekauften und ergaunerten Millionen sie vergehen wie der Schnee vor der Sonne. Diesmal beginnt der Purzel in dem von den hiesigen Finanzquacksalbern so viel gepriesenen Frankreich, und so wichtig ist der Schlag daß die feinen Herren Börsenspieler in Hamburg, Wien, Berlin und anderen Spielhöhlen sich das Lebenslicht selbst ausblasen. — Immer fort mit Schaden, — es bleiben immer noch zu Viele nach. Die reichsten dieser Sorte berauben mit einem Male die weniger bemittelten, das ist die ganze Geschichte.

Wenn es sich bloß um das Verbleiben und Befinden dieser Spieler handelte, so würden wir gar keine Notiz davon genommen haben, aber leider verhält es sich nicht so.

Die Arbeiter in Europa sowie hier zu Lande sind abhängig von der Kapitalistenklassen. Wenn nun aber der tägliche Krieg der Kapitalisten unter einander zu einem großen Massacre mit einmal ausartet, so fürchtet sich einer vor dem andern und behält seine Gelder im Sack, d. h. mit anderen Worten, er hütet sich sein Geld in die Produktion zu stecken, sondern sucht es womöglich herauszunehmen. Dies bedeutet, daß die Arbeiter welche nicht beschäftigt sind keine Arbeit mehr kriegen können, und diejenigen, welche noch Arbeit haben jeden Augenblick

ihre Entlassung erwarten können und dann noch für geringen Lohn arbeiten müssen.

Arbeitslosigkeit, Hunger, Noth und Elend erwartet daher der Arbeiterklasse Europa's. Weil nun die Arbeiter in Europa Amerika für das gelobte Land halten, so ist es ganz natürlich daß sie versuchen hierher zu kommen. Dies erzeugt also ein noch größeres Angebot von Arbeitskräften in den Ver. Staaten was sehr leicht eine Lohnherabsetzung für die ganze Arbeiterklasse nach sich ziehen kann. Verhindert wird es nur wenn die Produktion in diesem Lande ein Verhältnis zur Einwanderung vermehrt wird.

Weil aber die Arbeiterklasse dieses Landes direct keinen Einfluß auf die Produktion ausübt, indem dieselbe ja in den Händen der Kapitalisten ist, so sind sie unfähig diese Katastrophe abzuwenden.

Zum besseren Verständnis wollen wir dies durch ein Beispiel klar stellen.

Der Kapitalist John in New York mit \$50,000 Vermögen, entschließt sich in Sandusky, Ohio, eine Hobel- und Sägemühle für die Verarbeitung von hartem Holze anzulegen. Er geht zu einem Bankier in New York und jekt ihm seinen Plan auseinander und betont daß er zur Ausführung desselben eine Anleihe von \$100,000 machen wolle. Der Bankier findet das Geschäft rentabel und verspricht ihm das Geld, wenn verlangt, gegen genügende Sicherheit zu leihen. John reist nach Sandusky, kauft die nöthigen Grundstücke, bestellt die Maschinen, läßt die Pläne für die Gebäude machen, und giebt die Contrakte aus. Die Bauwerker beginnen den Bau. Nachdem das Fundament fertig ist und die Bricklayer beginnen, braucht John mehr Geld. Er telegraphirt nach seinem Bankier in New York um Geld. Derselbe antwortet es wäre ihm nicht möglich das Geld zu liefern er habe so große Verluste in Paris erlitten, daß es ihm kaum möglich sei, selbst sein Geschäft aufrecht zu erhalten. John erklärt nun seinem Contractor, der Bau müsse liegen bleiben weil er das Geld nicht herbeischaffen könne. Die Bricklayer hören auf, die Carpenter können ihre Sägen wieder in die Box stecken, und alle anderen Arbeiter müssen aufhören.

Die Arbeiter gehen nun zum John und sagen hörmal wir haben nichts zu thun, wir wollen arbeiten. John juckt die Achseln und sagt, es ist nicht meine Schuld, mein Bankier in New York hat mich in Stich gelassen und alle meine Versuche Geld zu erlangen sind fehlgeschlagen. Was thut die Arbeiter, sie suchen anderswo Arbeit, bekommen aber überall dieselbe Antwort, denn so wie es ihrem Bosse geht, geht es den andern auch. So ist im Großen und Ganzen die heutige Arbeitsmethode.

Jedermann wird also leicht begreifen, daß wir Arbeiter abhängig sind von der Kapitalistenklasse, weil diese die Arbeitsmittel in der Hand haben. Dies wird nicht anders werden als bis die Arbeiter des ganzen Landes sich vereinigen mit der Lösung: Die Arbeitsmittel müssen der Arbeiterklasse selbst gehören. Wenn das errungen ist, dann können uns die Börsenspieler und andere sonstige Spekulanten nicht mehr außer Arbeit bringen, dann reguliren wir Arbeiter selbst die Production, und Arbeitslosigkeit und Noth und Elend existirt für Die, welche arbeiten, nicht mehr, und die Faulenzler, die nicht arbeiten wollen, werden bald verschwinden.

Aus den spärlichen Nachrichten, welche wir über den europäischen Krach erhalten, ist noch nicht zu ersehen ob er zur allgemeinen Krisis wird, oder ob er den Charakter einer Handelskrisis behält. Ist letzteres der Fall, so wird Amerika nicht schwer davon betroffen werden. In einigen Monaten wird sich das klarstellen.

Die Aufgabe der Arbeiter dieses Landes ist, sich so stramm wie möglich zu organisiren und die Schläge des Kraches abzuwehren. G. L.

Schutzzoll und Freihandel.

(Schluß.)

Wenn der Schutzzoll aufgehoben wird, so verschlechtert sich die Lage der amerikanischen Arbeiter, indem die Industrie dieses Landes lahm gelegt würde, sagen die Verteidiger des Schutzzolls. Prüfen wir einmal ob dies für die Ver. Staaten stichhaltig ist.

Es giebt Fälle wo ein hoher Einfuhrzoll wohlthätig für ein Volk wirken kann, z. B.: Es sollte Irland jetzt durch irgend eine Begebenheit ein politischer unabhängiger Staat werden, so daß es seine eigene Gesetzgebung in der Hand hätte und die Produktion durch Privat-Spekulation fortsetzen wollte, wie es jetzt überall üblich ist, so würde ein Schutzzoll für Irland unbedingt von großem Vortheil sein.

Die politische Unabhängigkeit von England würde Irland noch lange nicht die wirtschaftliche Unabhängigkeit geben. Es müßte immer noch seine Eisen, Baumwollen und sonstige industriellen Waaren von England beziehen, weil diese Sachen nicht in Irland zur Genüge für dessen eigenen Gebrauch erzeugt werden. Irland würde sich in derselben Lage befinden wie dieses Land nach dem Befreiungskriege. Politisch war es von England frei, ökonomisch nicht und George Washington's Rath: „bau Fabriken und verarbeite die Rohstoffe selbst in volksbedürftige Waaren“ war ein sehr weiser, und würde eben so gut für Irland passen. Es handelt sich in diesem Falle, darum erst eine Industrie zu gründen und sie concurrenzfähig zu machen.

Ist dieser Punkt erreicht, daß die inländische Industrie mit dem Auslande concurriren kann, dann ist der Zeitpunkt gekommen wo der Schutzzoll allmählig abgeschafft werden sollte. Die Frage ist also hiernach zu entscheiden: Ist die Industrie der Ver. Staaten soweit entwickelt um auf dem Weltmarkt concurrenzfähig sich behaupten zu können?

Die letzte Weltausstellung in Philadelphia hat dies zur Genüge bewiesen, und die Furcht, daß durch Aufheben des Schutzzolls unsere Fabriken stillstehen würden, weil die Kaufleute ihre Waaren vom Auslande beziehen würden, ist ein leeres Gespinnst, welches man den Arbeitern bei jeder Wahl vorhält.

Vom Arbeiter-Standpunkt betrachtet, liegt die Frage noch mehr zu Gunsten des Freihandels. Jedermann wird doch zugestehen daß die industriellen Arbeiter, also solche, welche Waaren fabriciren die durch einen Schutzzoll geschützt werden, nur eine geringe Minorität ist. Sollten diese also wirklich einen besseren Verdienst durch den Schutzzoll haben, so liegt es klar auf der Hand daß die Majorität der Arbeiter, welche die vertheuerten Waaren konsumiren aus ihrer Tasche diesen Mehrverdienst von ihren Lohn hergeben müssen. Es liegt also hier eine Bevorzugung einer Arbeiter Branche vor der anderen vor, was gegen das natürliche Menschenrecht ist. Es ist verdammungswürdig genug daß die Kapitalisten die Arbeiter übervertheilen, aber schlimmer ist es noch, wenn ein Arbeiter den Verdienst des anderen an sich ziehen will.

Durch die Erfindung der Dampfkraft und der Electricität sind die nationalen Schranken der Produktion und des Arbeitsmarkts durchbrochen. Es wird nur sehr wenig mehr auf Bestellung fabricirt, sondern größtentheils im Voraus für den öffentlichen Weltmarkt. Wo immer die Rohprodukte in der Natur für irgend eine Waarenbranche am ergiebigsten vorhanden sind, sollten sie von der Menschheit ausgebeutet und ohne Ueberschneidung gegen andere Waaren vertauscht werden. Dies geschieht aber heutzutage noch nirgends und es bleibt ferneren Geschlechtern überlassen den Handel und die Produktion

regeln. Für heute liegt uns die Pflicht auf zu entscheiden ob es rathsam für die Gewerkschaften dieses Landes ist einen Schutzzoll zu befürworten, wie es die letzte Convention in Pittsburg gethan hat, und das müssen wir bestimmt verneinen. Durch Schutzzoll wird die Lage des Arbeiterstandes nicht verbessert sondern es ist nur ein Kriegsmittel der Kapitalisten welches sie im Kampfe auf dem Weltmarkt gegen einander anwenden. Wozu also sollte sich der Arbeiter zu solchem Manöver hergeben. Sich schlagen, damit die Herren Millionäre den Profit haben, ist ein sehr undankbares Geschäft wo nichts dabei herauskommt. Mögen die mit Schutzzoll oder Freihandel sich bekämpfen, uns läßt es kalt. G. L.

Ein unerhört schlecht gebautes Haus.

Die Herren Emmerich & Brothers' Baupreculanten in Cincinnati, welche sich seit Jahren dadurch auszeichnen die Löhne der Arbeiter bis auf den letzten Punkt herunter zu drücken, sind endlich durch ihre Gammerei an den Pranger gestellt.

Dieselben führen augenblicklich an der Ecke der 6. und Vinestraße in Cincinnati ein siebenstöckiges Gebäude auf, dessen innerer Theil vor etlichen Wochen theilweise in sich selbst zusammenbrach. Glücklicherweise geschah dies in der Nacht, so daß keine Arbeiter dabei verunglückten.

In dem südwestlichen Theil des Gebäudes brach eine 16 Zoll dicke Scheidewand, obgleich dieselbe seitwärts von allen Seiten durch Mauern und Balken gestützt war, so daß an ein Ausbiegen zur Seite gar nicht zu denken war, in sich selbst von der eigenen Last zusammen.

Wie viele Menschen hätten dabei ihr Leben einbüßen müssen, wenn dieser in May 6 Monate später eingetreten wäre? Kommen wäre es doch, denn es hat Mauer noch gar keine Last zu tragen, weil weder das Dach gemacht noch der Fußboden gelegt war.

Eine Commission, welche den Bau nach dem Einsturz untersuchte, sagte aus, daß der Einfall der Mauer durch das Durchbrechen einer Thür, welche anfangs nicht auf dem Plane angegeben war, erzeugt sei. Dieselbe hat dann noch weitere Theile des Baues für unsicher erklärt und Verstärkungen angeordnet, wozu sich die Herren Emmerich & Bros. bereit erklärt haben, dieselben auszuführen.

Diese Firma hatte die Absicht ein großes Theater zu errichten, hat aber wohl weislich diese Idee jetzt aufgegeben. Wer hätte denn auch in die Menschenfalle gehen wollen? Das Gerücht geht, daß diese Herren jetzt St. Louis und Chicago mit ihren Bauprojecten beglücken wollen, indem sie das Vertrauen in hiesiger Stadt gänzlich verloren haben. Mögen die Arbeiter dort besser der Lohnreduction dieser Ausbeuter widerstehen, wie es hier leider die Arbeiter nicht gethan. Die Zimmerleute, welche jetzt an diesem Bau beschäftigt sind erhalten nur \$1.75 per Tag. Kein ordentlicher Carpenter, der sein Geschäft gelernt hat, wird für solchen Hungerlohn arbeiten. So wie es mit den Carpentern geht, ist es auch mit den andern Bauarbeitern und Material der Fall. Kein Wunder also daß alles Pfuscherarbeit ist und noch ehe es fertig ist zusammen fällt.

Die Bauarbeiter in Cincinnati haben keinen schlimmeren Feind wie Emmerich & Bros. Sie speculiren förmlich auf den Hunger der Arbeiter und die Arbeiter sollten daher in keinem Hause wohnen daß von diesen Pfuschern erbaut ist, und aus keinem Store etwas kaufen worin Waaren feil gehalten werden. Wenn die Spekulanten und Handelsleute ihr Leben in Emmerich's Häusern aufs Spiel setzen, so mögen sie es selbst, die Arbeiter in Cincinnati warnen und dies zu thun. G. L. u. e. b.

NOTICE.

—THE CARPENTER must be sustained! Each union should subscribe for it so as to supply every member.

—Brothers! Beware of abandoning your local union to enter some "dark-lantern" organization, which promises much and accomplishes little!

CORRESPONDENCE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 29.—Union No. 13 is booming now. There is scarcely a meeting that we have not had 8 or 10 applications for membership. We will be thoroughly organized by Spring. We have notified the contractors that we want \$3 per day on and after May next, and I think it will be granted without any trouble. Our Resistance Fund has been observed and taken care of. We elected the following officers: President, J. C. Goodenough; Vice Pres., A. B. Chapman; Rec. Secretary, Sam'l G. Bush; Fin. Sec'y, E. Pilliod; Corresp. Sec'y, J. H. Jordan; Treasurer, S. N. Bride; Conductor, T. McLaughlin; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Loomis; Trustees; R. Stewart, J. W. Kennedy, A. L. Tiffmann.

J. E. W.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 31.—Union No. 15 is progressing finely; we held a public meeting last night for the purpose of agitating an increase of wages in Spring. The meeting was very enthusiastic and fairly attended, composed mostly of the oldest carpenters of the city. We desire the assistance of all journeymen carpenters outside of the union to gain our demands. As it is, our prospects are splendid, still every man should help.

J. H. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Trade is about as good as we can expect this time of year. There is considerable unfinished work awaiting good weather. Wages \$2.25—2.50 per day of 8 hours. The prospect for the coming season is quite good. We have notified the boss builders that on and after May 1, we will demand 20 per cent. more wages, and this demand is generally conceded by them to be about right. There is no question but carpenters are the poorest paid of any mechanics in this city; the demands asked for by all other trades for the coming season are far in excess of ours. Our meetings are well attended.

S. B. C.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 14.—We desire to organize the State. Indianapolis is the capital of the State, and of course ought to take the lead; as soon as wages advance here, outside carpenters come in on us and flood the city, thus holding the wages down. There will have to be a thorough organization of this and every State as well, before we can accomplish any lasting results. Everything is dull here at present; about one-third of the trade out of work. Our union is doing some good work for the Spring. We have made a demand for 50 cents a day more pay, and the bosses meet on February 19, to reply. One of the best contractors in town spoke out boldly in favor of our union at our last open meeting. He said that we were justified in our demands, and that low wages are the means of

bing the city of its best mechanics, who will go elsewhere to get more pay.

J. K. W.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 12.—In the second week of February our carpenters' union held a public meeting to consider the subject of piece work, and to establish some definite rules in regard thereto. Our hall was not large enough to admit all who came; over one hundred went away unable to gain entrance. The meeting unanimously decided against piece work, and resolved to forbid any and every member from taking piece work under penalty of expulsion. This one step, if faithfully carried out, will advance our wages here 25 to 50 cents a day. We have splendid prospects for the coming season, and would have been much better off if some of the trades had kept their intentions secret regarding what they proposed to demand this Spring. Some workmen can never get rid of the idea that they are under some moral obligation to notify their employers and the community at large as to what they intend to do, while the employer does not reciprocate by notifying his workmen when he intends to reduce wages or discharge them. To reduce the matter to a business principle, the boss keeps his own secrets and plans to himself until he sees a favorable time to put them into operation. If he is under no obligation to notify his employees as to what he intends to do at the first opportunity, then why should labor make any concession to the employer?

G. W.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 18.—Cleveland Union No. 10 has unanimously resolved to demand 30 cents per hour, to take effect on and after April 1st, next. Our Union is growing at the rate of 15 to 24 new members every meeting. We have published our demands in the daily papers and have not heard any reply from the bosses. The prospects for the season are looming up good.

C. H.

TORONTO, Canada, Feb. 6th.—The Trades Council of this city, by advice of Carpenters' Union, sent a deputation to head of Provincial Government to explain the need of amending the Lien Law. The Governor promised his assistance; we propose not to rest with that, but to push the matter all we can. We have sent out circulars to all the building bosses, notifying them that the Union Carpenters of Toronto demand 50 cents a day more wages.

J. R.

The value of new buildings erected last year in New York amounts to nearly \$48,000,000—fully double that of 1880. Building materials were scarce in the early season, and very high priced everywhere. Brick was difficult to get at any price. At the close of the season prices fell, but too late to go on with the work. A great feature of the building boom is the large number of first-class structures being built in every city. This activity was more marked in 1880 in England, where 24,945 new houses were built in London, and 70 miles of new streets were opened. The building trade is influenced by speculation and is the first to feel the pressure of hard times. Hence the journeymen carpenters should reap some of the harvest now and be prepared for the

ENDOWMENT FUND.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4.—Why should we not have an endowment fund? With the many thousands of members in the Brotherhood, we could have a great benefit from such a fund. It would bind the members together and get our families more interested in our organization. If each and every member would give only 25 cents as an assessment to such a fund we would be able to pay out over a thousand dollars in case of the death of a brother member. All the lodges, such as Odd-Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, etc., are supported by workingmen's money. And they get stronger always when workingmen get higher wages. So then our trade union is the means of helping men to join these Orders. We ought to see this and make our organization stronger by putting it on a sound basis that will hold the men together even in dull times.

CASPER HEEP.

THE SITUATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 25.—Business here is very dull, although mild weather continues, trade does not seem to revive as Spring approaches. Still, the outlook is very cheerful, notwithstanding the numerous demands which have been made during the past month by organized building trades. The carpenters demand \$3 per day on and after May 1 and intend to enforce it strictly, unless some unforeseen obstacle should arise.

During the past month many of our men have suffered a decrease in wages, so that \$2.25 per day is the average. Some bosses claim that this demand has frightened people who intended to build. Now, if Philadelphia boss carpenters were only content with a decent, fair percentage on men's wages there would be no trouble. But unless the bosses can make 100 per cent profit on each employe, they claim they lose money. Some bosses employ two or three men, pay shop rent, support a large and extravagant family, spend 6 or 7 dollars a week for rum and walk about with hands in their pockets, while the two or three poor devils of workmen struggle for existence on wages not barely enough to support one person. I don't blame any one for this but the workmen. If we demand justice and stick together we will get our rights. But if we make a demand and cavil about it, if bread and butter for a few days is more to us than fair pay, then we may expect to get chaff from the bosses.

We respectfully ask all carpenters to give Philadelphia a wide berth this Spring, and to mark it down as "No Good" until our demand is settled. We have 3800 carpenters in the city, and the Lord only knows how many countrymen from the backwoods of Pennsylvania and Delaware. About 1600 carpenters are out of work now in this city.

AJAX.

—Carpenters Union No. 1 of Washington, D. C., through a select committee of fifteen met the boss builders on Feb. 22, to confer in regard to the demand for higher wages. Liberal discussion was indulged in, the best feeling prevailed, and the bosses conceded the advance asked by the journeymen as just. They will also advise their men who are not members to connect themselves with the Brotherhood as the best means of advancing the interest of the trade.

DRAFTSMAN'S MANUAL

—or—

"HOW CAN I LEARN ARCHITECTURE"

New Revised and Enlarged Edition.

One 12mo Vol., Limp Cloth, 38 Pages, 45 Illustrations. Price, postpaid, 50c. Illustrated 84 page Catalogue of Books on *Architecture, Drawing, Painting and Decoration*, on receipt of 10c. Stamps will be received if more convenient.

WM. T. COMSTOCK,
PUBLISHER.

194 Broadway, New York.

CARPENTERS' UNIONS (DIRECTORY.)

(The secretaries of the various local unions of Carpenters and Joiners are requested to forward the time and place of meeting of their respective unions. We wish to have a complete directory of all unions and keep it standing for the information of our travelling brothers.)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Every Sunday, 9 a. m., 83 Bartlett st.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Broadway Hall, 349 Broadway.

BELLEVILLE, ILL.

BOSTON, MASS.—J. L. Dickson, Secretary, 42 Emerald st.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Geo. Wooden, 85 Division st.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Protective Association, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 192 and 194 E. Washington st.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Benevolent Association, meets in Executive Council every second and last Saturday, 8 p. m., at 192 E. Washington st.

Branch No. 1—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 311 Larabee st.

Branch No. 2—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., 117 Cornell St.

Branch No. 3—Every Monday, 208 Blue Island ave.

Branch No. 4—Every Wednesday, 631 W. Indiana ave.

Branch No. 5—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., 400 West 18. St.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Workman's Hall, Walnut st.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 86 Bank st.

DETROIT, MICH.—Every Tuesday evening, 222 Randolph St.

HAMILTON, CANADA.—Every first and third Monday in Bricklayers' Hall, King st, West near James.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Every Saturday, 7:30 p. m., 113 E. Washington st.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Germania Hall, First st.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Every Thursday evening, Knights of Pythias Hall, Main & 7th st.

MOBERLY, MO.—Meets every Tuesday night.

NEW YORK.—Framers union meets at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 160 Third ave., every Sunday, 10 a. m. Intelligence office of union open every day and evening at Lincoln Hall, Houston st. and Allen.

NEWARK, N. J.—Every week at Library Hall.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Meets in Insurance building, Chapel st.

NEW ORLEANS.—Every 2nd and 4th Sunday at No. 54 St. Charles St., at 9 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Every Monday evening, at New National Theatre, 10th and Callowhill st.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union No. 1 meets every Saturday at Eighteenth st. and Wash. Union No. 2, every Friday, Seventeenth and Wright sts. Union No. 3, every Monday, S. W. Cor. Carondelet and Russell aves.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Knights of Pythias Hall, 134 st. and Pennsylvania ave.

THE CARPENTER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME II.

NEW YORK, APRIL 1882.

NUMBER 4.

To Local Unions.

ARRANGE MASS MEETINGS.

The Grand Secretary of the Brotherhood, P. J. McGuire of New York, has had calls from several local unions to visit their respective cities, and address mass meetings of the trade. Now, at the commencement of the season, this is regarded as the best opportunity to arouse non-union men and create a lively and widespread interest in organization. For this purpose Secretary McGuire will visit the following cities, and he requests the respective local unions in those cities, to arrange mass meetings, advertise the same, and prepare for his coming. The following is the list of appointments:

Rochester, N. Y., April 3.
Buffalo, N. Y., April 4 and 5.
Hamilton, Canada, April 6.
Toronto, Canada, April 7.
Erie, Pa., April 8.
Sandusky, O., April 9.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 10.
Toledo, Ohio, April 11.
Detroit, Mich., April 12 and 13.
Milwaukee, Wis., April 15.
Chicago, Ill., April 16, 17 and 18.
Indianapolis, Ind., April 19.
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 20, 21 & 22.
Columbus, Ohio, April 23.
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 24.
Wheeling, W. Va., April 25.
Washington, D. C., April 26.
Baltimore, Md., April 27.
Philadelphia, Pa., April 28.
Camden, N. J., April 29 and 30.
Trenton, N. J., April 31.

BUFFALO CARPENTERS.

The Carpenter's Union of Buffalo, N. Y., has resolved to demand an advance of 25 cents per day from April 1st. The demand is exceedingly moderate and a perfect surprise to some bosses who expected the men would make a larger demand. The bosses have all been notified of this demand, and some have begun to pay it already. The union is gaining scores of members at every meeting; and now it is the duty of every carpenter in Buffalo to come to the front and help himself, and fellow craftsmen. Without union the advance cannot be maintained. It takes unity to get it and takes unity to keep it. Let the Carpenters of Buffalo come to the mass-meeting at Broadway Hall, 349 Broadway, on Tuesday evening, April 4, 1882.

—A new union under jurisdiction of the Brotherhood, has been organized in Kensington, Cook Co., Ill.; it is known as Kensington Union No. 23, and has been granted a charter. The following officers have been elected: President, J. W. Rice; Vice President, J. C. Kochly; Rec. Secretary, Z. F. Tremblay; Financial Secretary, D. N. Wilson; Cor. Secretary, E. W. Foreman; Treasurer, J. Laffler; Conductor, J. D. Brown; Warden, R. W. Kane; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. P. Graham.

TRADE NOTES.

—Carpenters of Wheeling, W. Va., have organized.

—Work in St. Louis, Mo., this season will not be as brisk as last year. Keep away from there!

—Men of the trade should not jump from city to city whenever they see the report of higher wages elsewhere.

—Stay where you are and raise wages by organized unity, and not fritter away time and money by continually moving.

—Carpenters in New York City are discussing a move for higher wages. We think they had better perfect their organization first.

—We have gone to press early this month, to supply a special order. Consequently we have had to crowd out much that is valuable until our next.

—The strike in Orange, N. J., for \$2.75 per day was bitterly opposed by the bosses. They claim the men should have waited until business started in April. Still for all that the men got the increase in most cases.

—A mass-meeting of Williamsburgh, N. Y., Carpenters, 400 present, resolved to demand \$3 per day and 8 hours on Saturday, after April 3d.

—Williamsburgh, N. Y., House Framers' Union decided that the lowest wages from May first, will be \$2.50. The dues from that date will be 45 cents per month to create an out-of-work fund.

—A rousing mass-meeting of Carpenters was held in Detroit, Mich., on March 17. The hall was not large enough to hold the masses who came to make an effort to advance wages. Amid great enthusiasm it was resolved to demand 25 cents per day more on April 1st.

—The Stair Builders' Union of New York is holding public meetings and arousing the craft. A large meeting was held on March 17. A union of all building trades was advocated. John Caselly, Hugh McGregor and others spoke.

—Wages in Jackson, Mich., promise to advance this season to \$2.25 and \$2.50 from \$2; Denver, Col., \$2.75; Omaha, Neb., \$3; Salt Lake City \$3.25; Grand Rapids, Mich., \$2.50; Bay City, Mich., \$2.25.

—At a mass-meeting of St. Louis, Mo., Carpenters, over 500 men were present: C. Heep presided. The collapse of the Kraft, Holmes & Co. building was condemned as the result of piece work and the employment of incompetent and poorly paid men.

—A local union will soon be organized in Wyandotte, Kansas, and embracing the carpenters of West Kansas, Mo.

—On March 16, Kansas City Union No. 13 held an open meeting with a large representation of bosses present. The hall was overcrowded. The cutting competition between the contractors was condemned and each of the bosses present rose and pledged himself to sustain the men in their demand for \$3 per day.

DON'T BE FOOLED.

The Manitoba craze has seized the leading cities of Canada, and each train to the North West is packed with human beings seeking the Eldorado of Labor. The Associated Press has sent out a dispatch which says the carpenters of Winnipeg and Brandon, Manitoba Territory, will strike April 1 for \$7 per day. This dispatch is to delude workingmen in the interest of the railroads running to Manitoba, and is for no good purpose. We have positive information from persons there that the wages of carpenters are from \$3 to \$3.50 per day. Surely it would be a big jump to demand \$7 per day and it is entirely incredible. Don't be fooled by any such newspaper baits! Stay home and save your railroad fare.

STRIKE NOTICE.

Keep away from Cincinnati? The men get from \$2 to \$2.50 per day and will soon demand an advance. Some of the bosses consider that the men are unworthy of notice and refuse to recognize them, although the journeymen were courteous enough to give due notice to the bosses. No doubt Union No 2 will bring these bosses to their senses.

WHAT THEY DEMAND.

The following is a summary of the demands which will be made this Spring by the carpenters unions in the following cities:

Washington, D. C.—Will not work with scabs after April 1; 20 per cent advance, May 1. . . . Cincinnati, O.—Fifty cents per day more, May 1; wages to be paid on Saturdays; nine hours a days work on Saturdays; double pay for overtime. . . . New York.—No more piece work, April 1. . . . Philadelphia, Pa.—\$3 per day, May 1. . . . Cleveland, O.—30 cents per hour, April 1. . . . Brooklyn, N. Y.—25 cents per day more and no piece work, May 1. . . . Toronto, Can.—50 cents a day more, April 1. . . . Kansas City, Mo.—\$3 per day, May 1. . . . Indianapolis, Ind.—50 cents a day more, April 1. . . . Hamilton, Can.—20 cents per hour after April 1. . . . Orange, N. J.—\$2.75 per day and nine hours on Saturday, March 2. . . . Baltimore, Md.—No piece work. . . . Newark, N. J.—\$3 per day, April 1.

—The Hod Carrier's Union of Philadelphia, which numbers 1500, white and colored, demand \$2.50 per day, April 1, and will impose a fine of \$5 upon all who work for less or work with non-union men.

—The Omaha strike and the hatters strike at Danbury, Conn., have raised a commotion in labor circles. The outrageous and dastardly use of the military in both cases has aroused public indignation. And the best answer to this has been the election of the workingmen's ticket in Danbury by a vote of 781 to 417. As we go to press, the air is full of strikes and rumors of strikes. The Associated Press is striving to create a furore about them.

CHIPS.

—The Cincinnati Trades Unions are waging a relentless war against the Cincinnati Commercial—a "rat" sheet.

—A Child Labor Bill is pending in the New Jersey Legislature.

—Dubuque, Iowa, has organized a Trades Assembly.

—The Coopers strike in this city has been successful in all but Palmer's shop, where a "lock-out" exists.

—Carriage Makers' strike in Rochester, N. Y., has ended in a sweeping victory for the men.

—Telegraphers held a convention in Cincinnati and organized a Brotherhood of their craft.

—Trades Assembly of Kansas City, Mo., have leased property to build a hall of their own. They will erect a large commodious structure with library reading room, meeting rooms, etc. Leading business men will give them donations of money.

—Anti-Chinese Bill has passed the Senate and House. We now desire to see if President Arthur will follow Hayes' policy and veto it.

—The Enterprise and Labor Advocate is the name of an aggressive paper which is newly issued in Clayton, N. J., by the workingmen of Southern Jersey.

—Buffalo, N. Y., had a large mass meeting, Feb. 27, against contract prison labor. Resolutions were passed in favor of State employment for the convicts and protesting against the contract system.

—T. V. Powderly, the labor organizer, has been a third time reelected Mayor of Scranton, Pa., by the Labor Party, and this time by 1138 majority.

—The New Argo is the classical head piece of a weekly just published in Kansas City, Mo., by Smallfield, Ladish & Reece. This enterprise is well conducted and in it we see the experienced hand of our friend Smallfield, who is a practical printer and newspaper man, and a trades unionist of many years standing.

—Secretary Broadhurst of the British Federation of Labor, has exchanged greetings with W. H. Foster, Secretary of the American Federation. Thus the trades unionists of these countries are establishing the new era of good will between nations.

—Bills have been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature, for fire escapes on dwellings and factories, employer's liability, and against the truck system of paying labor. If these bills pass we hope they will not remain a dead letter the same as other labor laws in that State.

—The Vedette, organ of the Mexican Veterans, published monthly at Washington, D. C., unwisely advocates military organization of workingmen. We believe it to be honest in this respect, but we prefer to use all moral means first, rather than resort to as a tetch.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office in New York, as second-class matter.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1882.

THE MISSOURI LABOR BUREAU.

The Third Annual Report of the Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics is published for 1881, and in no degree is it inferior to what we expected from Commissioner Spaunhorst—a man whose entire antecedents are in opposition to the labor interests. Yet in utter disregard of the law which demands that a man "identified with the labor interests" shall be Commissioner, and in spite of the remonstrances of trade and labor unions all over Missouri, Gov. Crittenden appointed H. J. Spaunhorst—a political hack—as Commissioner. Spaunhorst's unfitness for the position was notorious and after vainly seeking appointment as Coal Oil Inspector, Tobacco Inspector, and Police Commissioner, he considerably accepted the position of Labor Commissioner. The opposition manifested by the workingmen against his appointment is completely vindicated by his report for 1881.

After 9 months investigation with the aid of a salaried assistant, a pamphlet of 62 pages is the result! More than half of this pamphlet is a "puff" for the Washington University—a manual training school which fits young men for the various trades. This private school requires \$240 tuition fee for a three years course, and consequently is not available to poor workingmen's sons. The "puff" is taken bodily from the customary annual reports of the University, and was never written by the Labor Commissioner or his assistant, but was furnished by the officers of the University.

The balance of the report—the total work of the Bureau—consists of the astounding number of 27 pages. Let us examine these pages.

In the introductory the Commissioner says the work of the Bureau is to collect and tabulate labor statistics, to serve as a basis of legislation and for general information, and that they should comprise all the facts. In contradistinction to this, the Commissioner has done no more than simply draw his salary of a thousand dollars a year, and also the additional \$1500 allowed for expenses. Not a single table of statistics does he present, save an incomplete one regarding taxes, county debts, etc., which was obtained from the County Clerks, and serves no interest only that of the Board of Immigration. All through the report the statements made do not embrace the facts, but are wholly at variance with them.

On pages 5—7 he objects to the report of his predecessor, which states that in the five years from 1875—80, the expenses of two-thirds of the laboring class in Missouri exceeded their earnings. Upon this he assumes that 66 per cent of the laboring class began the year 1881 with the accumulated debts of ten years upon them. But he never stops to explain how five years can be expanded to ten, except to assert that wages were lower from 1870—75 than from 1875—80, which is well known not to be the fact, and which he does not prove by any statistics. Yet he takes issue with his predecessors and avers that the condition of the workingmen was so prosperous in 1881, that it could

be true they began the year with a load of debt. And so he shuffles off the question and states that from information he received, the workingmen are doing well, getting high wages, and the promise for the future is bright. But he never for a moment hints as to the source of this information.

Next, the report on pages 7—10, is devoted to strikes in Missouri the past year. Not even a word is mentioned whatever of the coal miners strikes which occurred last year in Lexington, and in Ray, Macon, and Randolph counties. Nor is there any notice of the various trade strikes in St. Joseph and Kansas City which took place last Spring and Summer. The report says the strikes were confined to St. Louis, yet no mention is made of several strikes which happened in that city, viz.: Carpenters, Bakers, Painters, Crispins, Cigar Makers, Hod Carriers, and a few others which struck last Spring and Summer. But the ones which do claim the Commissioner's attention are so misrepresented and villified that there is no doubt of his hostility to trades unions. For instance he asserts that the coal miners' strike in Illinois was the sole cause of raising the price of coal in St. Louis. He happily forgets or does not wish to remember that the St. Louis Coal Exchange had a hand in it. In speaking of the street car strike in St. Louis he attributes its defeat to the counsels and co-operation of trades unionists, and fails to state that the men were unorganized and at sight of the military and offer of a compromise, they betrayed and deserted each other. The strikes of the Boiler Makers, Chain Makers, and Filly's Iron Moulders receive his most violent denunciation. This he follows with the sensational statement that "Strikes are concocted in secret council by mischief makers, and workingmen are led astray by central councils, and seem to forget that duty to themselves and families is paramount to any obligation or promise to a Union."

What better could be expected from a Commissioner whose enmity to trades unions and whose love for "scabs" and "rats" is already a matter of notorious record? Not many years ago, this same man while proprietor of the St. Louis German daily *The Amerika*, "ratted" the office and drove the union men out and brought in "rats" and boys. Such a tirade against trades unions is well becoming such a character!

After strikes he next takes up pages 10—11 with the rate of daily wages in 20 specified industries. And in this he ignores fully one half of the leading ones, and those given are at an exaggerated figure. Miners are rated at \$1.50—\$3.75, when they barely average \$2.25; Coopers at \$2.10—\$3 per day, when it is notorious that they average only \$8 per week. And in the whole report he never gives any average of the lost time in each trade. But for ignorance of the facts and a dislike to obtain them, this is only equalled by the Commissioner's statement that the Truck Law is not violated in any part of the State. The miners' official organ in Missouri, *The Western Sunburst*, week after week, reports violations of the Truck Law and also of the Mining Law. But as *The Sunburst* says in its last issue: "The Commissioner went to the corporations,

and not to the workmen, for his information, or created it in his fertile imagination."

Pages 11—14 serve Com. Spaunhorst's private interests as an Insurance Agent; they are devoted to an argument in favor of life insurance for workingmen. Then follows two pages of a mine report furnished by a County Mine Inspector.

Pages 16—20 takes up "Child Labor" and form the only redeeming feature of the whole report. If the Commissioner wrote it then it is not in harmony with his condemnation of Filly's moulders for fighting the "Buckshire" system. The "Buckshire" system brings in boys without show of apprenticeship and has no regard for their training or excellence in the trade. The Commissioner here deprecates the lack of a proper apprentice system and deplores the evils of unrestricted child labor. This subject he promises to investigate for the next report.

Beer brewing, bottling, and malting occupy pages 56—60 and are a mere string of phrases, interlarded with a few statistical statements of aggregates. Nothing is said about the average wages, hours, and condition of the employees. But the interests of the boss brewers are thoroughly regarded. In the concluding pages the Commissioner argues that the Bureau has nothing to do with legal protection for workingmen, and then enumerates a dozen evils needing legal remedy, and announces they must be investigated and remedied. He next assumes that to inquire into the social condition of the workingmen is a matter too personal and that he will not do it, although the law requires he shall. He complains about the smallness of the appropriation for the Bureau and desires it increased, and takes care to say that the office is no sinecure. The entire report is fully worthy of the lazy political hack who draws the salary of Commissioner, and if it demonstrates anything, it is that H. J. Spaunhorst has managed to make it a pretty good sinecure. After 9 months labor, 62 pages of barren, disgusting twaddle is brought to the public at a cost of \$2500. And yet in the first year of the Bureau, 104 pages of closely printed statistics and facts were presented after only 3 months work, and 284 pages the second year of 10 months work.

The vile character of Com. Spaunhorst's report should be sufficient to arouse the labor men of Missouri, to take proper action and secure control of this Bureau in 1883. For it is evident that unless a labor man has charge of its affairs, it will be a complete failure and only used as an asylum to pension off insurance brokers, Savings Bank wreckers, and broken down politicians.

—The Iberia Star mentions the China tree as a valuable timber: "It is of more rapid growth than the walnut, when seasoned is almost as hard as live oak, never cracks nor warps, has a fine grain; and admits of a polish superior even to walnut, and yet it has not been spoken of, as it is not a forest, but an ornamental and shade tree. When planted at the proper distance it grows tall and rapidly, and it will at some future day become of great value for purposes of manufacture. As a fire wood it is equal to hickory."

HASTY AND CHEAP.

These are rapid times. In the building-line this is especially true. And as usual haste leads builders into uncomfortable situations. The fall of the walls of a building in course of erection at Minneapolis last week is a case in point. The owners of the building were anxious to get it finished in the least possible time, and the contractor, equally anxious for business, pushed the laying of the stone through variable winter weather, using mortar of inferior quality and so few headers in the wall, as to justify the belief that he had a superstitious fear of them. Though the outer wall was twenty-six inches in thickness, and the interior portions of the structure equally massive, it refused to stand alone, and the result was disastrous. Unlike most cases of the kind, the owners of the building could not be blamed in this instance. They paid for an abundance of good material and wanted a building of the solidest character. But as a rule the fault is not with the contractor, who is crowded down in his price until nothing is left for him to do but to scamp the work and trust to luck and absence of wind to keep the building up after his scaffolds are taken down.—*Wood and Iron.*

One Way to Prevent Decay of Wood Posts.

The decay of wood embedded in the earth is difficult to guard against, but, according to the *British Farmer's Gazette*, a simple precaution costing neither money nor labor, will increase the durability of posts put in the ground by fifty per cent. This is simply by taking care that the wood is inverted, i. e. placed in the opposite direction to that in which it grew. Experiments have proved that oak posts put in the ground in the same position as that in which they grew, top upward, were rotten in twelve years, while their neighbors, cut from the same tree, and placed top downward in the soil, showed no signs of decay for several years afterward. The theory is that the capillary tubes in the tree are so adjusted as to oppose the rising moisture when the wood is inverted.

—In the United States more than 65,000 establishments are engaged in wood working industries employing 400,000 persons, and using material of the value of over \$350,000,000 yearly. Besides these there are over eight million workmen employed on articles constructed partially from wood, and using that material to the value of six millions of dollars yearly.

—Let the contract system in the prison be abolished. Let the State employ its prisoners. Let a rate of wages for the work exacted of them be fixed, and let it be that paid for the same work outside the prisons. Let an account be kept with each prisoner, the debit side representing the cost of his subsistence, clothing and medical attendance; the credit side representing his wages. Let his family draw on the fund thus earned, and let him, at the end, receive the balance that may be due him. Nothing could be more simple and more than such an arrangement, and nothing could be more wise and whole some.—*New York Graphic.*

MORTALITY IN DIFFERENT PURSUITS.

The reports of the British registrars general show that the annual death rate in the United Kingdom is about one in forty-five of the entire population. The trades most unfavorable to long life are, as a rule, those which tend to expose the operative to an atmosphere loaded with dust, or compel him to deal in one way and another with poisons. Dry grinding, as practised on needles and forks at Sheffield, is worst; working in coal mines is next in deadliness. Gilders and silverers of glass are exposed to vapors of mercury; workers in brass are liable to diseases produced by exposure to volatilized oxide of lead; soldiers and sailors have their lives shortened by the exposure they have to undergo, or by disease brought on by their habits of living. Bankers, tailors and milliners are liable to consumption; compositors peculiarly so. Pressmen fare better than compositors, probably because their work is more active. In the country, farming appears to be the most healthy of occupations, while that of innkeeper is the most fatal. Butchers die comparatively early, as also do brewers, draymen and generally those who have much to do with establishments for eating and drinking. The over exertion of those who follow athletic pursuits appears to conduce quite as much to short life as does the sedentary strain of the student. It seems to make but little difference in the "expectation of life" of indoor workers whether their labor is hard or not; but those who are employed out-of-doors have a chance of living six years longer, if their work keeps them busy and active, than if it is a mere matter of routine and stand-around. The most curious fact brought out is that the scavengers, dustmen and cleaners of sewers in London are reckoned among the healthiest of the population.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

NOVEL FEATURES IN BUILDING.

SEVERAL novel features in building have just been introduced in an eight-story business house being erected in New York by Vernon K. Stevenson. The tide of opinion in the fire department and among insurance companies having turned against iron beams, the owner has placed on his floors thick wooden beams one foot from center to center and filled the interstices with cement, thus forming a solid floor two feet in thickness, which he claims will resist the penetration of fire for several days, whereas, he says, "the iron beams would bend with the heat and fall out and the building cave in." The stairs are of slate: the walls three feet in thickness. The whole of the building is finished in cherry and California redwood, which has very much the appearance of mahogany. This attempt to utilize native instead of foreign wood seems to have succeeded very well.—*Tile and Metal Review*.

TEN-PENNY NAILS.

The word "penny" as here used is a corruption of the word "pound." Nails should be called 1-pound, 2-pound nails, etc., meaning that 1,000 nails of that size weigh 1 or 2 pounds; 10-penny nails, that they weigh 10 pounds or 1,000.

SELFISHNESS AND LABOR.

Of all crimes with which humanity are in general afflicted, none appear to be so great as the crime of all crimes, selfishness. Not only in our body politic, but in each and every individual, in the little child as well as in the older man or woman, with the Christian as well as the Infidel, in one creed as well as another—all seem to be more or less afflicted. Is not this a great charge against society—where brother is trying to crush brother, employer crushing employee, capital crushing labor, and labor in its turn trying to crush capital. Labor, which produces everything in this world, is not to be allowed, under our unjust class legislation, to partake of the just fruits of that production. Oh, will it always remain thus? Will labor always remain the under dog in the fight? In its many contests with capital, will it always come out second best? It will, until it learns to use the same weapons that the capitalists use against the people that labor for their bread. The first weapon is organization. One great, strong, invincible labor organization must be created in this country. Let us combine. Let us banish all selfishness and egoism by establishing an organization in which every branch of business shall be represented. Our first aim should be to reduce the hours of labor. Let us crush every employer, one at a time, who refuses to abolish the long hours of slavery. "He that would be free must first strike the blow." Let us unite, for in union there is strength. We would then show a solid front that would make capital tremble should it dare to tyrannize over us. Reducing the hours of labor is far better than gaining an increase of wages. Where you gain an advance of wages it is really no actual benefit, because the landlord and all idle-s who rob labor, are really the gainers thereby. Every man who works for these large corporations and capitalists knows the power they hold over the average workingman. If they are dissatisfied to continue in the servitude of these soulless corporations, they well know there are thousands of people out of employment who are ready to take their places at the very first opportunity. Let us consider, for a moment, the many late strikes which took place in the vicinity of New York. We will take the strike that took place at Vanderbilt's grain elevator. Some twenty years ago, before the grain elevator was thought of, the men were paid, working at grain, four dollars per day (ten hours). At the present time they can hardly get half that sum and work the same number of hours, and at the same time not a quarter of the men employed as in former days. This great labor saving invention, instead of being a benefit to labor, is really a curse. Labor should be benefited by this great invention, not one or a few individuals. Labor produces the machine, why not labor reap the benefit? Are we drifting back to barbarism? It really seems so. The people must cry "halt." The limit has been reached. If this government is for the people, the people should control these vast industries, not a few individuals.

The above article appeared in the *Iowa State Tribune* some time since, and I now desire to bring it before our brothers, not only to be read, but to be acted upon and lived up to.

"Machinery" the author says, "should benefit the working class." This is true. But what does the proud and thoughtless workman reply, when you tell him this truth? He sneers at you and exclaims: "That's Communism!" Still the working classes no matter in what country they dwell, nor under what form of government, they live, are slaves as long as they hire themselves to a "Boss." To be a hireling is to be a slave on time. If I am seeking work I offer to sell my labor. In the past the laborers were sold at auction by the qualified owner. To-day we sell ourselves and run from one boss to another; and our greatest happiness is when we get some who will buy our labor for ten hours a day. But if we find no one who wants to buy our labor, and our families need bread and the rent must be paid, what shall we do? Many a man then offers himself cheaper, and can't get work. As free American citizens we become paupers and tramps under such conditions. And why? Because the means of labor are in the hands of a few called "capitalists."

The above article puts the question "Labor produces the machine, then

why should not Labor reap the benefit?" I hold that will never be, until the toiling millions separate themselves as a class from the political parties of the capitalists, and form one great Labor Party, with the battle cry: The means of labor, the machinery, land, factories and mines shall become the property of the whole people, controlled by the people, in the interest of the people. Then the system of "bosses" and "hirelings," and of buying and selling labor will cease, and we will then, and not till then, be a people with equal rights,—free and independent citizens.

GUSTAV LUEBKERT.

BOOK NOTICES.

SCIENCE OF ROOF FRAMING.—By Aaron T. White, Petersburg, Ill. Price \$1, 26 Pages.

ROOF FRAMING BY DRAFT.—Price 30 cents; 6 Pages.

Both of these pamphlets are exceedingly instructive. They are written in a familiar style, and though small are very complete for their size. The price of the two books is \$1.00, which to many will seem a high figure considering their small size.

FOLDING DIAGRAMS FOR STAIR CASES AND HAND RAILINGS.—Published by R. S. PERRY, Lock Box 629, Scranton, Pa. Price \$2.00.

Mr. Perry's method embraces all the principles of the cylinder and its properties; it shows the tangent blocks, cut to given pitches for each wreath, and unfolded in proper order, giving in a connected manner the elliptic section of each wreath; also the spring and pitch-bevels pertaining to each wreath, the manner of obtaining them from the unfolded tangent block and proving them correct by the folded diagram. Every principle of stair building and hand railing in all its phases is simplified and made accessible by Mr. Perry's diagrams. They are engraved and pasted on strong card board, hinged together with fine muslin, cut and folded. Send for circular.

PRACTICAL LESSONS IN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING, OR HOW TO MAKE THE WORKING DRAWINGS FOR BUILDINGS.—By WILLIAM H. TUTTILL, Architect. Published by William S. Comstock, 194 Broadway, New York. Price \$2.50, Post paid.

This is a large 8vo volume, oblong and bound in cloth. An entirely new and original work, it is well adapted to the wants of Architectural Students, Carpenters, Builders, and all desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of architectural drawing and construction. It contains 44 pages of text explanation, together with 33 full page plates and 33 wood cuts, showing the various methods of constructing buildings and the manner of representing the same in drawings. The work embraces scale drawings of plans, elevations, sections and details of frame buildings, brick buildings and stone buildings, with full descriptions, and a form of specifications showing the various modes of writing the same for different kinds of buildings. The arrangement of the book is admirable and contains a greater fund of knowledge than many practicing architects of the day even now possess. We anticipate a large sale for this book.

—THE CARPENTER'S POCKET COMPANION, published by Thomas Moloney, Jackson, Mich., costs ONE DOLLAR per copy, and is well worth it.

—THE LUMBER WORLD, published monthly by C. A. Wenborne, Buffalo, N. Y. Price one dollar per year, or 10 cents a copy. It is a well conducted journal, tastefully arranged and full of interest to the lumber trade.

—CALIFORNIA ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS is the title of an excellent monthly, published at 240 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. Price \$2 per year. It has abundant illustrations and an ample quantity of original and well selected matter.

—WOOD AND IRON, published at Minneapolis, Minn., is a handsome journal, admirably edited and gotten up in the finest style of the "art preservative." The price of subscription is one dollar per year.

The carpenter is a pillar of society, and though coping with all sorts of difficulties, is seldom felled. He writes no political articles for the columns of the press, excepting now and then something relating to cabinet work.

Boston Transcript.

BUILDING TRADE NEWS.

PAINTERS.—In New York will demand on April 1st \$3.50 per day and 8 hours on Saturday. Many mass meetings are being held to arouse the trade.—Paterson, N. J., struck on March 6 for \$2.75 and were successful the same day.—St. Louis, Mo., on strike March 1 for \$3 and secured it in the majority of shops.—Memphis, Tenn., demanded \$3 March 1, and were successful in all but one shop.—The Washington, D. C., Union is growing rapidly.—Kansas City, Mo., has a strong union, demands \$2.50 after April 1.—The movement for an International Union of Painters is making good headway.

BRICKLAYERS.—Delegates of the bricklayers, unions in New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, met in this city and decided to maintain the wages at \$4 per day, and not to strike while the bosses keep their promise, to pay this the whole season.—In Pittsburgh, Pa., wages will be \$4; the same as last season.—The Kansas City, Mo., Union is well organized.

STONE MASONS.—Wages in St. Louis, Mo., have been advanced from \$3.20 to \$4.—Mason laborers in Paterson ask for \$2 per day after April 1.

STONE CUTTERS.—At McKeesport, Pa., the stone cutters struck for an advance and were not organized; their places were filled immediately by Hungarians.—In Newark, N. J., the men wanted \$3.50 per day instead of \$3 and got it after a brief stoppage of work.

PLASTERERS.—From April 1 wages in New York will be \$4 per day.

IN MEMORIAM.

DAVID R. PORTER, aged 27, Member of Philadelphia Union No. 8, died suddenly Feb. 11th, 1882, from congestion of the brain.

JOHN MCGUIRE, aged 60, father of P. J. McGuire, Secretary of the Brotherhood, died in New York, March 17th, 1882, from Pneumonia. His illness lasted but four days; he died suddenly while his son was absent to attend the Philadelphia Mass Meeting. The deceased was an active worker in the Anti Slavery Cause 35 years ago, and his later years were devoted to advancing the Irish National Movement. He was an affectionate father beloved by all his children. We mourn our loss!

—At a meeting of Washington, D. C., Union No. 1 the death of Brother Robert Robey was announced, and the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS: It has pleased the Supreme Master Builder of the Universe to call from our midst our late brother Robert Rodey, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that while we lament his death and our loss, we can only bow in meek submission to the Divine will, and add our testimony to his moral worth as an honorable man and mechanic, while mingling our tears of sympathy and regret that we have been deprived of his companionship. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and relatives.

RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family as a testimonial of our condolence.

S. B. COOPER, Sec'y.

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
OF AMERICA.

Office: 184 William St., New York.

TERMS.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, post-paid.
Send all moneys and correspondence toP. J. MAGUIRE, Secretary,
P. O. Box 3,560, New York.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1882.

DOES TARIFF PROTECT WAGE
LABOR.

Of all questions upon which workmen are equally divided in opinion, there is none that leads more to division of sentiment than the subject of Protective Tariff *versus* Free Trade. The masses of iron workers, steel workers, coal miners and workmen in certain manufactures favor Tariff, and it was this element which influenced the Pittsburgh Labor Congress to adopt the Tariff plank in its platform. For the wage workers as a class it matters little whether Tariff or Free Trade is adopted, their condition remains the same.

Under the wage system the world over, all that the working classes receive, is a bare living in accordance with the customs and habits of the country in which they live, — never more, but sometimes less. These customs differ in the various countries, so that where people are content to live on mush and molasses, they get mush—and—molasses wages; and where they demand beef and good clothes, and organize to demand them, there they get wages to buy them. The standard of living in America is above that of European countries, for the reason that workmen must do twice or three fold the labor, and thus shorten their lives to an average below European laborers. The severe changes of climate require better food, more clothing, and provision for idle time; the duties of citizenship and the idea of political equality demand more extensive reading, better dress and increased expenses in attending meetings. This is what makes wages comparatively higher, so that it is evident Protective Tariff is not the cause of advancing wages above those paid in Europe. Prior to 1861, before the Tariff system was adopted, the condition of American workmen even then was comparatively superior to that of their European brothers.

But our tariff advocates contend that tariff has protected wages ever since, and they howl about the danger of competing with the "pauper" labor of other countries. They demand a duty on the products of "pauper" labor—as they term it—so as to protect American workmen. Yet where is the protection from the importation of that "pauper" labor itself. Wages are regulated not alone by the standard of living, but to some degree by the competition among the workmen themselves; hence, if it is

to compete with the products of cheap labor from abroad, it is more dangerous to compete with that cheap labor itself when imported here.

The same capitalists who demand tariff, are ever busy to import hordes of cheap labor from Europe and China to compete with labor here and reduce wages. And these same men are the ones who sustain Chinese immigration. The whole secret of their interest in a tariff is, they want high prices for their wares, and to keep out foreign goods, so that none of the profits can go out of their own purses. But when prices advance, and the workmen demand a share in these higher prices, and ask higher wages to correspond with the increased cost of living, then their hypocrisy is apparent. These capitalists then denounce the workmen as "Communists," and if they can't get cheaper men here, they scour the world for "pauper" labor, and import it free of duty to force down the price of American labor. If it is right to tax the imported products of foreign cheap labor, then why not tax that labor itself when imported? Ah! but the capitalists themselves would be the first to object.

Now we will grant that it is possible to advance wages by a protective tariff; then what? The workmen of other countries will soon learn that wages are higher here in the "protected" industries than in those of their own country, and if the capitalists do not import workmen or induce them to come, the men will come themselves and soon overstock the labor market, competing for work and reduce wages the same as if there were no tariff. Then how much better off will the wage workers be?

But the strangest of all things is that capitalists who defend competition and pronounce it "the life of trade," are the very ones who wish competition in their respective industries confined to the United States. If competition be right, then why limit it to any one country? But the kind, philanthropic capitalists tell workmen that they favor tariff in the interest of the workmen to uphold wages. This is only a pretext to secure workmen's votes and to keep the working classes divided on side issues, that they may be all the better kept under the heel of class legislation and their attention diverted from labor measures for their own emancipation. We fully comprehend the designs of the capitalists! The Homestead Steel Works, Phoenix Mills, and eight other iron and steel mills in Pennsylvania reduced wages last month and compelled their workmen to go out on strike. The Homestead Company had several of the leading strikers arrested. Tariff did not protect the wage workers then, but their trades union did! And it was the trades union which prevented the reduction.

To sum up the matter, Tariff does not protect wage labor. Wage labor must protect itself. Trades unions and labor organization backed up by labor legislation and the enforcement of labor laws will protect the working classes. All other remedies, no matter how disguised, are in the interest of the ruling classes. The tariff system did not prevent the panic of '73; nor does it prevent the reduction of wages; nor will it reduce the hours of labor or prevent monopolies from controlling industry. The organization of the working classes is more to us than to advocate measures, which only tend to divide and sunder the trades and labor organizations. Hence we are opposed to trades unions taking sides for either tariff or free trade. Let the capitalists fight the issue out themselves. We should not allow our organizations to be dragged into such disputes. The next Labor Congress we hope will not commit itself to the tariff or anti-tariff movement, but will drop all such issues and concentrate its efforts upon Labor organization, Labor measures, and Labor emancipation.

DEAR FOOD AND POOR PAY.

Very few realize the effect that dear food has upon the condition of the laboring classes. Every increase in the cost of food is a serious matter, owing to the fact that wages are first to fall in times of depression and last to rise in periods of renewed activity. The short crops of last year caused the speculators and food handlers to exult over the prospect of increased prices. Lengthy articles in commercial journals have been written to convince public sentiment that there was great cause of gratification over the increased prices.

But this question has a social and moral, as well as an economic side. With every advance in the cost of food without a corresponding increase in wages, the laboring class is perforce driven to an insufficient or lower and poorer diet. This, no doubt, results in injury to the health, and is at least likely to reduce the laboring capacity, of the population. "An underfed laborer is always an indifferent worker." And as the workers constitute by far the larger bulk of society, it may readily be seen how widespread must be the injuries produced. And whether this results from a failure of crops, from speculation, legislative blundering, or a false industrial and financial system, the result is the same upon the poorer classes.

Statistics of all countries prove conclusively, that the years in which corn has sold at the highest price have also been those in which mortality is greatest, and disease most prevalent. The cost of living is likewise shown to have a close relation to the number of marriages, births, and deaths. So that from a social and

moral standpoint, dear food, without an equivalent advance in wages is a positive injury.

Within the past three years there has been a very rapid advance in the prices of commodities, notably of food. Mr. Grosvenor of this city, who has made a special study of the subject, states that the advance in the general average of prices since the lowest point in November, 1878, has been 36.4 per cent. In articles of food alone, the rise of prices has been greater, but less regular than in any other. He also shows that it now requires \$111 to purchase what in October, 1878, required only \$81.40, in articles of family consumption.

The effects of this great rise upon the condition of the laboring classes are not apparent all at once. In some instances where the workers are well organized in unions, the advance in wages bears a fair relation to the increased cost of living. But this is the exception rather than the rule. Without organization and with an advance in the price of food, the laboring classes must be more poorly fed, clothed, or housed, or they must work harder and stint themselves in their enjoyments to keep from debt. Hence it is that with increased activity in business and an advance in prices the working classes are naturally forced to combine to uphold a standard of wages equal to the cost of living. Every increase in the price of food diminishes the purchasing power of wages. And the whole struggle of the workmen to-day for higher wages, is simply to hold their own against the power of those who control the food products and all products, and have the means to say what price the public shall pay.

—Workingmen who struggle from year to year in poverty and see the fruits of their toil wrenched from them have good reason to be dissatisfied with their condition. They reflect upon the bitter fact that while the hardest work gives them not enough wages to cover their daily wants, others who labor but little, absorb the riches of the land. This naturally leads them into organization to sustain each other against encroachment and wrong and to uplift their condition as a class.

—Rhode Island has a property qualification of \$134 upon a foreigner before he can exercise the elective franchise; while the native born citizen, no matter how debased or corrupt, can vote upon payment of a poll-tax of one dollar. In New Hampshire, foreigners without real estate are disqualified from holding office. Truly this is a land of bigotry if we tolerate this wrong.

—Cincinnati is agitating the question of public coal yards. The plan is for the city to appropriate \$50,000 to purchase coal at wholesale prices, which is to be sold again to private consumers at cost. This is a commendable plan to aid poor people fight cold weather, and was first started by the Socialists of Cincinnati and now promises to meet with success.

STRIKES AND LOW DUES.

In flush times, when trade is brisk, strong appeals are made to workingmen, and they rush *en masse* into a trade union. They pay the low dues of 20 or 25 cents a month, and for this expect large returns. Without funds or preparation they proceed at once to strike, and when the union does not and can not support them, then out they go to become the irreconcilable enemies of trades unionism and to play the part of "scabs". They falsely attribute the failure to lack of unity when the fact is there was no financial cement to hold them together. And after this failure for years afterwards they will not enter a trade organization.

But there is another case. At times the demand for workmen assists to secure terms without any prolonged strike. This transient success fills many with the illusion that their organization is powerful enough in itself to coerce the employers, and that it can always do so. This overweening confidence leads many men to neglect their obligations. After attending a few meetings, they send their dues through others and fail in regular attendance at the meetings. Finally they cease to pay their dues, and are stricken from the roll of members. There was no pecuniary interest to them in the organization; they had but little at stake—only 20 or 25 cents per month. After achieving an advance in wages or some other concession, they lost all interest in the movement. What need they care how the union is conducted! It can run along without them! And if they drop off they care naught for it, as the trifle paid into the union has no temptation to make them stay rather than lose it or its benefits.

Along comes a panic and a reduction in wages. The men are not able to oppose it—no funds in the treasury to sustain them; the dues only covered hall rent and stationery. The union has no National or International Union with a strong Resistance Fund to back it. Nevertheless they strike. Subscription lists are sent out to other unions to aid the strike, and donations come in so slowly that the men succumb, starved and discouraged. Such has been the sad experience of every union with low dues.

The journeymen brewers' strike last Spring in New York was a veritable example. It was lost in spite of all the "boycotting" and financial assistance rendered by sister unions—lost, because the union, newly started, untried in experience, and without sufficient funds, was unable to hold out and sustain the men. The same was true of the street car strike in St. Louis, and other like cases can be readily mentioned. In favorable contrast with this is the recent success of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers who, in a few days strike compelled the Homestead Company and nine gigantic corporations to yield. This victory was due largely to the magnificent discipline of the Amalgamated Association with its high dues and its ability to pay the strikers sufficient to hold them out for any length of time. The manufacturers knew the loss they would suffer in fighting such a powerful body, and a well-filled treasury to back it. What trade with only 25 cents a month dues could do what the Iron and Steel Workers have done?

The Book Printers of Paris have

one of the best unions in France. They pay one franc (20 cents) per week, equal in purchasing power to 30 cents in the United States. In their great strike from March to June, 1877, they paid out 28,000 francs (\$5,600) strike benefits. The strike ended in compromise and the union then had over \$6,000 in its treasury. This struggle taught the bosses a dear lesson, and the result is that the Book Printers have never suffered any imposition since 1877.

The strike for a nine-hour workday in England, in 1879, by the Amalgamated Machinists and Engineers ended in success after 19 weeks struggle. Through its financial power this union was enabled to cope with the bosses and inspired other trades to secure the same demand. And although the capitalists of England are desirous to prolong the hours of labor, the well-trained unions with amply filled treasuries prove an impregnable obstacle to their designs. The Durlam Coal Miners, in 1879, to the number of 24,000 men went out on strike against a reduction of 10 per cent. and won. The Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners in the past few years have had rarely any trouble with their employers. All these unions are based on high dues of from 30 to 35 cents per week, which is vastly more than many of our American unions pay in a month.

In many instances the trades unions of America are organized for hasty strikes, and but few are prepared to stand any lengthy siege on their funds. The average unionist imagines the lower the dues the more members will join, and such a unionist will bitterly oppose any higher dues than 20 or 25 cents per month. Yet our British and French cousins pay five times that sum, and in the face of declining business hold their own, while we suffer 40 to 50 per cent. reduction in wages. High dues does not keep members away, for there is no 25 cents a month organization in America equal in numbers to any English or French union with high dues. The Cigar Packers of New York, when they charged 25 cents per month dues, numbered few and had no power. When they raised dues to a dollar per month, they rapidly increased in membership and advanced wages. The same is true of the Cigar Makers, who are a greater power to-day with their dues at 40 cents per month than when they paid only 20 cents. Now in busy times they are building up a fund that will serve them when hard times will force other trades to accept reduction after reduction in wages.

The Trades Union is the best savings bank for the wage worker. The more he invests, the greater will be the return. It helps him to keep what he has and uphold his own, and places him in a position to demand more. Yet many men on a single pay night spend a dollar for beer and cigars, and when asked to pay 50 cents a month dues, they claim they are too poor. Others again want every cent to pay off a mortgage, or to put in bank, forgetting that workmen's houses are often sold at sheriff's sale, and that defaulting bank officers are by no means rare. The trades union is the safest, best paying and most profitable institution for workingmen.

With high dues and a good treasury every man takes more interest in attending his union, that he may all the better guard the money he has invested. There is something more

to keep him from "backsliding." The union is able to redeem every promise it makes, benefits are promptly paid, and the members' wives and families are intensely interested. Employers have respect for such unions, for the sinews of war are on hand to teach respect. Employers hesitate to enter any prolonged conflict with such unions, hence the less necessity for strikes and lock-outs. Workmen with empty pockets and empty stomachs can not long conduct a strike when their union is not in position to help them.

In good times with low dues, unions may feel they are accomplishing wonders when they win a strike. But that is as much the result of a demand for labor which forces a boss to pay the price asked, for fear the men will leave him to go elsewhere. When wages advance in this way the most important thing is to not neglect having the means to maintain all that is secured. Every union based on low dues went to the dust in the panic of 1873; every union with high dues held its own or suffered very little reduction. The Custom Tailors of New York suffered only ten per cent. reduction while the Carpenters lost 40 to 50 per cent. Let the men of our trade heed this and place the dues of our Carpenter's Unions at a figure that will insure their permanency, protect the members, pay out proper benefits, and be in a position to resist all encroachments.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

—Our Boston Subscribers should organize a local union and connect it with the Brotherhood. The Carpenters League has dissolved.

—Chicago No. 4 donated \$5 to the Milwaukee Cigar Makers strike.

—Remember the date when the Grand Secretary will visit your city.

—Toledo, O., has formed a local union and will join the Brotherhood.

—Detroit No. 10 is doing splendidly and initiating large numbers of new members.

—Philadelphia No. 8 initiates new member by the wholesale—25 and 30 at each meeting.

—Cleveland No. 11, now meets at 356 Ontario St., every Tuesday. It had to change for more commodious quarters; one night 36 new members were enrolled and 17 has been the smallest number initiated at any meeting last month.

—A new local union has been formed at Kensington, Cook Co., Ill.

—Caspar Heep of St. Louis N. 14 proposes to organize Carondelet, Mo.

—Buffalo No. 9 is reinstating members by the score, and new members are joining.

—Indianapolis No. 15 had a large meeting March 11th; nearly every member present; increasing rapidly in membership.

—The Deficiency Tax of ten cents per member is now due. We are compelled to ask for it. See Art. VII, Sec. 4, Page 10, of our Constitution. The tax should be paid out of the treasury of each local union.

—Bro. J. R. Smith of Cincinnati Union No. 2, recently addressed a large trades union meeting in that city against Halstead's "rat" paper.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 20, '82.
Brothers:

What are you doing in the Far West and everywhere to place THE CARPENTER in the hands of every member of our noble Brotherhood? Fellow Delegates, what are you doing in your own Local unions to create that fraternal feeling of friendship between the many different Locals throughout our land? What are you doing to inspire a feeling of confidence in the Brotherhood that will insure or create a lasting effect? What are you doing to keep sacred the pledges made between the delegates of that first and only grand National Convention of Journeymen Carpenters of America? Are you strictly living up to the promises and obligations you made? Are you following out the details of the constitution, living up to the spirit of the law in every sense, and counselling the members of your unions to do likewise, or are you sitting supinely down waiting for the old boat to work itself, waiting to see how others make out, and if they happen through your neglect to pull through, then you will rally to the front shouting "Viva la Brotherhood!" Why not shout "Long live the Brotherhood" when it is weak and needs your support and assistance, and give it that necessary force, strong and substantial, that will bear it into a grand and powerful organization that will be a perfect shield to us and a barrier to all intruders? We Philadelphians mean this Spring to help you fight your battles and gain your victories if you require help. But we want to know that you are worthy of our confidence and support. It is plain talk, but it is necessary. Remember the resolutions, read the last clause in the Preamble of the Constitution of the National Brotherhood, than each and every one of you take yourselves to task and see if you are carrying out that pledge; if not, shake off your apathy and go vigilantly to work, until you have made your amends for your past negligence.

It is natural you will want to know what we are doing here in regard to the Brotherhood, I will tell you. On the first day of every month we promptly send on our per capita tax for each and every member; we don't care much about those in arrears, we pay for them and take the chances of their coming back. We send 3¢ cents for the paper for each member on our books and have the paper sent from the G. S. office direct to the residence of the members. Paying direct into the treasury 5½ cents for each member on our books, our Resistance Fund is set aside and is at the disposal of the Executive Board any time it may be called for. I don't show this matter to vie with you for honor, but believe it my duty to you, to all concerned, to protest that the obligations should be lived up to by every union, for it is only by one grand and united effort that we will ever be able to gain the rights that are justly ours. Let us pull steadily together, pull all together with a will. Let us pull as the combined unions here did on the 16th of March. We all pull together with a hearty will, we had a rousing mass meeting with attendance of 10,000 men and we naturally pulled so strong, we pulled every newspaper in Philadelphia on our side; the *Centinel*, *Principles* and our *morning* friends.

day's pay for an honest day's work, an honest day's work for an honest day's pay."

Bro. Chips, you pull and I will pull, and we will all pull together, and in a quick time we will land our noble Brotherhood on a strong, firm and lasting foundation.

Faternally yours.

J. D. ALLEN.

SUCCESS IN WASHINGTON.

The Carpenters Union of Washington has made a treaty with the bosses and organized them. The agreement is that the journeymen are to get \$3 per day for the coming year and the bosses are to employ none but union men. The journeymen have obligated themselves not to work for Speculators, Jerry Builders, or Real Estate men, unless the work is contracted for by legitimate bosses who are practical mechanics; also not to work for architects or on any piece work or sub contract jobs. The bosses agree to build up the Washington union and to gradually increase wages, until a certain limit is reached, not to exceed 10 per cent above the best wages in the large cities. The men have stood upon the broad platform of elevating the trade by driving out the "sharks" and unfair men in the business, and thus protect the fair bosses, while the men demand their just rights at the same time. This is regarded as the key-note of a new era: To organize the bosses and strike against the enemies of the trade. This is a move against lumber merchants, speculators, real estate owners and architects, who again and again hire men and ruin legitimate business by unfair practices.

An appeal to all master builders has been issued by the journeymen, and they are called upon to act in conjunction with this plan. The men propose to carry this out rigidly to the letter, and if the bosses violate their promises, the men will do all they can to make co-operation a success and run them out of the business.

HIGH DUES.

We advocate concentration of power and beneficial features in connection with Trades Unions. These, to be properly carried out, require money. A Union that collects just sufficient dues to defray hall rent and stationery is a phantom and a delusion. It is better to pay one dollar per week than three dollars per year. Some men are constitutional "black sheep," and would lead disreputable lives in spite of anything that might be done to dissuade them from evil; but the majority would remain honorable if they had sufficient pecuniary interest in their Trade Union. Suppose a Union collects 50 cents per week dues from each member. This will pay efficient officers, establish funds for out-of-work relief, sick relief, superannuation allowance when permanently incapacitated for work, funeral benefit, and strike pay equal to the current wages, or nearly so. If organized with these objects, any Union can be incorporated under State law at small expense, thus securing the ends. What probability is there that a person would sacrifice these beneficial objects? Make the interest to the members, and the will disappear. — The

A POLITICAL STRIKER.

Who is John Pope Hodnett? What is the National Labor League? The former is a political adventurer, the latter an unmitigated fraud. With the aid of the Associated Press, Mr. Hodnett advertised his subsidy scheme of a "National Labor League Railway", and has led the unsuspecting to believe he has an immense labor organization at his back. His secret "meetings of 2000 workmen" in Chicago lately were unknown to the organized union men of that city. And his "mass meetings" are no doubt on the scale of his "great labor convention" in 1880, when he and three more met on a street corner in Pennsylvania, and telegraphed all over the country that a convention of 700 delegates had endorsed Garfield's nomination. Hodnett is a political striker.

SUSPENDED MEMBERS

The following members are suspended from Union 3, Chicago, for non-payment of dues, and all Unions in connection with us are notified to that effect: J. L. Thurston, M. Waples, J. O'Toole, J. P. Oleson, J. Swanson, M. J. Maloney, D. H. Doyle, W. M. Vellenoweth, T. Jennings.

Receipts Since March 1st.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Kensington, Edmonston..... | \$ 8.60 |
| Cincinnati, Brinkmeyer..... | 3.00 |
| Advertising, Comstock..... | 5.00 |
| Buffalo, Schieder..... | 12.00 |
| Hamilton, Weston..... | 72 |
| New Orleans, Brown..... | 4.90 |
| Indianapolis, Helm..... | 2.14 |
| Camden, Charter Fee..... | 5.00 |
| Washington, Cooper..... | 5.00 |
| Baltimore, Wooden..... | 1.00 |
| Chicago, Pake..... | 9.50 |
| " Doran..... | 12.00 |
| Philadelphia, Allen..... | 27.66 |
| Kansas City, Walton..... | 9.00 |
| Cleveland, Smith..... | 15.00 |
| Total..... | \$120.52 |

Expenses.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Printing Monthly Journal..... | \$ 45.50 |
| " " " "..... | 3.06 |
| Expressage on Cards..... | 4.95 |
| Wagon Hire..... | 50 |
| Stationery and Day Book..... | 1.30 |
| Postage..... | 3.05 |
| Salary..... | 60.00 |
| Total..... | \$118.36 |

Der Carpenter.

New York, April 1882.

Ein Bravo den Zimmerleuten in San Francisco!

Sie schließen sich der Bruderschaft an.

Eine meisterhafte Adresse.

Seit einer Reihe von Jahren waren die Carpenter in San Francisco nicht mehr organisiert, bis endlich am 6. Februar d. J. eine Versammlung unserer Kameraden unter dem Vorsitze des Herrn E. Owens stattfand, worin eine lokale Union, mit Anschluß an unsere Bruderschaft, beschlossen wurde. Am 10. d. M. fand eine andere Versammlung statt, worin beschlossen wurde eine Adresse an die Carpenter in San Francisco zu erlassen. Die Adresse ist meisterhaft abgefaßt und voll von wahren Argumenten für unsere Bruderschaft und paßt ebenso gut für andere Orte als San Francisco. Unser junger Mitkämpfer, Bruder Eduard Owens ist der Verfasser. Wir haben sie zum besten unserer deutschen Leser übersetzt und lautet wie folgt:

An die Zimmerleute von San Francisco.

Kameraden!

Verständend Euch hiermit die Bildung

einer lokalen Union von Zimmerleuten und Bauschreibern dieser Stadt, welche in Verbindung mit der Bruderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiber von Amerika steht. Wir halten es nicht für nöthig uns dafür zu entschuldigen daß wir die ersten Schritte in dieser Angelegenheit gethan haben, aber sowohl die Gründe, welche uns zu diesen Thaten trieben als auch die Hoffnung und das Verlangen, welches wir für die Zukunft unseres Geschäfts in Aussicht haben verdienen Eure Beachtung, weshalb wir sie Euch vorlegen. Wir haben hier seit circa 10 Jahren keine Vereinsversammlung gesehen; von tausend bis fünfzehnhundert Mann haben während dieser Zeit mehr zur Schönheit der Stadt und zur Wohlfahrt der Bewohner beigetragen als die Arbeiter irgend eines anderen Geschäftszweigs.

Die Geschicklichkeit der Carpenter und das Genie der Schreiner ist an vielen tausend Häusern ausgestellt. Die Ausübung unserer Kunst verleiht der Zeichnung des Architekten Ausdruck und verwirklicht die Idee seines Auftraggebers; mit einem Wort, unser Geschäft ist wichtig für die heutige Civilisation und unumgänglich nothwendig für das Wohlfühlen der Menschheit.

Wie ist es denn, daß wir, als Handwerker in der Ausübung unseres Berufes, mit dem Fortschreiten der Menschheit Schritt gehalten haben, jedoch gesellschaftlich oder social wir entweder rückwärts gegangen sind oder stillgestanden haben. Gewiß sind wir nicht vorwärts gekommen. Die vielen Erfindungen in der Arbeitsmethode in Verbindung mit unserm Handwerk, welche die Production hundertfältig vermehrt hat, hat uns keinen Vortheil gebracht.

Die außerordentliche Geschicklichkeit und Geschwindigkeit, welche von uns verlangt wird, hat weder unser Einkommen verbessert noch unsere Arbeitsstunden abgemindert. Die Ursache hiervon ist klar. Daß wir als Klasse keinen Vortheil von der vermehrten Arbeitskraft erhalten haben, ist davon gekommen daß wir ohne Union waren. Wir haben unsere eigene Interessen vernachlässigt oder sie zu beschützen vergessen. Jeder von uns hat den selbststündigen Cours seines eigenen Weges verfolgt und hat den Marktpreis unserer Arbeit dem Zufall preisgegeben. Sollte es nicht an der Zeit sein etwas über unsere Lage nachzudenken und zu berathen wie wir sie verbessern können. Es giebt keine verderblichere Idee als jene Lieblingsidee der politischen Economisten über Angebot und Nachfrage; daß der Lohn sich selbst regulire, so wie Wasser sein eigenes Gleichgewicht finde. Dies ist gut genug für leblose Gegenstände, aber Menschen sind weder Holz noch Stein; ihre gesellschaftliche Stellung zu einander kann nicht durch das Gesetz der Schwere, oder irgend ein anderes, welches entweder active oder passive Materien bestimmt, regulirt werden. Das Gesetz, welches die gesellschaftliche Lage zwischen den Mitgliedern einer Berufsclasse und den der andern regulirt, sollte von denen gemacht sein, welche das Geschäft betreiben, und sollte richtige Bestimmungen ihrer Pflichten zu einander und der Menschheit im Allgemeinen, mit andern Worten, für das Gemeinwohl, für die Gemeinde enthalten. Wer von Euch hat nicht beobachtet, wenn Ihr von einer Stadt zur andern gereist seid, daß Ihr immer Eure Uhr habt reguliren müssen, das heißt, wer so glücklich ist und eine hat. Damit sie mit den Uhren der Stadt, wo Ihr Euch befindet, übereinstimmt; Sie werden nicht erwarten, daß die Uhr sich selbst regulirt. So ist es mit unserm sozialen Fortschritt, so müssen wir die Umstände unseres Lebens dem Zeitgeiste gemäß reguliren, oder wir kommen zurück. Und wir gehen jetzt rückwärts. Unser durchschnittliches jährliches Einkommen genügt kaum, um die höchsten Lebensbedürfnisse zu bestrei-

ten, während die vermehrte Anstrengung, welcher es zu diesem Dienste bedarf, eine unheilvolle Wirkung an Körper und Geist hervorbringt.

Die Durchschnittszahl der Tage, welche ein Carpenter in dieser Stadt jährlich arbeitet, ist vielleicht 200, aber die wirkliche Arbeit von 300 Arbeitstagen ist in diesen 200 Tagen zusammengepreßt, und die übrige Zeit verloren. Dieser chaotische und unregelmäßige Zustand unseres Geschäftes ist daraus hervorgegangen, daß diejenigen, welche es betreiben, keine Union hatten. Um diesem Uebel, welches in jeder Stadt des Landes zu fühlen ist, zu steuern, ist die Bruderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiber von Amerika gegründet worden; und um es hier in San Francisco zu bessern, haben wir eine lokale Union in Verbindung mit der Bruderschaft gegründet. Wir fühlen es als unsere Pflicht, als eine lange vernachlässigte Pflicht, welche wir jetzt versuchen wollen zu erfüllen. Es ist unsere Pflicht den Bossen oder Contractoren gegenüber, es ist zu deren Vortheil, daß unsere Arbeit einen festen, gleichen Preis haben sollte; die wissen beim Veranschlagen genau die Preise der Materialien, aber die Carpenterarbeit ist ein schwankender Posten, welchen niemals zwei Bosse gleichmäßig festsetzen. Die Folge davon ist, daß achtbare und ehrenhafte Männer, welche bereit sind, einen anständigen Lohn zu zahlen und gute Arbeit zu liefern, und gute Arbeiter beschäftigen wollen, sehr oft von Teuten unterboten werden, die niemals gute Arbeiter beschäftigen, weil sie niemals beabsichtigen einen guten Lohn zu zahlen.

Vor Allem schulden wir es uns, daß wir es uns, daß wir alle erlaubten Mittel anwenden, um eine gerechte Vergütung für unsere Arbeit zu erhalten und unsere eigene Lebenslage zu reguliren.

Kameraden, dies sind die Gründe, welche uns bewegen, diese Union zu gründen. Die Verwirklichung unserer Hoffnung und unseres Strebens liegt an Euch. Wir strecken hiermit die Bruderhand aus, ichlag ein! Vereint Euch mit uns und bald werden wir unsere Lebenslage verbessern können, laßt den alten Schlenkrian fahren und erwacht zu neuem, besserem Leben. Wir vereinigen uns, um zu schützen, nicht um zu schaden!

Laßt uns Vertrauen zu uns selbst und zu einander haben. Möge Keiner vergessen, daß wir alle gleiche Interessen haben. Laßt uns die feige, eigennützige Weise: „Jeder für sich selbst,“ für immer verlassen, es ist der Weg zum Ruin und vollständiger Versumpfung. Vereinigtes Handeln ist die wahre Weise zum Fortschritt. Wählt es und Ihr werdet bald die Wirkung sehen!

Nachdem diese Adresse verlesen und angenommen war, sprachen noch die Herren W. Eynan und J. Mc Donough, welche zum Beitritt zur Union aufforderten. Die Versammlung war sehr enthusiastisch und viele neue Mitglieder wurden gewonnen. Am 12. Februar fand noch eine Versammlung statt, welche gleichfalls ein Erfolg war. In San Francisco wird unsere Bruderschaft bald tüchtig Boden gewonnen haben.

Buffalo, N. Y. Die am Mittwoch Abend den 1. März abgehaltene „Public Meeting“ war außerordentlich zahlreich besucht. Herr Karl Hoffmann hielt eine meisterhafte Rede und wurde oft von Beifall unterbrochen. Andere Redner folgten. Später wurden 21 neue Mitglieder aufgenommen. — Die regelmäßigen Versammlungen finden jeden Mittwoch Abend statt, während die „Public-Meeting“ jeden ersten Versammlungsabend im Monat stattfinden. Zu denselben ist jeder Schreiner ersucht, sein Erscheinen zu machen und sich als Mitglied aufnehmen zu lassen. Um uns gegen die Uebergriffe des ausdauernden Großkapitals zu schützen, müssen wir vereint sein. Vereintung bedeutet Sieg!

Cooperation oder Genossenschaft.

I.

Zu verschiedenen Zeiten hat es verschiedene Arbeitsmethoden oder Arbeitssysteme gegeben, unter welchen die Kapitalisten und Grundbesitzer es fertig brachten, den Arbeitsertrag des Volkes an sich zu ziehen, und demselben nur soviel Lebensmittel und Kleidungsstücke zukommen ließen, zu dessen Fortpflanzung nothwendig war.

Vom freien Hirtenleben entwickelte sich die Sklaverei überall sehr schnell, wo es erlaubt war, daß der Grund und Boden einzelnen Familien oder Personen oder Kasten als Privateigenthum zuerkannt wurde. Nur wo der Grund und Boden Gemeineigenthum oder Staatseigenthum war, konnte sie nicht so leicht Wurzel fassen. Jedoch hierüber ein andermal.

Die nackte Sklaverei wurde im Mittelalter durch die Leibeigenschaft und später durch die Hörigkeit gemildert, bis dann später nach Untergang der Feudalherrschaft die Lohnarbeit in den meist entwickelten Staaten als das herrschende Arbeitssystem eingeführt ist.

Die Sklaven haben in vielen Ländern in alter und neuerer Zeit an ihren Ketten gelitten und wenn es ihnen gelang, dieselben zu sprengen, sofort blutige Rache an ihren Peinigern genommen.

In den letzten Jahrhunderten waren es besonders die Sklavenaufstände auf den Plantagen der spanischen, holländischen, englischen, französischen und amerikanischen Colonien, welche bewiesen, daß selbst der in der Nothheit aufgewachsene Schwarze noch nicht so verkommen und entnervt war, um nicht im Kampfe gegen seine Tyrannen sich mit seinen Kameraden zu vereinen und für seine Menschenrechte zu kämpfen.

Im Mittelalter waren es die Leibeigenen und Hörigen, welche des Nachts im Waldesdunkel sich gegenseitig Treue schwuren, um die Herrschaft der Adligen zu stürzen. Die Geschichte liefert uns viele Beispiele, daß die Bauern zu kämpfen und zu sterben verstanden und die Ruinen vieler Ritterburgen beweisen noch heute die Kraft der Bauernschläge.

Als in der alten Republik Sparta die unterjochten Messenier und Heloten eine Gelegenheit fanden, Waffen zu erhalten, empörten sie sich, um das Joch der Sklaverei abzuschütteln, und nur mit Anwendung aller Kräfte gelang es den Spartanern, diese Freiheitshelden zu besiegen.

Und zitterte nicht selbst das stolze, mächtige Rom vor der Sklavenarmee? Die Heldenkämpfe eines Versus und Spartacus sind leuchtende Vorbilder für die Millionen Ausgebeuteten der Erde. Sie schlugen mehrere römische Heere, bis zuletzt durch keine Theilung der Armeen sie sich schwächten und so den Schlägen der Ausbeuter unterlagen.

Ja, wie weit wir auch das Buch der Geschichte nachschlagen, so finden wir, daß die oft niedergetretene und geschundene Menschheit sich immer wieder zu frischem und freierem Leben emporhob.

Und wenn heute die Millionen Lohnsklaven müde und abgerackert sich niederlegen, viele mit der düstern Ahnung, daß dies ihr Loos bis zu ihrem Ende sei, so haben doch die Wissenschaft und die Vorkämpfer der wahren Humanität einen Weg entdeckt, auf welchem das elende Loos des Lohnarbeiters endlich und gründlich gebessert werden kann, und dieser Hoffnungster ist: Cooperation oder genossenschaftliche Arbeit.

Durch Vereinigung der Lohnarbeiter in ihren Berufszweigen, also Gewerkschaften, können dieselben manche drückende Uebelstände beseitigen und es ist daher die heiligste Pflicht eines jeden Handwerkers seiner Union beizutreten und für deren größere Verbreitung Sorge zu tragen, aber die „Trades Unions“ dürfen nicht dabei stehen

bleiben, nur allein die Lohnfrage zu discutiren, nein, sie müssen eine weitere, größere Aufgabe sich stellen, und das ist die Unabhängigkeit von der Kapitalistenklasse zu erringen und dann die ganze Lohnarbeit aufzuheben und die genossenschaftliche Arbeit mit gerechter Vertheilung des Arbeitsertrags an dessen Stelle zu setzen.

Dies ist also eine Aenderung des Arbeitssystems.

Die nackte Sklaverei ist die härteste Form der Ausbeutung der Arbeiter. Die Leibeigenschaft oder Hörigkeit war eine etwas mildere Arbeitsmethode und die Lohnarbeit ist eine noch mildere, weil hierbei der Arbeiter das Recht hat, sich einen „Voss“ zu suchen, während er bei den älteren Systemen nur einen Herrn hatte und der Arbeiter selbst sich keinen andern Herrn wählen konnte.

In Wirklichkeit aber oder dem Wesen nach ist die Lohnarbeit die grausamste Methode, weil früher der Sklavenbesitzer immer ein Interesse daran hatte, immer seinen Sklaven gute, kräftige Kost und genügende Ruhe zukommen zu lassen, um die Sklaven lange arbeitsfähig zu erhalten; heute aber ist es dem Voss gleich, ob der Arbeiter bei der Arbeit niederfällt oder nicht, sein Interesse ist: für die Zeit, welche er bezahlt, soviel wie möglich aus dem Arbeiter herauszuschlagen. Fällt der Eine, so ist sofort ein Anderer an seiner Stelle.

Mit der Einführung der genossenschaftlichen Arbeit aber hört das ganze Vossenthum auf, es giebt dann keine Lohnarbeit und keine Vosse mehr, sondern es sind alle Menschen Arbeiter, die gemeinsam ihre Interessen berathen und danach handeln. Ist viel Arbeit vorhanden, arbeitet man länger, ist wenig zu thun, so kürzt man die Arbeitszeit ab. Aber der eine Grundsatz muß geltend sein, daß ein Jeder beschäftigt werden muß, so daß Niemand außer Arbeit kommen kann. Nur so allein ist das Leben und die Existenz eines jeden Bürgers gesichert.

Unter dem heutigen Arbeitssystem quält sich Niemand darum, ob der Arbeiter Beschäftigung hat oder nicht. Der Voss schiebt ihn fort, wenn sein Vortheil es ihm gebietet. Ob der Arbeiter wieder Arbeit erhält oder nicht, ist ihm gleichgültig. Der Arbeiter mag nun zum Mayor der Stadt, zum Gouverneur des Staates oder zum Präsidenten gehen, jeder sagt dasselbe: „Du mußt sehen, wo Du Arbeit erhältst;“ aber sagt der Arbeiter, das habe ich gethan, ich kann keine finden, dann sagt man: „Das ist schlimm!“ und läßt ihn laufen.

Der Arbeiter hat also unter dem heutigen System noch nicht das Recht auf Arbeit erlangt und warum? weil er allein, zerstreut herumläuft, anstatt in Unionen zusammen zu treten und sich mit seinen Kameraden über sein Bestes zu berathen. Die Arbeiterklasse hat ihr eigenes Interesse vernachlässigt, und es ist die Aufgabe der Gewerkschaften, energisch vorzugehen und die Rechte der ganzen Klasse zu verteidigen. Dann wird die Waffe Vertrauen zu der Union bekommen und wird sich derselben anschließen. Und eine der Hauptforderungen, welche die Gewerkschaften des Landes stellen sollten, ist die Einführung der genossenschaftlichen Arbeit oder Cooperation.

G. Fuchert.

— Die Zimmerleute Union von Brooklyn haben beschlossen, daß vom 1. Mai d. J. an der niedrigste Lohn für Zimmerleute \$2.50 per Tag sein soll. Die Mitgliederbeiträge werden vom 1. Mai an 45 Cts. pro Monat betragen, anstatt, wie bisher, 35 Cts., um einen Fond zur Unterstützung arbeitsloser Mitglieder zu sammeln. Die Mitgliederzahl beträgt jetzt 228.

Strike gegen Scabs.

Jede lokale Union sollte wohl bedenken, was sie thut. Bevor eine Forderung an die Vosse gestellt wird, sollte sie durchaus organisiert sein. Laßt uns zuerst versuchen, jeden Kameraden freiwillig zum Beitritt zur Union zu bewegen und dann laßt uns von einem Voss zum andern gegen die Scabs striken. Wenn Leute ihr Bestes nicht aus freien Stücken sehen wollen, dann müssen wir es ihnen sehen machen. Sie müssen entweder der Union beitreten oder wir werden nicht mit ihnen arbeiten. Unionleute können nicht täglich mit Scabs verkehren, ohne an ihrem Charakter zu verlieren und finanziellen Schaden zu erleiden. Es giebt Leute, welche feig genug sind, und aus Furcht vor den Vossen der Union nicht beitreten, aber es ist wundervoll, welchen Eindruck ein Voss auf die Nichtunionleute macht, wenn er sagt: „Sie müssen entweder der Union beitreten oder Sie sind entlassen!“ Mancher wird sagen, das sei Tyrannei und Zwang, nichts desto weniger wird dieser Zwang von vielen Leuten zu ihrem Schutze angewandt. Ein Mann, der andern erlaubt für sein Bestes zu arbeiten, seinen Lohn zu erhöhen und seine ganze gesellschaftliche Stellung zu verbessern und ruhig dasteht und nicht hilft, sondern im Gegentheil gegen alles Gute anarbeitet, ist ein gemeiner Taugenichts und sollte unter allen Umständen aus dem Geschäft vertrieben werden. Unionleute können niemals ihre Organisation und Forderungen aufrechterhalten, wenn sie nicht Jedermann dazu heranziehen, dessen Pflicht es ist, ihnen zu helfen. Und wenn es Einige giebt, die nicht freiwillig wollen, so müssen wir sie zwingen. Haben wir sie einmal in unseren Reihen, so werden sie bald so gut kämpfen als wir. Außerhalb unserer Union sind sie gefährlich für uns und der ganzen Arbeiterklasse, mit uns können sie keinen Schaden mehr thun. Daher, bevor wir weitere Forderungen an die Vosse stellen, laßt uns zuerst gegen die Scabs kämpfen.

— Das Fundament des Kölner Domes ist 58 Fuß tief von der Straßenhöhe. Er ist somit höher wie die meisten Kirchen in Amerika. Der Glockenstuhl ist 80 Fuß hoch. Jeder Pfosten ist ein Eichbaum von 30 Zoll Quadrat und in einer Länge. Die Schmirgen der Streben desselben sind von 9 bis 11 Fuß lang und zwei bis dreimal verzahnt.

— Auf dem Kirchturm im Dorfe Elm im Rheinthale in der Schweiz, welcher letztes Jahr von einem Bergsturz so schwer heimgesucht wurde, scheint die Sonne nur einige Tage im Frühjahr und im Herbst. Die Berge sind so hoch, daß die Sonne nicht über sie den Thurm erreicht, sondern nur durch das Martensloch, eine Oeffnung der Bergspitze, wenn sie in gerader Richtung mit Höhe und Thurm steht, scheint. Aus diesem Grunde wird das Dorf viel von Reisenden besucht. Weil das Thal sich hier nach Osten schließt, so kann man nicht weiter kommen, ohne über die Alpen zu gehen. Von hier aus setzte der russische General Suwarow Anfangs September 1799 seinen Rückzug über die Alpen fort. Als aber die Soldaten den gefährlichen Ponzer Paß passieren sollten, der einzige Weg, der nach Graubünden führt, weigerten sich die Soldaten weiter zu gehen, weil der frisch gefallene Schnee die Klüften verdeckte und die Soldaten zu Hunderten in die Abgründe stürzten. Bekanntlich ließ sich Suwarow ein Grab graben, um dort zu sterben. Als die Soldaten dies sahen, wurden sie, aus Liebe zu ihrem Führer, bewogen weiter zu gehen. Aber nur ein kleiner Theil erreichte das Rheinthale. Ihre Leichname dienten den Geiern zur Speise und noch heute sind die Knochen ihrer Gebeine unter den Resten von Kanonen und

Versammlungsberichte.

St. Louis, Mo., 6. März. Die Bauerschreiner, von denen hier drei Vereine existiren, haben gestern in einer Massenversammlung beschlossen, auf einem Tagelohn von \$3.00 zu bestehen und keine Stückerarbeit anzunehmen. Die verschiedenen Redner, welche in der Versammlung sprachen, verurtheilten besonders die Stückerarbeit, welche die Löhne herabdrückt und schlechte Arbeit herbeiführen, wie ja auch der kürzliche Einsturz des Geschäftshauses an der 2. Straße und Christy Ave. beweise; denn jener Bau sei größtentheils durch Stückerarbeiter ausgeführt worden, denen es nur auf rasche Förderung und schnellen Verdienst, nicht auf Solidität ankam. Die Aufgabe der Union sei es deshalb, die Stückerarbeit abzuschaffen und auf einem Lohn zu bestehen, bei dem der gelernte, kundige, gewissenhafte Arbeiter existiren könne.

An der Versammlung theilnahmen sich etwa 500 Mann.

Brooklyn, N.Y., 21. März. Eine Massenversammlung von Zimmerleuten fand gestern Abend in No. 486 Grand Str. Williamsburg, statt. Es waren über 400 Personen anwesend. Die Herren Garrity, Ward u. A. hielten Reden, worauf beschlossen ward, vom künftigen Montag an \$3.00 per Tag zu verlangen und Samstags um 4 Uhr Feierabend zu machen. Ein Comité wurde gewählt, welches die Vosse besuchen und über die Verhandlungen mit denselben am nächsten Montag Bericht abstellen soll.

— Die Versammlung der Treppenhauer von New York, welche am 17. März stattfand, war nicht so zahlreich besucht, wie dies wünschenswerth gewesen wäre. Die St. Patricksfeier hat jedenfalls viel zu dem schwachen Besuch beigetragen. Der Präsident der Treppenhauer-Union, Herr Monton, eröffnete die Versammlung mit einer kurzen Ansprache, in welcher als den Zweck derselben die Stärkung der Union durch Gewinnung neuer Mitglieder bezeichnete und hierbei auf die Bewegung der Baugewerke hinwies, welche sämmtlich im Begriffe stehen, ihre Löhne, dem Geschäftsgang entsprechend, zu erhöhen. Da der Lohn der Treppenhauer gegenwärtig nur \$3 und \$3.25 per Tag beträgt, so wird, sobald die Union genügend erstarbt ist, eine neue Preisliste aufgestellt werden. Die Redner des Abends, die Herren Caserty von der Carpenter-Union, McGregor von den Goldarbeitern, Read von den Plasterern und Andere, verstanden es vortrefflich, die Anwesenden für die Sache der Union zu begeistern und wurde eine Anzahl neuer Mitglieder gewonnen.

Als im Jahre 1869 die Zimmergesellen von Berlin in einer Massenversammlung von den Rednern aufgefordert wurden, dem Allgemeinen deutschen Zimmererverein beizutreten, zahlten 1542 Mann ihren Einstand. Die Versammlung dauerte von Morgens halb 10 Uhr bis Abends 5 Uhr. Was der Allgem. Z. V. für Deutschland war, ist unsere Brüderschaft hier zu Lande. Warum treten denn nun die deutschen Zimmerleute hier zu Lande nicht ebenso massenhaft bei, als es damals die Berliner Kameraden thaten?

— Nicht jeder Carpenter geht zur Union, weil er glaubt, Geld dabei zu machen. Nein, es ist die Ueberzeugung, daß die ganze Arbeiterklasse durch Formirung von Unions auf einen höhern, bessern Standpunkt, sowohl materiell als geistig gehoben wird.

— Kamerad Eduard Owens hat bewiesen, daß er weiß, wo den Carpenter der Schuh drückt. Hoffentlich helfen ihm die Zimmerleute an der pacifischen Küste den Schuh ins Meer werfen.

— Die Schreiner in Philadelphia verlangen vom 1. Mai an \$3.00 den Tag.

— Die meisten großen Städte des Landes sind gegenwärtig mit Arbeit suchenden Schreiner überlaufen.

**GRAND
Mass Meeting**
of Carpenters and Joiners on
Tuesday Evening, April 4th,
—at—
Broadway Hall
No. 349 Broadway,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

P. J. McGuire of New York and others will address the meeting.

You are earnestly requested to attend.

Speeches in English and German.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HAMILTON, CAN., Feb. 24.—Work is slack at present; wages 17½ cents per hour. The "bosses" grumble at our demand for 20 cents from the 3d of April. They say we have hurt the trade and kept back the work. The Bricklayers ask \$2.75 from March and \$3 from June. Plasterers are getting \$2 and want \$2.25 from April 3. They have formed a union recently. There is a very little noise made about all this, until the "Chips" made their demand, then the newspapers take it up and interview the bosses and create unnecessary alarm, predict trouble, and in trying to toady to the bosses, damage the interests of both bosses and men.

W. W. W.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 26.—Chicago has been blessed with one of the mildest Winters on record, consequently out-door work has progressed favorably, and had the effect of filling the city with strangers, which keeps wages down in proportion. Cost of living up to starvation prices and our elevators bursting with grain. Meat at a fabulous price with the stock yards run to their utmost to prepare meat to feed the heathen in Africa. Heathens must be numerous! Don't talk of butter, for all the poor man can purchase is a substitute made out of dead animals. Chicago Union No. 3 is keeping up agitation by holding mass meetings nearly every week in various parts of the city, so the carpenters of this city are alive at least. THE CARPENTER is always welcome and freely distributed to non-union men as well as Union men. The Brotherhood is sure to be a success and every carpenter must stand by it.

A BROTHER.

TORONTO, CAN., Feb. 26.—Trade keeps very good here for this time of the year. It would be better only for the numbers coming into this city every week, which causes a surplus of labor and makes times appear worse than they really are. The Toronto Trades Council has a Committee on Organization which is working very well and is forming the Painters, Steam Fitters and Plumbers, and Wood Working Machine Hands, into unions of their own. Our plan is to hold separate mass meetings for each trade and stir them up. On March 2 our carpenters' union will hold a mass meeting, to consider the answer of the bosses to our request for a rise in wages. The Trades Council of this city has the subject of Prison Labor under consideration, and has appointed a committee to collect all evidence bearing upon the effect it has upon free labor in the Province. You will see by this we are not all drones in Toronto.

J. ROSE

DETROIT, MICH., March 1.—Union No. 11 of this city has improved in membership every month, and we are in good working order. The question of higher wages has been agitated and we have resolved to ask an advance of 25 per cent from April 1. The best workmen now average about \$2 per day and a good many work for less. The public meetings which have been held lately, have stirred the craft considerably and gained some new members. Trade is good with prospects of a good season; the mild Winter has encouraged work.

W. L. DECKER.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 6.—New members join Union No. 15 at every meeting and we are making headway. At our public meetings the bosses meet with the journeymen carpenters and we have a fine attendance; all we lack is a better attendance of the bosses. We have resolved to demand 25 cents per hour or \$2.50 per day after April 1. And a notice to that effect will be published in the papers for a week in advance of the time. Our average pay at present is 22½ cents per hour. Trade is middling fair. But the prospects for Spring are good. Cost of living is very high: cottages of 3 or 4 rooms rent for \$13 to \$15 per month.

J. H. HELM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Trade is fair, with considerable work under way and plenty of hands to do it. Prospects for Spring are encouraging. We had two conferences with the employing carpenters and the result is they think we can act together with profit to both parties. They agreed to give us our demand of 20 per cent advance on and after May 1st, and promise to employ none but union men. Wages at present range from \$2.25 to \$2.50 for nine hours. A committee of workmen employed at League Island, Washington Navy Yards, and at the State, War and Navy Buildings and other Government works in this vicinity, waited upon the President in regard to enforcing the Eight Hour Law. He seemed to think the enforcement of the law was not his duty but that of the government agents, and where they violated the law they should be prosecuted in the courts. However, he promised to investigate the matter and see what could be done. Our union is in a flourishing condition, and the brothers seem to be fully alive to the importance of standing by each other. Many who permitted themselves to run into arrears are now anxious to be reinstated.

S. B. COOPER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 11.—I have often thought how much benefit it is to our Union, that we send THE CARPENTER to each of our members in good standing. It is one of the most powerful means of keeping our members square on the books; it also keeps their addresses correct. How many men are there to whom you might talk to for years, before they would subscribe for a labor paper? And by this means they get a paper which educates them and is entirely in their interest. I think that all the Unions ought to furnish their members with THE CARPENTER and pay for it out of the funds of the local union. The expenditure of money in this way makes the Union stronger, wiser

and more united. We begin to look forward

to a time, not so far distant, when the hours must be reduced, and there should be uniform action throughout the Brotherhood.

And on this we should also have the cooperation of other trades. To bring about a successful issue we should gather all the strength possible, arrive at a uniform understanding, and decide upon a well planned course of action.

Every labor organization lives and grows by healthy exercise. From the time we began to make an active movement, in the direction of holding public meetings to organize, and spent our money for that purpose, we grew stronger and richer in our treasury. We also very much improved our abilities by exercising them and we are still further improving. We give our members something to do and they do it. We appoint committees for the various sections of the city to arrange meetings and invite the trade, and as many of us as can make it convenient go there. We do our own speaking; we do not engage lawyers or professional speakers, we give every one a chance and encourage the asking of questions. Sometimes we meet with men who make remarks detrimental to our interest, they are mostly scabs or men who would like to hire scabs. But we have learnt to answer them pretty well and generally gain thereby.

When we first commenced active agitation we went from ward to ward in our city. We sent a circular with ticket of admission by mail to every carpenter living in said ward. Out of every hundred so notified about six responded: say we notified 325, from 20 to 26 strangers would be present, and from 5 to 8 would join us on that evening. We did not stop or get discouraged; we went on and it is not quite a year since we commenced this plan. We then had less than 50 members and now we have grown to great proportions. Those small meetings paid, no matter how discouraging they might have appeared to some. We are having these meetings now; every such meeting is like making a hole in a tub of water, there is a flow of candidates from that section of the city after each of these meetings. My reason for writing this is not merely to tell something, but with a view to stir up other cities. Let the active men gather themselves together and put the members of their Union to work. It elevates and improves them; they learn if they go to work. It strengthens their Union and increases their treasury.

We do not take up collections at our meetings and never did. We pay all our own expenses; and our receipts have increased from 26 cents a night to over \$52 per night and are growing larger.

Now let the General in Chief in each union call his aids together and go to work in a simultaneous plan of organization all through the Brotherhood.

W. F. EBERHARDT,
Cor. Sec. Union No. 8.

—The officers of St. Louis Union No. 6 are: President, W. J. Linebeck; Vice President, John Waters; Rec. Secretary, Chas. Mason; Fin. Secretary, Nich. J. Murphy; Treasurer, John Casey; Trustees, T. S. Tindall, J. Byrnes, and Fred. Swayne.

—N. Y. Painters will demand \$3.50 April 1st, and demand more on Saturday.

DRAFTSMAN'S MANUAL

—or—

"HOW CAN I LEARN ARCHITECTURE"

New Revised and Enlarged Edition.

One 12mo Vol., Limp Cloth, 38 Pages, 45 Illustrations. Price, postpaid, 50c. Illustrated 84 page Catalogue of Books on *Architecture, Drawing, Painting and Decoration*, on receipt of 10c. Stamps will be received if more convenient.

WM. T. COMSTOCK,

PUBLISHER,

6 Astor Place, New York.

CARPENTERS' UNIONS (DIRECTORY.)

(The secretaries of the various local unions of Carpenters and Joiners are requested to forward the time and place of meeting of their respective unions. We wish to have a complete directory of all unions and keep it standing for the information of our travelling brothers.)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Every Sunday, 9 a. m., 83 Barlett st.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Broadway Hall, 349 Broadway.

BELLEVILLE, ILL.

BOSTON, MASS.—J. L. Dickson, Secretary, 42 Emerald st.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Geo. Wooden, 85 Division st.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Protective Association, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 192 and 194 E. Washington st.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Benevolent Association, meets in Executive Council every second and last Saturday, 8 p. m., at 192 E. Washington st.

Branch No. 1—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 311 Larabie st.

Branch No. 2—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., 117 Cornell St.

Branch No. 3—Every Monday, 208 Blue Island ave.

Branch No. 4—Every Wednesday, 631 W. Indiana ave.

Branch No. 5—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., 400 West 18. St.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Workman's Hall, Walnut st.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 86 Bank st.

DETROIT, MICH.—Every Tuesday evening, 222 Randolph St.

HAMILTON, CANADA.—Every first and third Monday in Bricklayers' Hall, King st, West near James.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Every Saturday, 7-30 p. m., 113 E. Washington st.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Germania Hall, First st.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Every Thursday evening, Knights of Pythias Hall, Main & 7th st.

MOBERLY, MO.—Meets every Tuesday night.

NEW YORK.—Framers union meets at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 160 Third ave., every Sunday, 10 a. m. Intelligence office of union open every day and evening at Lincoln Hall, Houston st. and Allen.

NEWARK, N. J.—Every week at Library Hall.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Meets in Insurance building, Chapel st.

NEW ORLEANS.—Every 2nd and 4th Sunday at No. 54 St. Charles St., at 9 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Every Monday evening, at New National Theatre, 10th and Callowhill st.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union No. 1 meets every Saturday at Eighteenth st. and Wash. Union No. 2, every Friday, Seventeenth and Wright sts. Union No. 3, every Monday, S. W. Cor. Carondelet and Russell aves.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Knights of Pythias Hall, 13½ st. and Pennsylvania

THE CARPENTER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME II.

NEW YORK, MAY 1882.

NUMBER 5.

IMPORTANT.

Now is the time to organize! Let each man help. Send in the Post Office address of any carpenter whom you know. We want to stir up every live carpenter in the United States and Canadas. Do it at once. Address, P. J. McGuire, P. O. Box 3560, New York.

WRONG TACTICS.

We observe that some over zealous persons are at work disrupting established and useful trades bodies. In their anxiety to organize the labor element some begin wrong end foremost. It strikes us that it would be more practical for these individuals to organize the New England mill towns and the corporation villages, where there is no organization, and where open and public unions have failed, through capitalistic intimidation and systematic blacklisting. But where men are already organized we can see no cause for creating rival organizations, when a wider and more fruitful field presents itself. The breaking up of the Goldsmiths meeting in New York and the tactics of certain men in Chicago, Buffalo and Philadelphia, are not calculated to advance the interests of the Knights of Labor. We hope the Executive Board of the Order will discourage such methods.

THE LIVRET.

The *livret* is an institution in France. It is a little book that every workingman is obliged to show his employer before being engaged, in which the last employer states the cause for which he has left his employment. The *livret* was made compulsory by law in 1803—any workingman without such certificate was considered a vagabond and punished by from three to six months' imprisonment. This law was abolished in 1869, but the employers have such despotic control over their men that they have kept the *livret* in force in spite of its legal abolition. It is only in the great towns, such as Paris, Marseilles, Lyons, etc., that the workingmen have been able to shake off this degrading yoke.

—A Chicago capitalist has settled an agent in N. Springfield, Mo., to build houses at a figure so low and on a scale so extensive, as to defy competition. If ordinary builders wish work they must take it at subcontract from this agent. He will not hire by the day and proposes to monopolize all building contracts in that section. Journeymen carpenters in that city should organize a union and refuse to work under such conditions.

CAMDEN, N. J.

UNION No. 20 meets every Friday, 8 P. M., at Willey Hall, Fifth street and Pine. Brother D. J. Patterson is President, and is hard at work. It is proposed to organize Mt. Holly, N. J. The Camden Union is growing in membership.

TRADE NOTES.

—Wages in St. Louis, Mo., \$2.75; some \$2.25—a few \$3. Trade is not very brisk.

—Rochester, N. Y., has organized a local union and advanced wages to \$2.50 per day.

—The Sash, Blind and Door Makers of New York organized and now are getting \$3.25 per day.

—Alleghany City, Pa., is badly organized; wages range from \$2 to \$2.50; Boston, Mass., is equally bad.

—One day last month plans involving an expenditure of \$540,000 were filed in the Building Bureau of this city.

—No matter where you travel, do your level best to organize a carpenters local union. Write to this office for instructions.

—Carpenters of Bay City, Mich., Newport, R. I., Middletown, Ohio, Greenville, Pa., and Dubuque, Iowa, have organized lately.

—Carpenters strike in Pittsburgh, Pa., for 10 per cent more wages on March 23d was largely successful. The standard is \$2.50 per day.

—The New York Stair Builders last year got \$2.50. Since their union was started they got \$3, and on April 1st they demanded \$3.50 and obtained it.

—Carpenters in Newark, N. J., struck for \$3 on April 1 and secured it; a number of bosses now propose to pay only \$2.75. Trouble is expected.

—Trade unionists advocate high wages because we are aware that poorly paid men take little interest in their work. Low wages beget a dislike to labor; high wages encourage men to be industrious.

—The Carpenters Union of Baltimore, Md., decided that the minimum wages shall be \$2.25, none to work for less. Some are getting \$2.50, and a few \$2.75. Trade dull with prospects of a busy summer.

—Piece work is in vogue in Beatrice, Nebraska; days work is unknown. Carpenters get \$10 per 1000 feet of joist and studding; 75 cents per square of flooring, and 50 cents per square of roofing. It will not be long until they get less.

—Leading boss builders in San Francisco say they made more money when wages were \$4 per day, than now when they are \$2.25. That is what every honest builder the country over will admit. But the Cheap Johns in the trade, if there is no union, get cheap workmen and thus through competition trade is ruined.

—The Builders Journal, Jackson, Mich., charges trades unionism with fostering laziness through forcing men into idleness by strikes. What has it to say about forced idleness when men are locked out by reduced wages or stoppage of work? It ought to know that well organized unions prevent strikes.

FORGING OUR CHAINS.

On May 1, 1883, under the new penal code of New York, a conspiracy law will go into effect, which will make it punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, for workmen to strike or quit work as a body or by orders of any combination among them. No matter if wages are reduced and hours of labor increased, they must submit. If the cost of living jumps up 30 per cent through the combinations of mercantile rings, Labor must bow its head thankfully and never murmur. Such is the situation for the workmen of this State. And who have they to blame for it but themselves? Again and again they have been warned. But in disregard of their own mutual interests they have divided themselves on election day, and rushed frantically to the polls to elect legislators who have betrayed them. Will they do the same next election? If so, then as well might they abandon all hope of redemption, and dissolve their unions and at once prepare for the most galling slavery. Within themselves they have the power and numbers not only to repeal all conspiracy laws and restrictive enactments, but likewise to remove every legalized privilege now granted to individual and corporate wealth. Have they the courage to do it? The Central Trades and Labor Union, composed of delegates from all the various unions of New York and vicinity points out the course to take. Their statement of principles which was recently sent forth to the world, is the grandest document ever adopted by any body of trades unionists. Let the work go on. Workingmen should be united politically in a party of their own, just as they are united industrially in their unions. There is no sense in working the whole year round to achieve better conditions, and then turn around on election day and by a foolish vote sacrifice all we have worked for. A Labor Party composed of Trades Unionists should be organized, and this should work in a parallel line with our unions to protect by law whatever we achieve through them. The political movement should not be dragged into the unions—they have their own special work to do. But the political movement should be composed of trades unionists and should spring from them, and it has a great work to do. If the working classes were so organized a conspiracy law would not exist in this State nor anywhere in the country. By our own political dissensions we permit our law-makers to forge the chains which will make every trades unionist, ere long a criminal.

—JESSE JAMES plundered banks and railroads, and was declared an outlaw. But when the banks and railroads plunder the people, it is perfectly legal. One was shot down in cold blood, the others rule the country. The greater the crime, the larger the immunity.

—THE New York police are raising an infernal fuss about infernal machines. It is only a pretext to enslave the country against workmen's society.

CHIPS.

—Iron Moulders Union of North America will hold a convention at Brooklyn, N. Y., July 10, 1882.

—Wm. T. Comstock, the architectural publisher, removed April 1, to No. 6 Astor Place, New York. He has the best supply of books in our line. Send for a catalogue.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* has thrown up the sponge after a year's fight against the trades unions of that city. It has now become a union office, thanks to the Trades Assembly.

—The *Mechanical News* has just entered its twelfth year and is published twice a month at 110 Liberty street, New York. None of our exchanges can begin to compare with it.

—The trades unions of Pittsburgh are preparing for a street parade in May or June. Cincinnati will have a similar demonstration on May 21, and 22. Arrangements are also being made in Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis.

—The "Collegium Aurifices" is a very worthy association of working jewellers. It is a Trade Union with admirable benevolent features, and is doing good work. The committee meets every Thursday evening at 188 Forsyth street, New York. Jewellers are requested to correspond with the committee.

—Thomas A. Armstrong, editor of the *Pittsburg Labor Tribune* will soon be tried on the charges made by the Waverly Coal Company in particular, and the Coal Ring in general. The best rebuke to these charges would be to elect him Governor of Pennsylvania. His name is much talked of as the workingmen's nominee.

—Cigarmaker's lock-out in Milwaukee is now in its seventh month, and over \$50,000 have been raised by the Cigar Maker's International Union. Where is there an instance that any general labor organization has done so nobly as in this case? Men of a like trade are more likely to support each other than are others in outside trades.

—Arbitration as a substitute for strikes and lock-outs is very urgently pressed in Cincinnati by the Board of Trade and the Builder's Exchange. The Trades Assemblies of Cincinnati and other cities have always advocated this doctrine; but no attention was paid to it by the capitalists, until the Cincinnati unions were strong enough to command recognition.

—Anti-Chinese meetings have been held all over the country, and Anti-Chinese resolutions have been passed in remonstrance against the President's veto. On the Pacific coast President Arthur was hung in effigy, or burned at the stake. The veto is pronounced as a triumph of the railroads, the monopolists, and the cheap labor employers over the people. A convention of the Trades Unions of the Pacific States has been held, and they have spoken in no uncertain tones. Boycotting companies against the Chinese are being organized. The action is critical.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office in New York, as second-class matter.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1882.

A CALL TO ACTION.

Brother Edward Owens of our San Francisco Union, has issued the following stirring appeal; The Carpenters' Union is now an established fact, but as long as there is one craftsman worthy of the name outside our body, we conceive it our duty to remind him of the evils he aids in perpetuating, and of the advantages which by union he might obtain. In nineteenth of the buildings erected in this city our art embraces by far the largest portion of the labor of such structures, but being disorganized, there is no fixed value for it—each man makes the best terms he can for himself, regardless of the results to his fellow workmen. This selfish policy defeats its own object, and leaves the operative's income fluctuating and uncertain. One month his labor produces, perhaps, \$75. The next an equal amount of exertion will not produce \$60. If this fluctuation was due to an unusual surplus of labor, or any sudden falling off in building projects, it might be accounted for by the law of supply and demand; but this difference, in the value of the carpenter's labor occurs at times when no unusual disturbance exists in the building business. It, in fact, occurs at all times, because men who contract for the erection of buildings set each what value he pleases on our labor, and no two of them agree as to what it is worth. One of the results of this chaotic condition of our trade is that in all jobs open to competition the most unworthy and disreputable contractors often succeed in procuring work by underbidding respectable and honorable men who understand their business, and whose reputation would insure the party about to build good value for his money. This latter class of builders always employ good mechanics, and are willing to pay them fair wages. All good carpenters know how completely the owner of a building is fooled when he thinks he is saving money by intrusting the erection of his house to the lowest bidder. Could he see, as we do, how often imperfect work and bad material is covered up before he or his architect can see it, he would change his opinion, and consider such economy the worst kind of extravagance. In our unorganized condition we are greatly to blame for this, because such condition helps disreputable contractors to tempt those, who, through avarice or ignorance, or both combined, always patronize the lowest bidder. By being disorganized, we also menace other trades engaged in housebuilding, for if we can be imposed on with impunity, and our labor become a drug, which is only worth whatever you choose to give, then the selfishness which has conquered us will become bold and aggressive, and soon encroach upon them also. And, above all, want of union utterly demoralizes ourselves; it destroys the skill and taste of the workman, disheartens him with his business and induces a feeling of regret in his mind that he ever learned it. To change this abnormal condition of the craft is our object. We desire to restore it to its proper position—the head of the building trades. We intend to induce

a feeling of self-respect among our fellows—teach them that a good mechanic is the peer of any man; that his skillful hand and inventive brain contribute more to the wealth of the nation and the comfort of mankind than either the scholar or the sage; that the carpenter and joiner is a factor in the community that cannot be dispensed with. Therefore, "The laborer is worthy of his hire." As a means to that end we have formed this union. Our motto is fraternity, humanity and justice. We ask and require the co-operation and support of every member of the craft. We build on no narrow base or weak foundation, but clasping hands with our Eastern brothers, have formed a union extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is as broad as the land we live in, and as liberal as the spirit of her institutions. To protect one industry from the grasp of selfish men, and foster and encourage skill by securing a fair reward therefor, are objects well worthy of your co-operation; therefore, we expect to embrace within our fold every worthy member of the craft in this city. We do not purpose or desire to effect any violent change in the course of business, but we do hope to so reform the trade and regulate the conditions under which we will labor that a healthy equilibrium will be maintained, and the carpenter cease to be the victim of every reckless contractor, who will have work at any price. Every good citizen will see that in so doing we are acting for the best interests of the community. An unsettled scale of wages for the mechanic begets a reckless manner of living. The loss inflicted falls not alone on him, but very often on those with whom he trades for the necessities of life. Fellow craftsmen, in the name of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, we extend the open hand of fellowship to you. Grasp it, and united we will use all honorable means to improve our social condition. This can only be done by organized effort; as we are now we hinder each other's progress. Individual effort on the part of the toiler can never win any advantage nor secure him any protection, but leaves him "to fall an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle." Remember, that a disorganized mob is always vanquished, but the solid phalanx goes ever forward. In thus reminding you of your duty, we are but discharging ours. Indifference on your part is a crime. Your trade is your property; you should protect it. He who will encourage others to rob him of the reward of his toil is an injury to his fellow men and a curse to society.

— Georgia pine is fast taking the lead as a finishing wood for office furniture, book cases, and other useful purposes.

— Quite a novelty in door-knob alarms consists of a clock-work mechanism located within the door-knob, and adapted to be started when the knob-spindle is turned, and to continue ringing after the spindle has come to a state of rest. A catch is so arranged with the clock-work as to make the alarm inactive when desired.

— Labor has developed the world; it supports the world; it is the slave of the world; but if it speaks the word, it can rule the world.—Corry Herald.

STRENGTH OF TIMBER.

Timber from the heart of a tree, is stiffer than the sap-wood; that from trees of average age, than that from old trees; well-seasoned timber than green, and generally the stiffness increases with the weight, or rather the specific gravity. The same rules apply to the strength of the timber. If the quantity of timber be the same; the stiffness of a beam will increase with its depth, but care must be taken not to make it so narrow as to incur the danger of tipping over. Hence, to determine the size of a beam to be fixed at both ends, a series of rules are given, one of which will serve as an example.

RULE: When the breadth, length and weight to be sustained are given, to find the depth—Multiply the square of the length in feet by the weight in pounds, and this product by a number varying according to the kind of timber (in the case of good white pine, it would be about .025). Divide the product by the breadth in inches and the cube root of the quotient will be the depth in inches. This rule is given in Tredgold's Carpentry, in which may also be found a large number of tables, showing the resistance of various kinds of timber. The rule given by the author above quoted, for finding the breaking weight of a piece of timber is as follows: Multiply the breadth in inches by the square of the depth in inches. Divide the product by the length in feet, and the quotient, multiplied by a "constant," depending upon the kind of wood, (for white pine about 650), will be the weight in pounds. If the timber be supported at one end only, but one-fourth of this weight would be required to break it. If the weight be uniformly distributed over the beam, it will require twice as much to break it as if the load is collected at the middle.

A force tending to compress a pillar or other piece of timber may operate in several ways according to the height and thickness of the timber. If its height be great in proportion to its diameter, it will bend, and if the weight be sufficient, break at the middle. This will be the case if the height be greater than thirty times the diameter. If, however, the pillar be short, it will be crushed. As concerns its power of resistance to crushing, the seasoning of wood makes a great difference, as wet wood has little more than half the strength of dry. For strength in this particular, good oak is to be recommended; after that pine. The strength of a long pillar is about three times as great if the ends are flat, as if they are rounded. Giving pillars a bulge at the middle somewhat increases their strength. Of course, short pillars are much stronger than long ones. A column of deal 14 inches high and 14 inches square, has been known to support a weight of nearly a thousand tons.

If wood be strained lengthwise, its power of resistance will vary directly as the area of its cross section and inversely as the length of the piece and the force employed. This holds true as long as the elasticity is uninjured, but after that is impaired, the strength of the timber is materially less. The weight required to overcome the cohesion of pieces of oak about a foot in length with a cross section of one square inch varied between 8,000 and 20,000 pounds. A similar piece of pine was pulled apart by a force of about 13,000 pounds.

The Lumber World.

INFLAMMABLE BUILDING.

General Meigs, of the War Department, Washington, in an excellent letter to the New York Herald, makes use of the following language: "Iron is not fire-proof. It is in fact combustible, and with heat enough not only bends and yields, but actually burns up. It resists a moderate heat, and when partly covered by brick arches, exposing only the lower edge, it will stand for some time. But in such fires as break out in the great manufactories and warehouses of London, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, where large quantities of inflammable goods are piled beneath ceilings supported on rolled iron beams they yield, and, in falling, ruin all floors below. If protected by thick plaster upon wire cloth or netting, or by tiles so molded as to cover the lower side of the lower flange, they will stand longer; but even then I doubt their safety in great fires. Cast and wrought iron in the form of story posts or pillars also quickly yield to the heat of these great and fierce conflagrations. No stone, unless of horizontal section covering more floor space than can be ordinarily spared, will safely resist these fires, and when iron or stone yields it yields suddenly and disastrously. A more unsafe staircase than one of slate upon wrought iron beams can hardly be made. Slate explodes under a moderate heat like granite, but with greater violence. I have seen the occupants of a new log hut in Lookout Valley driven out of it by the flying slate of the walls of its chimney and open fireplace.

Brick is the only real fire-proof material available at reasonable cost, and it should be used in masses of considerable thickness to be safe. Light square pillars will not stand. Piers of some thickness and of considerable horizontal length will long resist fire. The safest story post—i. e., a post supporting a floor at reasonable cost—is one of some hard and not resinous timber. Posts of oak, of fourteen inches square will stand safely through almost any fire, until the powerful force and means of our city fire departments are able to quench the fire. If wrapped with wire netting, covered afterward with plaster, they will suffer less; but the naked wooden post will remain cool and strong in its center for hours, and the fire will not for a long time char it to a depth sufficient to much injure its strength.

FIRE-PROOF FLOORINGS.

A not very costly and a fire resisting floor is described in the old books on carpentry. It is in a room sixty feet square in Amsterdam. It is built of three thicknesses of one and a half inch plank, tongued and grooved, well nailed and laid crossing each other at different angles. The edges of the floor rest on offsets all around the walls. It is reported as very stiff and strong. Air would circulate but slowly through such a floor, and if between the two lower layers of plank a course of felt or of strong paper were laid off such circulation would be cut off. Even this floor would be safer—i. e., it would resist fire longer—if it was plastered on wire netting on the under side. A good floor can be made on the plan so advocated by Edward Atkinson with one or two layers of thick plank tongued and grooved or spliced, resting on stout beams eight to twelve inches wide and of depth to give the necessary strength.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Knights
13 1/2 st. and Pennsylvania

THE CARPENTER.

No carpenter is one of the strangest subjects that you ever saw. It grows in interest the mortise studied.

When hungry, the carpenter can dine off one of his joints, take rabbit plane for entree, and his plumb for dessert.

But the carpenter never deserts his friends. He does everything on the square.

Though a strong man, the carpenter cannot raise his frame without assistance.

Here is another funny thing about the carpenter. His finest work is his plane work.

The carpenter does everything by rule. It is rule or ruin with him.

With some men, if you give them an inch they will take an ell. The carpenter, on the contrary, will not give you an L until he has taken a great many inches.

The carpenter never deals in fiction. His stories have always a foundation.

When a carpenter sells a house he sells the cellar with it. The buyer is also frequently sold.

The most celebrated carpenter I ever heard of was the Carpenter of Rouen. You never saw him, but you have seen the ruin of the carpenter, perhaps.

The carpenter is not much of a fisherman, but is very fond of the angle.

The carpenter's voice is not first-rate for singing. He wants timber. However, he is accurate in his measure, and, if a boss, is careful to keep good time.

It is a mistake to suppose that a carpenter ties his frame together with the knots in the timber.

Let us hope that the carpenter may continue to build up in good character, and if at last he should fall from his scaffold may a rope prevent his falling too far!—*Boston Transcript*.

DOVETAIL.

Is the generally received derivation of this technical term correct? I do not remember to have seen any other suggested, and turning to the only English dictionary within ready access, I find: "Dovetail, joint in form of a dovetail spread." It seems probable that the word is no more derivable from "dove" than "rabbet"—another term of carpentry—from "rabbit," but is one of many familiar technical terms borrowed from the French. The French "douve" (which appears in German as "daube") is a cask-stave, and is connected, Littré says, by DuCange with L. Latin "doga," a vase, a cup—the transition from "doga" to "douve" being normal. So "dovetail," if "douve-taille" as surmised, would have meant such "cutting" (French "tailler") as was applied to cask-staves. Whether such staves are precisely dovetailed, affects the question but little. Their joints were necessarily water-tight, and thus a very close joint may well have been called a "dove-tail." It is right to add that the compound word "dove taille" (possibly obsolete) does not appear in any of the several French dictionaries I have consulted.—*Notes and Queries*.

—Dr. Geo. C. Stiebeling, 45 St. Marks Place, New York, has published a very instructive pamphlet "The People's Reader," a sketch of man's physical, political, mental and social development. It is historical and entertaining. Price 25 cents.

MANAGEMENT OF STRIKES.

We are not in favor of stirring up strikes, for the reason that we prefer to have such an organization as will make strikes comparatively needless. When we are thoroughly and completely organized, employers will stop to consider our demands rather than invite a struggle which in the end will prove very costly to them. With a powerful and widespread union of the trade we will command respect where we are now ignored. And if a strike is forced upon us, we propose to make it sharp and decisive. Hence we accept the alternative of a strike only as a last resort. And in conducting a strike we should exercise a certain amount of tactics. A strike is not likely to be successful by simply quitting work and letting affairs take care of themselves. It needs close, cautious and diligent attention and a great amount of energy. And the following points should be observed:

1.—The foremen should quit work with you, for their interest should be with the men. If the men are advanced, they are likewise advanced.

2.—Make out a strike list the very first day. Enroll every man on strike and note on the list if he is a union man or not. Also the time when he quit work, and by whom he was employed.

3.—Appoint a Strike Executive Committee, composed of say seven men; elect your most experienced and active men on this committee.

4.—Have pickets appointed at once to watch the various jobs and also the railroad depots and steamboat landings. Whenever a carpenter arrives, take charge of him, and whenever a tool box arrives, ferret out the owner, and in all such cases look after such new comers, treat them fairly and provide for them that they may not go to work against you. Have a strong force of pickets at the railroad depots and large jobs. But by all means picket every job, and never allow the men formerly on the job to act as pickets.

5.—Hold a daily meeting of the strikers to hear the reports from pickets and committee men. Advise that your headquarters are open daily, and leave some of the strike committee there, so that if any employer comes to look after his men, that they may be officially informed in case he accedes. Every boss who accedes should sign your demands, that you may hold him, and by that agreement let both parties be bound for the season.

6.—Men should keep away from seeing the boss of the job from which they quit. Let him come to headquarters if he wants them.

7.—Never heed the countless rumors always afloat among men on strike. If you want anything authentic come to the regular daily meetings during the strike.

8.—When any boss offers the demands to a select few, this does not settle the matter. Do not return to work until every man who worked on the job gets what has been asked for. For a few to go to work and abandon the others is the basest treachery. The few can not long maintain what they get, if others are working upon different terms. When you come out in a body go back to work in a body.

9.—As soon as any boss complies with the demands and agrees to pay them to all, his men should be permitted to resume work. The men thus resuming work should con-

tribute financially every week to the aid of those out on strike, so as to have money for non-union men on strike.

JUDGE WYLIE'S ATTACK.

In the Criminal Court, Washington, D. C., Judge Wylie, in discharging three boys recently who had been acquitted on a charge of larceny, gave them some advice, telling them to find work. He remarked that he knew of the difficulty in their way, for their was in the community a conspiracy which prevented boys from learning trades in which men were engaged, under the mistaken idea that if boys learn trades the wages of mechanics will be reduced; they preferring to run the risk of boys becoming criminals and girls disreputable characters to allowing them to learn trades. Perhaps the sentiment was now too strong for courts to meddle with it, but the sentiment could never keep his mouth closed on the subject.

Commenting upon this, a Washington trades unionist writes:

Judge Wylie has seen fit to use his high position to charge the responsibility of idleness and its consequences on the workingmen who have chosen to organize for the purpose of making it possible to live decently by skilled labor. Will any fair-minded arbitrator say justice requires a certain number of mechanics who have spent years to acquire their skill, shall lay down their tools and seek employment in some other occupation in order to make room for an indefinite number of apprentices to a trade that is already overcrowded by a surplus of journeymen and machinery? The whole trouble in regard to the apprentice question lies in non-enforced or defective laws. There is no protection for the employer and none for the apprentice. A few years since it was possible for a poor girl to support herself decently by paper-folding and book-stitching.

But capital has replaced flesh and blood, that demands food, clothing and shelter by a frame of iron and sinews of steel that will do the work with but little cost. How long ago has it been, since a woman, by sewing ten hours, could make a vest or pair of pants for which she received \$1.25, while at present the clothing establishments get the same work done for \$3 per dozen? I am at loss to understand why Judge Wylie should consider thieves who have no respect for the rights of property, as fit candidates for apprenticeship to an honest trade, when their native talents clearly point to law as a proper study. The mechanics of this community are no more in favor of boys becoming criminals and young girls prostitutes than he is, and when he steps aside from his official duties to promulgate in open court falsehoods like the above, he unfits himself for the honorable position which he occupies. The charge that there is a conspiracy organized to prevent boys from learning trades in this community for fear that the wages of mechanics will be reduced is false in every particular. We challenge Judge Wylie to produce evidence of the existence of such an organized conspiracy. Until he does this we charge him with willfully making a base accusation in attempting to place in a false position before the public the trades union organizations of this country.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUE.

Delegates from the various trades unions of the building trades in Cincinnati have adopted the following rules:

1. The delegates to the combined committee shall be entitled to admission to the regular meetings of each trade concerned.

2. Each Union sending delegates to this committee pledges itself not to work with non-union men of any trade engaged in house-building, or with any man in a Union who shall work for prices less than those established by his Union.

3. Each Union pledges itself—upon being notified by the proper committee—to strike on any job until the trouble is settled.

4. No strike shall be authorized by the committee on any job unless the Union demanding the strike maintain wages on every job; neither shall a strike be authorized if the Union permit non-union men to work on the job.

5. A sufficient amount of money shall be appropriated by each Union to defray the expenses of the strike, which shall be paid upon application to the Secretary with proper vouchers from the Union engaged in the strike, the Union demanding the strike paying the expenses.

6. Each Union interested shall notify the committee of its demand for the season, and no strike shall be ordered unless the committee is satisfied of the justice of the demand, the scale of prices already set being accepted by each and every Union.

The Carpenters, Plasterers, Hod-carriers, Plumbers, Stone masons, Galvanized Iron Workers, Painters and other unions of the building trades are represented in this League.

THE STRIKERS IN OMAHA.

Edward Walsh, president of the Labor Union at Omaha writes to *The Express*: "I think I told you in my last that the strike is ended. Well, it is; and it is a great victory for the workingmen. The wages demanded by the workingmen are now being paid all over the city. The Omaha strike shows to the world what organized labor can do for itself. By it they can compel capitalists to honor them and recognize our rights to a proportionate share of the profits. We had a grand victory at the polls last Tuesday. We elected all our candidates except two."

PHILANTHROPIC MANUFACTURERS.

Toledo, O., claims to have \$10,000,000 invested in manufacturing, employing 13,500 hands, paying \$3,000,000 in wages, and producing \$18,000,000 worth of goods annually. It will show then that on an investment of \$10,000,000, the production is \$18,000,000 of which \$3,000,000 is charitably divided among 13,500 people, and allowing the cost of material to be the same amount as paid for help, it will only leave annually \$12,000,000 for the poor manufacturers on their investment; or, in other words, return their investment with \$2,000,000 for interest, on a twelve months business. Surely, that should convince you that the manufacturers have the interest of their employes at heart, when they only divide two millions among themselves for allowing 13,500 people to earn three millions.

8.

esco Car-
ed over

is dull;
average

at Rocky
at the
Union

-papers
k for an
day. The
demand

e \$2.25 to
ing high,
are not as
years ago.

is fair and
ast month.
progressing
d to enrol
e close of

Manchester,
ed General
imated So-
Joiners by
of the mem-

vention just
ia decided
. 21 is the
union unde-
go. Let th
4 take noti-

on I not El-
a weeks
about men
access. Why
Carpenters
and prepare

contractor in
been making
lk the rest of
ing wages of
ber day. We
ill build a raft
n adrift on the

enters have is-
containing the
ere engaged in
April. On the
quest members
ers Association

six months of
buildings were
with an invest-
This is a de-
ollars over the
The Telegram
in the building
a Black Friday
to come th-
ame.

as been
publis-
gs of

on
ca
38

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
OF AMERICA.

Office: 184 William St., New York.

TERMS.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, post-
paid.
Send all moneys and correspondence toP. J. MAGUIRE, Secretary,
P. O. Box 3,560, New York.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1882.

THE CONVENTION.

The Second Annual Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1, 1882. Delegates should be elected in first meeting in June. Every local union should be represented.

—No great movement ever succeeded without some personal sacrifice on the part of those interested.

—Be patient and remember that every new born movement like a new born child is attended with travail and suffering.

—We favor the unity of all trades under the jurisdiction of the Federation of Trades which was organized in Pittsburgh last November.

—Attend your union meetings regularly, pay your dues promptly and never refuse to serve upon committees or to do your duty when called upon.

—As well might you put a full-grown man into swaddling clothes as attempt to organize the labor movement with one uniform plan of action.

—With the inspiration of Spring when all Nature is putting forth new life, every member of the Brotherhood should exert himself to advance the cause.

—The destructive tendencies of some lead them always to overthrow the work of others. But still the work of labor organization is bound to go on.

—Do not get discouraged if occasionally some disturbance mars the harmony of your meetings. Every society in the world is harassed by men who thirst for leadership.

—Variety of trades leads to variety of organization. Men of a trade have interests which men of other trades can not fully understand. Hence National or International Trade Unions are essential.

—Experience shows that in all prolonged strikes or lock-outs the financial assistance of men in the same trade is always to be depended on. They have the most direct interest in the struggle.

—The strikes in our trade the past month have been universally successful. Because wages have advanced do not relax your efforts. It required organization to advance them and it will require the same force to maintain them.

OUR SECOND YEAR.

With this number THE CARPENTER begins its second year of active life. Twelve months ago we had no official journal; we were disorganized, scattered and powerless. But few local Unions existed, and these were unknown to each other.

THE CARPENTER has brought these Unions together in one body, has organized new Unions, and taught the men of the craft the necessity of trade organization. By this means wages are now more uniform throughout the country, our rights are better respected, and our condition vastly improved. We propose to continue this work and expect greater results the next twelve months to come. We desire the assistance and co-operation of every carpenter in the land. Improvements are made in this number of our journal, and more are to follow. A trade journal is a necessity. Will you sustain it? Send in your subscriptions. It costs only 50 cents for twelve months.

WORK FOR THE CONVENTION.

In a few months more the second annual convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters will take place. Various reforms in the organization will be proposed, and a thorough discussion of these matters must first take place in the local unions. Then the delegates can be instructed according to the wishes of their constituents and thereby more fully represent the sentiments of their local unions. We here present an outline of some of the propositions suggested from various quarters.

1.—Biennial sessions. In holding a convention every two years, it is argued that it will be less expensive to the local unions than to have annual sessions as now.

2.—A simple ritual for all locals and a manual of instructions for organizers.

3.—Uniform constitutions for all local unions, with uniform initiation fee and dues. Each local union to make its own By-Laws, provided they do not conflict with the laws of the Brotherhood.

4.—Equalization of Funds, the same as in all well established Unions. This will make each union more directly interested in the other's welfare.

5.—Increase of capita tax, so as to include the official journal—THE CARPENTER—and have it sent monthly to the residence of each member.

6.—Practicability of branch meetings in the large cities.

7.—Accident benefits in place of sick benefits, until the Brotherhood is more firmly established.

8.—Sinking fund that will provide sufficient endowment for the families of deceased brothers.

9.—The systematic organization of employment bureaus for our trade in each city.

10.—Strike notices in advance for our employers.

These are a few of the points suggested. We should be pleased to hear the views of the members on any of these points, or on any other matters of interest.

THE FOLLIES OF COOPERATION.

The future hope of the working classes is in cooperative labor. They can then employ themselves and by obtaining control of the means of labor, regulate their own interests so to have steady work, short hours of labor, good pay and secure complete political and industrial independence. To adopt the system of cooperation on a small scale and seek to establish it through the petty savings of the working classes, is the highest degree of folly. Such a form of cooperation looks only to the benefit of the few who save from their wages, but pays no regard for the penniless masses, who are too poorly paid to save, or who under the "Truck system" never have a dollar in their hands.

At the start, all workingmen's cooperative enterprises find the greatest difficulty to obtain the capital necessary to open business. This renders them unable to run an extensive business, or to invest in every essential necessary to compete successfully with established concerns. When they start they find their credit limited and they themselves are unable to give lengthy credits to their customers. Unlike their wealthy competitors they can not buy materials in large quantities and consequently cheap. Also when they go into the market to sell they find competition sharp and a universal preference for older and well established concerns. Thus through insufficiency of capital, lack of credit for themselves and inability to grant it to others, the difficulty of securing a market, and the crushing competition—place workingmen's cooperative societies at a disadvantage against their wealthier rivals.

But these are not the only objections to cooperation of this character. The peculiar business tact requisite in all successful enterprises is sadly lacking among workmen. And when they engage in business they trust to the few competent among them, and these have to encounter capitalists trained in all "the tricks of trade." Experience shows that instead of enforcing strict business discipline, insubordination and dissensions arise, and every stockholder wants to be "The Boss." And on this rock many a cooperative concern has stranded. The larger part of all cooperative enterprises in America have fallen into the possession of a few individuals, who squeeze out the balance of the stockholders. The North Auburn, Me., Shoe Co. was established in 1874 with nearly 100 stockholders—all operatives, and last

March it was reorganized by four owners. This rabid desire few to monopolize business in their own interest in 1874 induced the Cleveland Cooperative Stove Foundry to reduce the wages of the workmen—all stockholders. The result was a strike, stockholders striking against themselves! There are cases where workmen's cooperative institutions sold their goods so cheaply as to compel competing capitalists to reduce wages. In St. Louis, Mo., the Furniture Workers Association and the Cooperative Coopers are examples.

The desire which prompts men to stint themselves and hoard up a few dollars to enter cooperative business, invariably leads them to display the spirits and ideas of capitalists. When they hire labor they pay the lowest figure and in their greed for dividends they forsake every principle they heretofore professed. And the worst feature of all is that wherever any cooperative mania is aroused the active workers enter into the movement, and in their anxiety for its success they devote themselves entirely to it, to the exclusion of their trades union and thus abandon practically the labor movement. Such have been the results in every trade wherever cooperative enterprises have been undertaken.

We are directed to Rochdale and to several instances of trifling success in England. Had the energy, sacrifices, and money used in building up those undertakings been expended in the general elevation of labor, it would have lifted the workmen of England far above the level they now occupy. Rochdale and its kindred have not elevated any only those who invested money in them. The condition of the workpeople of England remains unimproved only where trades organizations have bettered it. The only benefit of Rochdale is that it furnishes an example on a small scale of the still better practicability of cooperation if adopted on a larger scale. To await for the masses of workers to obtain sufficient savings and establish cooperative industry is to wait in vain. Any system of cooperation to be of benefit must be national and embrace all classes of labor. It must be based on Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities. While the means of labor are the possession of a privileged few, the only hope is for workmen to secure government aid and credit to purchase the means of labor and place them in the hands of national cooperative trade unions.

—The best paid men in the building trades of Baltimore are the Hod Carriers, who get \$2.50 per day and have an organization that embraces every hod carrier in the city. Colored men as they are, they furnish a striking example that their unorganized white brethren in the carpenters trade would do well to follow. Carpenters have fear so largely developed that they cannot ask decent wages.

STOP SHIRKING.

No one fact is more painfully evident than the blank indifference and careless manner of the mass of men in all trades unions. When something has to be done the work is shifted upon a willing few who work on until patience is exhausted and energy gone. The others look on, go to meetings when it suits them, shirk all committee work and betray no lively interest in the affairs of the union. No wonder so many wrecks of trades organizations strew the roadway of the past! Such a course is suicidal. It must stop. Human energy has its limits of endurance; and it ought to be remembered the few ardent workers can not always keep up their tireless efforts. All have equal interest and equal benefit in the perpetuity and progress of the union. Why not share equally in the work to be done? Paying dues and attending meetings occasionally are not the only duties required. Every man must do more than that. We should be ready to serve wherever wanted. Our's is a movement that requires the activity of every man. If you will not move in your own behalf, why expect others to make sacrifices for you? Away with shirking and indifference. Come to the front and act a manly part. Each should strive to excel the other in advancing the interests of our Brotherhood.

STRIKE NOTICES.—AN INJURY.

An opinion is prevalent in our trade that the practice of giving notice in advance to employers, when we propose to make a demand, is on the whole very injurious and hurtful. In some instances where we have given such notice, we find employers take advantage of the old adage: "Forewarned is forearmed;" they strive to flood the city with labor from other parts. But there is a worse feature still. As soon as our notice is sent out, it gets into the newspapers, and then architects and builders are interviewed, and a great hubbub is raised about how much more it will cost to erect buildings. Then the capitalists, business men, and others who intended building, grow timid about investing, and conclude to wait until labor is cheaper. This has a depressing effect on building operations. Furthermore, the news of an intended demand for higher wages has a tendency to induce unorganized labor to come from other cities. Whenever bosses desire to discharge, no notice is given. Then why should we notify them? If the bosses would only organize thoroughly, and the journeymen do the same, and both goodies have charters and be legally incorporated, then notices might be given on both sides, and proper binding agreements could be made.

OUR TRIP.

The visits we made to the places mapped in our last number have been attended with remarkable success. Our correspondence this week indicates the result in some places. Everywhere large meetings and increased membership. But the meetings in Canada, and in Milwaukee, Washington, Baltimore and Camden, New Jersey, were remarkably good. In the latter place the City Hall was not large enough, so we adjourned to the street and talked to over 3000 people. On April 20th, we had a good meeting in St. Louis, Mo. In Chicago and in Cincinnati we subdued discord and secured harmony. Let our brothers in these two cities hold firm to the unity perfected. For courtesies on the road we are thankful to many friends.

A Plea for Shorter Hours of Labor.

Brother Edward Owens, President of San Francisco Union No. 22 of our Brotherhood delivered the following splendid address at a recent meeting of the Union:

Oscar Wilde on Monday evening last, at Platt's Hall, advanced an idea which deserves more than a passing thought. The lecturer said that progress, in the pursuit of the beautiful in art, can only be attained by bringing the artist and the craftsman together. If an innate sense of the beautiful does not exist in the mind of the workman to inspire him with love for his work, then the imaginings and designs of the artist will never fructify or become things of beauty. On the part of the skilled labor engaged in the erection of our dwellings and public buildings. I thank the aesthete for such utterance. That idea embodies a truth which, if generally recognized, would advance the cause of labor to the proper level and place the mechanic and artisan of our day on a much higher plane than society allots to him now. The cultured and upper crust strata of the community affect a love for art. If they understand what they pretend to desire, they should banish from their dwellings the wretched decorations of the present. Ornament and beauty in art do not consist in surcharging every square foot of surface with the productions of the scroll-saw. If those whom fortune has blessed with wealth really desire to improve the architectural character of our buildings, and encourage the growth of taste and skill among our workmen, they must bend downward and reach the hand of sympathy to those men whose hands can make of the ideal the actual. The system under which our workmen labor now will never produce an Angelo, or an Albrecht Durer. Men whose labors commence, in many cases, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and who reach their homes after 7 o'clock in the evening,

EXHAUSTED IN MIND AND BODY,

have neither desire nor leisure for mental culture, and that is the first requisite for an art workman. Whatever spirit of art or sense of the beautiful may yet exist among them is being crushed out of existence by rushing them at labor so fast as to preclude even the inception of taste; they are being brutalized by long hours of exhaustive toil. Art, skill and taste are sacrificed because a miserable spirit of avarice rules the principal parties concerned. Until this spirit is supplanted by a more liberal one, no advance of art in building is possible. The hours of toil must be shortened. For this, among many other reasons, an opportunity must be afforded our workmen to cultivate their minds and study from the book of nature the grand lessons of design, of beauty and of fitness which she teaches. This concession is necessary, if we would generate thought. And art is but the expression of thought and feeling. The designer merely outlines or describes it; the craftsman or art workman creates it. Aesthetic amateurs may go into ecstasies over an ideal beauty in art, but the realization of their day dreams can never be effected in a community where the workman is labored as if he were a wheel in some piece of machinery, gauged to make so many revolutions per minute. Those who desire the advance of art in the architecture of our city, and who would have the dream of the idealist become a reality in sculptured stone or carved wood, must step down from the cloudland of the ideal and aid in the elevation of the workman, whose skill and labor can alone produce it. Shorten the hours of toil, give the craftsman some opportunity for mental culture and observation, encourage him to study art from the great book of nature, and he will catch the inspiration of the beautiful from that illumined page, and transfix the visions of the aesthete to pillared dome and carved arch. The subordination of mind and intellect to physical endurance in our day is fast changing the character of the workman, the wretched conditions of his life is well exhibited in the soulless character of his work. Whatever of art-creative genius he still possesses,

WHATEVER SENSE OF THE BEAUTIFUL,

yet lingers in his mind, must, unless his condi-

tion be ameliorated, forever remain a hidden treasure given by God to gladden humanity, but condemned by stupid avarice to oblivion and neglect. For the sake of art, then, we ask of our fellow-citizens, particularly of the wealthy and affluent, to aid us by their sympathy in our efforts to lighten the burden of toil. The generous hand and liberal mind are needed to foster art, lend to the workman that encouragement which will aid him in his efforts to shorten the hours of labor if you would have his mind begin to expand, and those God-given ideas of taste, which, though dormant, still exist, fructify to life and beauty. We have thus far attempted to show that the continuance of the long-hour system effectually prevents the progress of the workman in the study of art. We have endeavored to demonstrate that this system must be changed, ere he can make any progress in that direction. We could with equal truth have shown that its continuance is fraught with great evil in the community in many other ways. A condition of things which stultifies men's minds, and shuts out the lamp of knowledge is ill calculated to make the workman a good citizen of this Republic. If existence can only be secured by incessant physical toil, what inducement is there for mental culture? Though he be surrounded with all the treasures of literature and art, and all the beauties of nature, yet to him they will be as sealed books, until a more liberal humanity will concede to him leisure to study them.

Building Trade News.

BRICKLAYERS.—Wages here and in Brooklyn remain at \$4 per day as the lowest average. Some trouble recently occurred on the new Columbia College, where the "walking delegates" of the Bricklayers Union were not allowed to inspect the cards, in conformity with the union rules. One hundred and fifty men quit and were immediately provided with other jobs, leaving only seven "scabs". The contractor finally discharged the obnoxious foreman and submitted to the union. In Newark, N. J., a strike was averted by acceding \$3.50 to the men; an advance of 50 cents. The strike in Philadelphia for \$3.50 and nine hours started April 3 has been successful in several instances, and is only protracted at present owing to the strike of the hod carriers for \$2.50, an increase of fifty cents. The hod carriers' demand is bitterly resisted by the bosses, who are willing to yield only to the Bricklayers. The Bricklayers have resolved to stand by the hod carriers. The Masons, Bricklayers and Plasterers of Fall River, Mass., are well organized and have succeeded in obtaining \$3. In Des Moines, Iowa, a strike is in progress for \$4 per day.

PAINTERS.—The movement in this city for an increase to \$3.50 and 8 hours on Saturdays has been completely successful. The union is thoroughly organized and has branch meetings. In Brooklyn the strike for \$3 has been won; the only difficulty was in Williamsburgh, but even there it was finally carried. Toronto, Can., \$2.25 per day. Three hundred men in Providence, R. I., asked for \$2.50 and after a short suspension of work got it. In New Brunswick, N. J., and Kansas City, Mo., Indianapolis, Ind., Philadelphia, Pa., wages are now \$2.50. The strike in St. Louis, Mo., for \$3 was too premature, commencing as it did March 1, but finally all the shops yielded excepting three leading ones, and these in the end triumphed over the men for want of a Painters National Union, to render speedy financial assistance to the men. Joliet, Ill., from April 1, the scale is 30 cents per hour; 45 cents for night work and 60 cents for Sunday work; 30 cents per hour and board for country work. Philadelphia men are organizing rapidly and now have 600 members.

STONE CUTTERS.—Brown Stone Cutters of Philadelphia are 50 cents a day better off since April 1 and will work no longer than 8 hours on Saturdays. They now get \$3.50 and were organized so well as not to require a strike. The Granite Cutters made the same demand for May 1. Rochester, N. Y., have secured a raise of 50 cents. Chicago Stone Cutters get \$4 and 8 hours. Memphis men have won nine hours and \$3.50 after a four weeks battle. After a hot struggle the strike in Baltimore for 9 hours was gained. Toronto, Canada, 33 cents per hour and 9 hours a day with only 5 hours on Saturdays. Brown Stone Cutters of New York work 8 hours and have secured \$4.50 per day for the coming season. Granite Cutters in this city get \$3. Lewiston, Me., \$2.50 per day and 10 hours. There is trouble in various cities, but will speedily terminate through the able management of the Granite Cutters National Union.

PLASTERERS.—The strike in Cincinnati for \$3.50 is now in its sixth week and promises success. Philadelphia men get \$3 per day since April 15. Washington, D. C., \$3 for 1882 without trouble. In New York the rate

is \$4 per day. Baltimore, Md., \$2.50 per day and 8 hours.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Amalgamated Building Trades Council of Philadelphia numbers over 5000 members. Masons of New Brunswick, N. J., \$3 per day and nine hours; Mason laborers in same city \$2.25. Marble workers in this city victorious. Plumbers of New York rapidly gaining their demand for \$4 per day.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

—St. Louis carpenters unions now charge \$5 initiation fee.

—Toledo Union reports trade good, and the union is growing lively.

—Brothers, send us the names and addresses of men who will help us to organize.

—P. McCarthy, Avoca, Murray Co., Minn., has been appointed Organizer for Minnesota.

—After June 5 next the initiation fee of Philadelphia Union No. 8 will be five dollars.

—John Bussing is elected Vice-President of St. Louis Union No. 12, vice Chris. Finck, resigned.

—On April 12, Buffalo Union No. 9 initiated 54 new members and the following week 35 more.

—St. Louis Union No. 6 had a successful ball April 13. So had Milwaukee Union April 22.

—Edwin Mallory has been elected Secretary of Kensington, Ill., Union No. 23, in place of E. W. Foreman resigned.

—Cincinnati Union No. 2 experiences a revival, and is increasing splendidly. Both unions have settled their differences.

—St. Louis Union No. 6 is booming along nicely. Max Stoehr addressed several meetings of Union No. 12 and Union No. 14.

—President Edmonston has appointed John D. Allen of Philadelphia as First Vice President, vice John Ritter of New York, withdrawn.

—Charters have been granted last month to local unions in Toronto, Canada; Middletown, Ohio; Town of Lake, Ill.; Baltimore, Md.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Toledo, Ohio.

—Union No. 22 meets every Sunday, 3 P.M. at 1641 Mission st., San Francisco, Cal. It is making splendid progress and is in good working condition, and numbers nearly 100 members.

—Branch No. 1 of Buffalo, N. Y., meets on West Side at Goetz Hall, Vermont and 16th streets, every Friday evening; Wm. F. Hickey, Secretary. Union No. 9 meets every Wednesday evening at 349 Broadway.

—Scandinavian and Bohemian branches have been formed in Chicago. Both unions No. 3 and No. 4 have joined together under a new charter. Branch 2 transacts business in German and is growing finely. Eight branches are now under way.

Receipts Since March 27th.

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| Cincinnati, Brinkmeyer | 23.00 |
| St. Louis, Peters | 1.60 |
| Buffalo, Schieder | 17.15 |
| Chicago, Pake | 15.00 |
| " Doran | 13.00 |
| St. Louis, Matthiesen | 6.80 |
| Milwaukee, Campbell | 3.00 |
| Cincinnati, Lincoln | 2.50 |
| Baltimore, Wooden | 2.50 |
| Philadelphia, Allen | 29.43 |
| Toronto, Charter Fee | 5.00 |
| Middletown, " | 5.00 |
| Kansas City, Beasley | 6.26 |
| Washington, Cooper | 6.00 |
| Buffalo, Henrich | 50 |
| San Francisco, Owens | 2.00 |
| Hamilton, Weston | 1.20 |
| Indianapolis, Helm | 2 |
| Philadelphia, Grimes | 4.00 |
| Total | \$111.00 |

Expenses.

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Printing Monthly Journal | 1.00 |
| Mailing " " | 1.00 |
| Printing Cards | 1.00 |
| Expressage | 1.00 |
| Postage | 1.00 |
| Telegrams | 1.00 |
| Salary for 5 weeks | 1.00 |
| Total | 7.00 |

American workmen.

MANITOBA MANIA

In corroboration of our statement last month we take the following from a Toronto daily:

Mr. James Gillies, stonecutter, late of Toronto, writing from Winnipeg, says: "Carpenters in Toronto will be thinking they will make their fortune here if they come up and get the wages that I see stated in the Toronto papers. I read in one yesterday that carpenters were going to strike for \$7 per day, but that is all stuff, they have given up all ideas of striking, as there are too many of them here just now. The rates of wages going now are: good carpenters, \$3 ordinary men, \$2.50; stonecutters, \$3.50 to \$4; bricklayers, from \$3 to \$3.50. These will go up once the buildings get started. Laborers get \$2 to \$2.50. Board runs from \$5 to \$7. Some boarders have to put up with a good deal of inconvenience. Two young fellows I know have to sleep on a stretcher, and they are the only ones out of fourteen that are above the floor. The rest have to do the best they can in a room of about 12x12, which has not been swept out since the house was built. The boom in town lots has burst for the present. The auction rooms are deserted, and few sales are reported.

AN EFFECTIVE STRIKE.

We, of course, heartily sympathize with the strikers, who are trying to get some small share of the wealth they produce, but our sympathy does not make us forget that strikes cannot bring about a permanent cure for the evils the strikers complain of. It is the duty of the leaders of workingmen to keep this fact constantly before them. If they lead those who look to them for direction to believe that strikes can ever bring about a just settlement of the claims of labor, they are false guides. There is only one strike that will prove effectual, and that is a strike for the workingman's natural inheritance, the land and means of labor, of which he has been robbed. With that in his possession he cannot be forced to accept starvation wages by the threats of shutting up the mill or the workshop. —Irish World.

From Over The Sea.

—The St. Gotthard Tunnel, in Switzerland, will soon be completed; but it has become a human tomb for the working class. 179 workmen have lost their lives in its construction.

—The Carpenters strike in Paris still progresses. The bosses are unable to find men in Paris, or anywhere in France, to do the work for them, so they are having the mill work and bench work done in Sweden at a cheap rate. But they can not get sufficient men to complete the work in Paris.

—Over 5000 coal miners are on strike in Eastern Austria for an increase of wages and a reduction of hours of labor to ten per day, also for more humane treatment at the hands of the mine superintendent.

—The Iron Moulders Union of Great Britain propose to grant a retiring pension to their faithful secretary, Mr. David Guile, whose retirement at 68 years of age is caused by severe rheumatism. They have been active for the moulders. The proposals range from £40 to £104 per annum.

—The building trades of Hastings, England, month have been further reduction of the hours of work. Because wages of at four, as hitherto, do not relax your mind the building trades organization to advance M., with half an hour will require the same dinner and quit at 4. And this movement is of England.

NEW PAPERS.

Were we to notice each one of the host of new accessions to labor journalism which have come to our office recently, we would completely fill the columns of THE CARPENTER this month. But there are some remarkably worthy of especial attention: *Truth of San Francisco*, is a bold, fearless antagonist of all political and social errors and presents a bright appearance. *Our Organette*, Indianapolis, Ind., has entered the field as the special organ of the International Typographical Union, and makes a creditable display under the experienced hand of Sam Leffingwell. *The Labor Journal*, Jeffersonville, Ind., is readable, aggressive and well edited. The appearance of these and a score of others is an indication of rapid progress in the labor movement; and let us hope that each of these papers will receive the support of those in whose cause they have been established.

The Draftsman's Manual.

W. T. Comstock, 174 Broadway, N. Y., has published a very instructive work entitled "The Draftsman's Manual" or "How Can I Learn Architecture." It contains hints for engravers, directions for draftsmanship and many interesting features for Carpenters. It is bound in cloth and costs the trifling sum of 50 cents per copy. The rapid sale of a previous edition has induced the publisher to issue the present newly revised and enlarged edition.

THE WEAVERS OF ROANNE.

In support of the strike of the weavers of Roanne, France, the following appeal has been sent to the Trades Council of London, and to English workmen:

"Brother workingmen of England, we address ourselves to you, because above all difference of race and nationality, there exists the great brotherhood of labor. In England, as well as in France and Germany, labor is compelled to fight with capital for the maintenance of its rights. Since commerce has become international, it is incumbent on the workingmen of all countries to support each other in their resistance to the domination of capital. The low wage and long working day of the French workmen act indirectly on the wage of the English workmen. The average wage of a weaver of Roanne is 1s. 10d. for a working day of 11 hours. The more our employers can lower our wage and lengthen our working day, the greater are the profits they make, in which the French workmen have no share, but which compel the employers of other countries to lower the wages of their workmen in order to compete with ours.

Warnung für Chicago.

Zimmerleute sind gewarnt, nicht bei Nelson, North Lincolnstreet, zu arbeiten, denn er bezahlt schlecht und wird Euch betrügen, wenn er kann; er ist auch Sub-Kontraktor.

Bleibt auch von Gustav Wille weg. Er ist unehrlich und handelt gegen den Regeln der Bruderschaft der Carpenter und Joiner von America. Auf Befehl von Branch No. 2, Union 3. M. Miller.

Philadelphia.

Bleibt auch von W. P. Fogg, Philadelphia, weg; er stellt Scabs an; alle seine Arbeiter sind Scabs.

Der Carpenter.

New York, Mai 1882.

Unser zweites Jahr.

Mit dieser Nummer beginnt "The Carpenter" sein zweites Lebensjahr. Vor zwölf Monaten hatten wir keine offizielle Zeitung; wir hatten keine Organisation, waren zerstreut und ohnmächtig. Es gab nur wenige, lokale Unions und diese kannten sich nicht untereinander. "The Carpenter" hat diese Unions in eine Körperschaft zusammen gebracht, neue Unions organisiert und unsere Handwerksgenossen die Nothwendigkeit sich zu organisiren gelehrt. In Folge dessen sind die Löhne jetzt mehr gleichförmig im ganzen Lande geworden, unsere Rechte werden mehr geachtet und unsere Lage ist bedeutend gebessert. Wir sind entschlossen, in unserem Werke nicht nachzulassen und erwarten während der nächsten zwölf Monate noch viel günstigere Resultate. Möge jeder Carpenter im ganzen Lande sich uns anschließen und mit uns cooperiren. In dieser Nummer haben wir Verbesserungen getroffen und wir werden im Stande sein, noch mehr zu thun. Eine Gewerkschafts-Zeitung ist zur Nothwendigkeit geworden. Abonniert Euch darauf. Sie kostet nur 50 Cents für zwölf Monate.

Arbeit für die Convention.

In wenigen Monaten wird die zweite Jahreszusammenkunft der Bruderschaft der Carpenters stattfinden. Es werden verschiedene Verbesserungen in der Organisation vorgeschlagen werden, und eine eingehende Diskussion dieser Angelegenheit muß vorher in den Lokal-Unions stattfinden. Dann können die Delegaten den Wünschen ihrer Konstituenten gemäß instruiert werden und es wird eine bessere Vertretung der Ansichten der Lokal-Unions erzielt.

Wir geben hier eine Uebersicht der verschiedenen bisher gemachten Vorschläge:

1. Zweijährliche Sitzungen. Dies wird, wie man behauptet, den Lokal-Unions weniger Kosten verursachen als jährliche Sitzungen.

2. Ein einfaches Ritual für alle Lokal-Unions und ein Handbuch mit Vorschriften für Organisatoren.

3. Gleichartige Konstitutionen für alle Lokal-Unionen mit gleichen Aufnahme-geldern und Beiträgen. Jede Lokal-Union macht ihre eigenen Nebengesetze, vorausgesetzt daß dieselben nicht gegen die Konstitution der Bruderschaft verstoßen.

4. Ausgleichung der Fonds, wie in allen andern gut organisirten Unions. Dies wird jede Union mehr direkt am Wohlergehen der andern interessiren.

5. Erhöhung der Kopfsteuer, das offizielle Journal — The Carpenter — einschließend, welches an jedes Mitglied geliefert werden soll.

6. Die Thunlichkeit von Branch-Versammlungen in großen Städten.

7. Unterstützung bei Unfällen statt Kranken-Unterstützung, bis die Bruderschaft fester gegründet ist.

8. Ein Fond für die Unterstützung der Familien verstorbener Mitglieder.

9. Systematische Gründung von Arbeits-Bureaus für unser Handwerk in jeder Stadt.

10. Benachrichtigung der Arbeitgeber von unseren Forderungen bevor ein Ausstand begonnen wird.

Dies sind einige der vorgeschlagenen Punkte. Wir wünschen daß sich die Mitglieder darüber, sowie über andere Sachen von Interesse aussprechen möchten.

Von der Bruderschaft.

— Die Carpenters-Unions zu St. Louis nehmen \$5 Aufnahmegebühr.

— Nach dem 5. Juni wird die Aufnahmegebühr in Union No. 8 zu Philadelphia \$5 betragen.

— Brüder, schickt uns die Adressen von Leuten, welche beim Werk des Organisirens helfen wollen.

— B. McCarthy von Avoca, Murray Co., Minn., ist zum Organisator für Minnesota ernannt worden.

— Die Union zu Toledo berichtet Aufschwung im Geschäft und Zunahme der Mitgliederzahl.

— Am 12. April nahm die Union No. 9 zu Buffalo 54 und in der folgenden Woche 35 neue Mitglieder auf.

— John Bussing ward zum Vice-Präsidenten der Union No. 12 zu St. Louis gewählt, an Stelle von Chris. Fint, der sein Amt niederlegte.

— Union Nr. 6 zu St. Louis macht schöne Fortschritte. Max Stöhr sprach in mehreren Versammlungen von Union Nr. 12 und Nr. 14.

— Edwin Mallory ist zum Sekretär von Union No. 23 zu Kensington, Ill., gewählt worden an Stelle von E. W. Foreman, der sein Amt niederlegte.

— Union Nr. 2 von Cincinnati erholt sich und nimmt viele neue Mitglieder auf. Beide Unions haben ihre Differenzen gütlich beigelegt.

— Union No. 6 von St. Louis veranstaltete mit Erfolg am 13. April einen Ball; desgleichen die Union zu Milwaukee am 22. April.

— Präsident Edmonston hat John D. Allen von Philadelphia zum ersten Vice-Präsidenten ernannt an Stelle von John Ritter in New York, der ausgetreten ist.

— Folgende Lokal-Unions erhielten im letzten Monat Charters: Toronto, Canada; Middletown, Ohio; Town of Lake, Ill.; Baltimore, Md.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Toledo, Ohio.

— Union No. 22 versammelt sich jeden Sonntag um 3 Uhr Nachmittags in No. 1641 Missionstreet, San Francisco, Cal., Sie macht ausgezeichnete Fortschritte und ist in blühendem Zustande; die Mitgliederzahl beträgt nahezu 100.

— Skandinavische und Böhmisches Branches sind in Chicago gegründet worden. Die Unions No. 3 und 4 haben sich unter einem neuen Charter vereinigt. Branch No. 2 verhandelt ihre Geschäfte in deutscher Sprache und nimmt prächtig zu. Acht Branches sind jetzt in Existenz.

— Branch Nr. 1 zu Buffalo, N. Y., versammelt sich auf der Westseite, in der Halle von Goetz, Vermontstreet und 16. Straße, jeden Freitag Abend; der Sekretär ist F. Hiden. Union Nr. 9 versammelt sich jeden Mittwoch Abend in Nr. 349 Broadway.

Schwarze Liste.

J. S. Mattison ist aus Union Nr. 3 in Chicago ausgestoßen, weil er Unionsleute entlassen und seine Arbeiten in Subkontrakten und Stückarbeit, unseren Gesetzen entgegen, ausgegeben hat.

John Barr, von Philadelphia, ausgestoßen von Union Nr. 8, weil er in einem Shop arbeitete, wo die Leute ausgestanden waren und Andere aufgefordert hatte, dies ebenfalls zu thun.

John B. Goodwin wurde von Union Nr. 4, Chicago, schimpflich ausgestoßen, weil er der Union und der Bruderschaft gehörige Gelder unterschlagen hatte.

Zur Arbeiter-Organisation.

Es kann nicht bezweifelt werden, daß die amerikanischen Unions nicht so organisiert sind, um eine permanente Mitgliederzahl zu sichern. Während der ersten Versammlung ist die Halle gedrängt voll, alle sind enthusiastisch im Niederschreiben ihres Namens auf einem Stück Papier; sie bezahlen vorläufig 25 Cents, und die Union ist fertig, sich mit einer Constitution zu organisieren. Nach einer kurzen Zeit werden die Versammlungen schwächer besucht, bis die wenigen Getreuen, welche noch verblieben sind, die Organisation wieder in's Leben rufen. Dieser Prozeß wiederholt sich immer von Neuem.

Die Ursache dieser Gleichgültigkeit und Theilnahmlosigkeit ist durch den Mangel an genügender materieller Unterstützung, welche die Vereine gewähren, leicht zu erklären, wenn auch die Majorität dieses nicht genügend begreift. Wenn die Vereine es sich zur Aufgabe machen würden, frange und arbeitslose Mitglieder zu unterstützen, mit einem Wort, die gesamten Interessen des Arbeiterstandes in einer Union zu verbinden, dann würde das Interesse der Mitglieder dauernd gesteigert werden.

Die Einführung der Unterstützung in Fällen von Arbeitslosigkeit würde die schädliche Konkurrenz unter den Arbeitern mehr als jedes andere System beseitigen. Ein Arbeiter, derartig unterstützt, würde sich sicher, leicht und unabhängig fühlen. Wenn die Unions sich mehr Mühe nehmen würden, eine genaue Statistik der Beschäftigten in ihrem Geschäft aufzunehmen, ebenso die Zahl der Arbeitslosen, dann ließe sich ein Durchschnitt der notwendigen Beiträge annehmen, um die laufenden Ausgaben zu decken. Es müssen Vorkehrungen getroffen werden, um sich für derartige Fälle zu versichern, und es lassen sich alle Unglücksfälle von dem Einzelnen leichter ertragen, wenn er von seinem Geschäftscollagen unterstützt wird. Die Ansammlung einer Streik-Kasse sollte ebenfalls als Nothwendigkeit erkannt werden. Der Einfluß einer solchen Kasse, wenn das Geld auch momentan nicht gebraucht wird, stärkt die Forderungen der Union. Unions, die eine starke Streik-Kasse zur Verfügung haben, brauchen nur selten zu streiken. Beide Theile wissen, wenn ein Ausstand zu Stand kommt, daß derselbe heftig wird, und ein baldiger Vergleich ist das Resultat.

Wenn die Arbeit beständig und volllauf ist, sollten alle Vorkehrungen getroffen werden. Fünfzig Cents, ja sogar mehr wöchentlich, wenn für derartige Unterstützungen angelegt, würden sich reichlich bezahlen. Es würde dies den Einfluß haben, die Löhne hochzuhalten, was nicht zu unterschätzen ist.

Die Carpenters und Joiners von Buffalo, N. Y., hielten am 12. April eine außerordentlich gut besuchte Versammlung ab. Ungefähr 400 Mitglieder waren anwesend. 54 neue Mitglieder wurden aufgenommen, und eingeführt. Die Aufnahme-Gebühren, welche gegenwärtig \$1 betragen, werden nach dem 3. Mai auf \$5 erhöht werden. Die monatlichen Gebühren betragen 15 Cents.

Jos. Schieder, Präsident.

Wichtige Nachricht.

Jetzt ist die Zeit zum Organisiren! Jeder Mann an's Werk. Schickt uns die Adresse von jedem Zimmermann, den Ihr kennt. Wir wollen jedem denkenden Carpenter in den Ver. Staaten und Canada in's Gewissen reden. Macht Euch sofort an die Arbeit und schreibt die Adresse an P. J. McGuire, P. O. box 3560, New York.

Die Carpenters Union von Baltimore, Md., hat beschlossen, daß der niedrigste Tagelohn \$2.25 sein und Niemand für weniger arbeiten soll. Geschäft flau mit guten Aussichten für den Sommer.

Manitoba Verrücktheit.

In Uebereinstimmung mit unserer Behauptung vom vorigen Monat ist Folgendes aus einer Zeitung in Toronto:

„Herr James Gillies, Steinhauer, früher in Toronto, schreibt aus Winnipeg: Die Zimmerleute von Toronto denken vielleicht, sie würden ihr Glück machen, wenn sie hierher kämen und die Löhne erhielten, wie sie in den Zeitungen von Toronto angegeben werden. Ich hörte gestern, daß die Zimmerleute \$7 fordern wollen; dies ist aber lauter Unsinn, denn sie haben alle Gedanken an einen Strike aufgegeben, da jetzt zu viele Zimmerleute hier sind. Die Löhne stehen hier jetzt so: gute Arbeiter \$3; Mittelmäßige \$2.50; Steinhauer \$3.50 bis \$4; Maurer von \$3 bis \$3.50. Diese Löhne werden hinaufgehen, sobald die Gebäude angefangen sind. Für Board wird bezahlt \$5 bis \$7.

(Eingefandt.)

Ferdinand Lassalle's sämtliche Werke.

Von dem im Verlage von E. Wolff, 115 W. 27. Str., New York, erschienenen Reden und Schriften Ferdinand Lassalle's ist Lieferung 1 und 2 bereits erschienen. Das ganze Werk wird etwa in 40—50 Lieferungen @ 10 Cts. erscheinen und sollte kein Arbeiter verfehlen, sich den Geisteschatz des großen deutschen Vorkämpfers für die Sache des arbeitenden Volkes zu eigen zu machen. Die erste Lieferung beginnt nach einer Vorrede und Skizzirung der letzten Lebensstage Ferdinand Lassalle's mit dem epochemachenden „Offenen Antwortschreiben“, in welchem die Grundprinzipien der nachher so erstarkten deutschen und nicht weniger amerikanischen Arbeiterbewegung in klaren und unumstößlichen Sätzen niedergelegt sind; in der zweiten Lieferung ist die Fortsetzung des „Offenen Antwortschreibens“ und der Anfang des „Verfassungswesens“ enthalten und so wird sich in den folgenden Lieferungen zuerst die agitatorische Thätigkeit des großen „Ritter vom Geiste“ abspinnen. Dem Werke soll noch eine Biographie Lassalle's beigegeben werden und wird dasselbe in dieser Ausstattung ein Prachtwerk für jeden Arbeiter werden. Die einzelnen Lieferungen können von allen Kolporteurs, sowie von der oben angegebenen Verlagsfirma gegen Einsendung des Betrages bezogen werden. Jeder Arbeiter schaffe sich dieses Werk an, es führt die Lektüre desselben zum Erkennen der Klassenlage und der Mittel zur Befreiung von den alles monopolisirenden Fesseln des Kapitals. F. Schär.

Seid geduldig und bedenket, daß jede neue Bewegung — wie ein neugeborenes Kind — Arbeit und Leiden verursacht.

Keine große Bewegung war jemals erfolgreich, ohne daß diejenigen, welche dafür einstanden, sich Opfer auferlegten.

Mit dem Erwachen des Frühlings, welcher die ganze Natur zu erneuter Thätigkeit aufweckt, sollte jedes Mitglied unserer Bruderschaft sich eifrig bestreben, mit aller Macht für unsere gute Sache zu wirken.

Der Zerstörungssinn mancher Menschen verleitet dieselben stets, das Werk Anderer über den Haufen zu werfen; unser Werk des Organisirens schreitet trotzdem unaufhaltsam voran.

Besucht Euer Unions-Versammlungen regelmäßig und weigert Euch nie, als Mitglieder von Comités zu fungiren oder anderweit Eure Pflichten zu erfüllen, wenn Ihr dazu aufgefordert werdet.

Laßt Euch nicht entnuthigen, wenn auch dann und wann in Euren Versammlungen geringfügige Streitigkeiten entstehen. Es gibt keinen Verein auf der Welt, in dem nicht Leute wären, welche sich gern an die Spitze drängen möchten.

Spähne.

Die Eisengießer-Union von Nordamerika wird am 10. Juli 1882 in Brooklyn, N. Y., ihre Convention abhalten.

Wir sind für eine Vereinigung aller Gewerke unter der Jurisdiktion der Föderation von Gewerken, welche letzten November zu Pittsburg gegründet wurde.

Der Cincinnati „Commercial“ ist zu Kreuze gekrockt, nachdem er die Gewerkschaften jener Stadt ein Jahr lang vergeblich bekämpft hat. Er beschäftigt jetzt, Dank den Bemühungen der Trades-Assembly, nur noch Union-Setzer.

Die Ausstände in unserem Gewerk während des letzten Monats sind allgemein erfolgreich gewesen. Deshalb laßt Euren Eifer aber nicht erkalten. Um die Löhne zu erhöhen, mußten wir uns organisiren und es bedarf derselben Anstrengung, sie auf der jetzigen Höhe zu erhalten.

Die Gewerkschaften von Pittsburgh treffen Vorbereitungen für eine im Mai oder Juni abzuhaltende Straßenparade. In Cincinnati wird am 21. und 22. Mai eine ähnliche Demonstration stattfinden. In Philadelphia, Chicago und St. Louis werden ebenfalls Vorbereitungen getroffen.

Dr. Geo. E. Stiebeling, 45 St. Marks Place, New York, hat ein sehr lehrreiches Heft, „Arbeiterlesebuch“ genannt, veröffentlicht. Es ist ein Abriss der körperlichen, politischen, geistigen und socialen Entwicklung der Menschheit. Es ist geschichtlich und unterhaltend und kostet 25 Cents.

Das „Collegium Aurifces“ ist eine sehr starke Association von Zuveller-Arbeitern. Es ist eine Trades-Union mit vorzüglicher Unterstützungskasse und erzielt viel Gutes. Das Comité versammelt sich jeden Donnerstag in Nr. 188 Forsythstreet, New York. Zuveller sind ersucht, sich mit dem Comité in Verbindung zu setzen.

Der Cigarrenmacher „Lockout“ in Milwaukee hat jetzt 7 Monate gedauert und die Internationale Cigarrenarbeiter-Union hat \$50,000 beigegeben. Wo hat eine allgemeine Arbeiter-Organisation jemals etwas Derartiges geleistet? Leute desselben Gewerkes helfen einander eher als Solche, die nicht dasselbe Handwerk haben.

Schiedsgerichte an Stelle von Ausständen und „Lockouts“ werden eifrig von dem Board of Trade und der Building Exchange von Cincinnati befürwortet. Die Trades Assemblies von Cincinnati u. a. Städten waren auch stets dieser Ansicht, aber die Kapitalisten wollten keine Vernunft annehmen, bis die Gewerkschaften von Cincinnati stark genug waren, sich Achtung und Ansehen zu erzwingen.

Thomas A. Armstrong, Redakteur der Pittsburgh „Labor Tribune“, soll demnächst wegen der Klagen processirt werden, welche die Waverly Kohlen-Compagnie im Besonderen und der Kohlen-Ring im Allgemeinen gegen ihn erhoben hat. Das beste Mittel, diese Klagen zu beantworten, wäre, daß die Arbeiter ihn zum Gouverneur von Pennsylvania erwählen. Man spricht viel davon, ihn als den Kandidaten der Arbeiter aufzustellen.

Anti-Chinesen Versammlungen sind im ganzen Lande gehalten und überall sind Resolutionen angenommen worden, um gegen das Veto des Präsidenten zu protestiren. An der Pacificküste wurde Präsident Arthur in Eissige aufgehängt und dann verbrannt. Das Veto wird als ein Triumph der Eisenbahnen, Monopole und der billigen Arbeitgeber über die Massen des Volkes angesehen. Die Trades Unions der Pacificküste haben eine Convention abgehalten und sich in nicht mißzuverstehender Weise ausgesprochen. Gegen die Chinesen werden Boycott-Compagnieen organisiert. Die Lage ist sehr kritisch.

Gewerkschafts-Nachrichten.

Löhne in St. Louis: \$2.75; Einige erhalten \$2.25, Wenige \$3. Das Geschäft geht ziemlich flau.

Rochester, N. Y., hat eine lokale Union gegründet und die Löhne auf \$2.50 per Tag gebracht.

Allegheny City, Pa., hat keine gute Organisation; Löhne von \$2 bis \$2.50. In Boston steht's nicht besser.

Die Fensterladen- und Thürmacher in New York haben sich organisiert und bekommen jetzt \$3.25 per Tag.

Die Zimmerleute von Bay City, Mich., Newport, N. J., Middletown, D., Greenville, Pa., und Dubuque, Iowa, haben sich kürzlich organisiert.

In vergangenem Monat wurden an einem Tage Baupläne beim Bau-Departement in hiesiger Stadt eingereicht mit Kostenanschlägen zur Höhe von \$540,000.

Wohin Ihr auch kommen möget, thut Euer Möglichstes, eine lokale Carpenters Union zu gründen. Instruktionen sind durch die Expedition des Blattes zu beziehen.

Die Zimmerleute in Newark, N. J., standen am 1. April für \$3 aus und siegten; jetzt wollen mehrere „Bosse“ nur noch \$2.75 zahlen. Die Leute werden nicht nachgeben.

Die New Yorker Treppenhauer bekamen letztes Jahr \$2.50. Seit sie sich organisiert, haben sie \$3 erhalten und als sie am 1. April d. J. \$3.50 verlangten, wurde ihnen die Forderung gewährt.

Die Zimmerleute von Pittsburgh, Pa., welche am 23. März um eine Erhöhung von 10 Procent ihrer Löhne ausstanden, sind erfolgreich gewesen. Der Durchschnittslohn ist jetzt \$2.50 per Tag.

Die Gewerkschaften befürworten hohe Löhne, weil sie wissen, daß schlecht bezahlte Leute nicht viel Eifer auf ihre Arbeit wenden. Niedrige Löhne machen die Arbeit zum Eckel; hohe Löhne spornen den Mann zum Fleiß an.

Stückarbeit ist in Beatrice, Nebraska, an der Tagesordnung. Bezahlung per Tag ist dort unbekannt. Zimmerleute erhalten \$10 per 1000 Fuß für „Joist und studding“; 75 Cents per Quadratfuß für Fußbodenlegen und 50 Cents per Quadratfuß für Decken. Bald werden sie noch weniger bekommen.

Die großen „Bosse“ in San Francisco sagen, daß sie mehr Geld „gemacht“ haben, als die Löhne \$4 per Tag standen, wie zur Zeit als \$2.25 bezahlt wurden. Jeder ehrliche „Boß“ im ganzen Lande wird dies zugeben, aber die „Cheap Johns“ bekommen massenhaft billige Arbeiter, wo keine Union ist, und auf diese Weise wird das Geschäft durch die Konkurrenz der Arbeiter untereinander ruiniert.

Das „Builders Journal“ in Jackson, Mich., behauptet, die Gewerkschaften machten die Arbeiter zu Faulenzern, indem sie Ausstände in Scene setzten. Wie steht's denn, wenn die „Bosse“ ihre Leute durch einen „Lockout“ zu feiern zwingen, indem sie die Löhne reduzieren oder keine Arbeit vorhanden ist? Das „Journal“ sollte wissen, daß gut organisierte Gewerkschaften Ausstände verhindern!

Ein Kapitalist in Chicago hat einen Agenten in N. Springfield, Mo., der große Massen von Häusern so billig baut, daß Niemand mit ihm konkurriren kann. Andere Unternehmer müssen, wenn sie bauen wollen, von ihm Kontrakte nehmen. Er nimmt keine Leute beim Tag an, er alle Baukontrakte in jener Gegend monopolisirt. Die Zimmerleute sollten sich organisiren und unter solchen Verhältnissen, wie sie sind, amerikanische Arbeiter.

american workmen.

Bad Government.

What is bad government? thou slave
Whom robbers represent?
What is bad government? thou knave,
What is bad government?
It is the deadly will that takes
What labor ought to keep,
It is the deadly power that makes
Bread dear, and labor cheap.

ELLIOTT.

BLACK LIST.

J. H. MATTHISON has been expelled from Carpenter's Union No. 3 of Chicago for discharging union men and letting out his work on sub-contract or piece work in violation of our rules.

JOHN BARR of Philadelphia Union No. 8 has been expelled for going to work in a strike shop against the rules, and influencing others to do so. John Barr is a scab of the worst type.

JOHN P. GOODWIN has been expelled in disgrace from Chicago Union No. 4 for embezzling monies belonging to the Union and also to the Brotherhood, also for dishonest conduct generally.

UNFAIR SHOPS.

GUSTAV WILKE in Chicago is an unfair man and does not comply with our rules.—MR. NELSON of North Lincoln street, Chicago, is a sub-contractor and endeavors to beat his workmen out of their money. It is difficult to get money out of him. Carpenters of Chicago should keep clear of these shops.—Per order Chicago Carpenters Union.

W. P. FOGG's shop in Philadelphia, Pa., is a scab shop, and all union men are requested not to go near it. No one but low lived men will work there.—Per order Philadelphia Union No. 8.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Work is quite brisk, but wages are low—\$2.50 per day for best men. We are likely to get an advance this season, but some work for \$1.50 per day.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Business has been dull, now getting brisker; wages \$2. We have arranged to hold mass meetings in each district and expect an increased membership in May.

CURRIE, MINN.—This is a newly-settled country and our carpenters are considerably scattered, consequently it is quite difficult to get a sufficient number to attend meetings. Nevertheless those who do attend, are very much interested in the union. We will soon have a good union. I will do all in my power for the Brotherhood in this State. Wages range \$1.50 to \$2 for 10 hours.

News from Canada.

HAMILTON, CAN.—On April 3 our union demanded a standard rate of 20 cents per hour, an advance of 25 cents per day. It was granted at once by some bosses; a few refused point blank. Some of the workmen left the city. Two or three bosses fought us with much bitterness and endeavored to destroy our union. But fortunately we triumphed and won our demand after a few days. The carpenters mass meeting in Larkin's Hall on April 6 was the best labor meeting ever held in Hamilton. P. J. McGuire spoke and the hall was crowded.

Philadelphia on Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The carpenters of this city have made a demand for \$3 per day, to go into effect May 1. The bosses ignored the men and the result is a strike in detail. Some jobs have conceded the demand at once. The strike is not general, as the union decided it would not be advisable until the matter was first tested on some jobs first. The bosses are doing their utmost to bring on a general strike, but cool heads are trying to prevent it. Every carpenter's local union will do all to sustain their Philadelphia brothers.

Report from Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The benefit from P. J. McGuire's visit is becoming apparent; new members are joining. The meeting at Mozart April 19 was remarkably good in weather. Our union has rented a commodious hall in German Insurance building, 100 Delaware st., where the foot every one is to high price of Unionist.

brick. We have secured 25 cents a day more all round for our members, so that unionism pays the members; wages \$2.25 to \$2.50. Provisions and rent getting higher.

The Toledo Carpenters.

TOLEDO, OHIO.—Wages of carpenters range from \$1.75 to \$2.50; very few get \$2.50. Fair prospects for the season. Rents and living away up. On April 11 P. J. McGuire spoke in White's Opera House with success. The effect was to be seen in increased membership at our next union meeting. The prospects of Carpenters Union No. 25 are now very encouraging. We meet every Tuesday evening 8 P. M. at Lake Seamen's Hall, cor. Water and Jefferson sts.

A New Union in Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.—At last the carpenters of this city have organized a local union and we herewith send our charter fee to the Brotherhood. Our officers are: President, W. H. Gudgeon; Vice Pres., W. H. Davis; Secretary, P. S. Williamson; Fin. Sec., John A. Squier; Treasurer, Edwin Beard; Doorkeeper, W. M. Jones; Sergeant at Arms, Wm. Muthert; Trustees, D. Monce, Wm. Muthert, C. Rommel, and F. Bender. We have 24 members and several applications.

A Victory in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Carpenters Union No. 9 of this city is doing remarkably well. Since April 1st, we initiated 89 new members and reinstated ten more. Brother McGuire's visit on April 4th and 5th helped us immensely. The meetings on those dates were crowded and great activity has been aroused. Our strike for 25 cents advance has been victorious. We were not obliged to stay out long. We struck on April 1st and some got it at once, and at last on the third day all were back to work getting the advance.

The Eight-Hour Law Violated.

Our correspondent in Washington, D. C., writes: We have heard nothing from the President or Attorney General in regard to the Eight-Hour Law. As a consequence the mechanics in the Government service went to work on March 21, on the ten-hour system. Before that we were working eight hours a day since Sept. 21, last. The evasion of this law only shows the working people of this country the importance of closer unity, so that we can insist on its enforcement. I believe the day is coming, and not very far off either, when the workingmen will realize that they have nothing to expect from the class of men who to-day fill our legislative halls. The sooner they do so and act upon it, the better will it be for us all.

Affairs in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Our meeting was a grand one on April 27. It is the subject of discussion all over the city. Raines Hall with a seating capacity of 1200 was too small—hundreds went away. The lecture delivered by Brother McGuire shook up the dry bones and is universally praised.

Our local union is now under headway with full steam. Trade dull, Bricklayers, Hod-Carriers and Plasterers announced their prices for the season, which had a tendency to make a great many persons postpone their work or entirely abandon it for awhile. If the workmen had kept quiet until after the season opened things would be tolerably good here. But the outlook is very gloomy.

Kansas City Overcrowded.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Union No. 13 is getting along very well in getting new members; but our old members do not stick as they might. We had an open meeting and invited the contractors, and some came. We asked them what they are going to do with our demand for \$3 per day, and one and all of them said that they would not take any more contracts, unless they could pay the wages. But we will have some trouble with a few bosses. We have organized in West Kansas City. Carpenters should stay away from this city until after the first of June, for there are more here than there is work for. If men keep flocking in here as they have done lately, we will have a great deal of trouble.

Bosses Cooperating with Journeymen.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The master builders of this city at the urgent solicitation of our conference committee have formed a Master Builders Union. None but genuine master builders with fixed places of business are eligible. They agree to stop piece work or

sub-contract, and on and after April 15, not to employ any non-union men, and on May 1 they agree to grant the advance we ask for. On our side Carpenters Union No. 1 binds itself to work for none but genuine master builders. The season is middling brisk with wages \$2.50 and will rise on May 1 to \$3 for union men. We ask our brothers to stay away from here for a few months. Our membership is rolling up grandly.

A General Strike in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Our union has lately had a committee of "walking delegates" out hunting up non-union men; the result has been to add scores to our union every week. The carpenters of this city are on strike for 50 cents a day more. Our wages are now below the life line. We appointed a Committee on Arbitration to wait on the Builders Exchange. Unless the employers meet us fairly there will be a bitter fight. Every union shop is out and there never was a more determined set of men. All the men have to do is to hold out and we will surely win. Let our sister unions help us everywhere. Many non-union men are on strike with us. The Builders Exchange has been talking arbitration. Let us see if they mean it. We are not afraid to present our case. The Journeymen Carpenters have always been too poorly paid and at the tail end of all building trades. It is time to wake up!

The Result in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Our strike has ended. We demanded two scales of wages, one \$2.75, the other \$3. The bosses refused to answer our notice and on April 3 about 600 men quit work. Some bosses granted the demand at once, but McAllister, the leading boss, fought us bitterly. The Builders Exchange was thoroughly combined against us, while the business season had not fairly opened. After holding out for nine days McAllister's men broke and returned to work. This discouraged the others and finally the strike ended by establishing \$2.50 as the lowest rate of wages. The meeting which was addressed in this city by P. J. McGuire, April 10, was largely attended, although it was a bitter cold night. Secretary McGuire suggested that a proposition to submit the question to arbitration should be sent the next day to the Builders Exchange. The suggestion was not acted on until it was too late. On the whole the strike has been a valuable lesson, it shows that men will not stand firm without there is some strong benevolent ties—a pecuniary consideration—which require more than 25 cents a month to maintain. We are now rid of a lot of Black Sheep and have undergone purification.

The Toronto Strike Settled.

TORONTO, Canada.—A local union under jurisdiction of the Brotherhood has been formed. We have 140 members to start with. The following officers are elected: President, Chas. Armstrong; Vice President, Jas. Stewart; Secretary, Alex. Edgar; Fin. Sec'y, Patrick Menton; Treasurer, Robert Lee; Sergeant-at-Arms, Robert Thompson; Trustees, George Kerr, Thomas Ryves, Adam Bell.

Our strike is closed by the bosses offering some concessions. We were out four weeks, and in that time our men acted heroically. Over 600 men came out on April 3, and our numbers swelled daily until at one time we had over 1000 on strike. All we asked was 50 cents advance per day. The bosses at the last minute on April 1st, showed fight, and combined to defeat us. After awhile the bosses offered 25 cents a day as a compromise, but would not treat with the men as a body. This fired the men, and the mass meeting of April 7th, addressed by P. J. McGuire had an inspiring effect. The Typographical Union of this city granted us \$250, and the Bricklayers liberally assisted us. So did other trades. Four hundred dollars were raised by a concert. We paid single men \$3 per week and married men \$5. Two prominent citizens waited upon the bosses to adjust the difficulty, but were insulted. Then five church parsons tried it with like treatment. At last the Mayor called a citizens' meeting, April 19, to hear both sides of the question. Then the bosses offered a compromise of 25 cents a day, and that it should be the standard wages for twelve months. And any notice of alteration of wages in the future should be given by either party annually in January to come into operation the following May. And if any dispute occurs, it is to be submitted to arbitration. Furthermore we are to have one hour's time or one hour's money to grind our tools on being discharged. During the strike we sent away numbers of men; our railway bills amounted to over \$700, and yet we had special rates with one of the companies. We can consider we have won in many respects. The bosses have had enough this time not to try it for another year. The plasterers and plasterers' are still out.

Detroit's Success.

DETROIT, MICH.—On April 12 we held a large mass meeting of carpenters in this city. Our Secretary, P. J. McGuire, was present on his lecturing tour. For one hour and a half he poured forth argument after argument in a masterly and convincing manner. Never did we hear such powerful and conclusive reasons for upholding our carpenters organization. On the following night he explained the practical workings of the Brotherhood and pointed out the dangers we must avoid. On April 1 we made a demand for 25 per cent advance in wages. The employers argued it was too early in the season and conceded us 25 cents more a day. Trade fair; wages \$1.75 to \$2.50. We are looking forward anxiously to the time when 8 hours will constitute a day's work. Union growing; fresh initiations every week.

C. A. WALBRIDGE,
317 & 319 Washington Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

CARPENTERS TOOLS,
IN EVERY VARIETY.

Disston's Saws,
Jenning's Bits,
KIP'S & MAYDOLE'S HAMMERS, &c.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

A fine Assortment in Bronze and
Cheaper Goods.

Builders, Carpenters, Engineers, Mechanics,
Mill Owners, Miners, Merchants, &c., will find
in MOORE'S UNIVERSAL ASSISTANT AND COM-
PLETE MECHANIC, a work containing 1016
pages, 500 Engravings, 461 Tables, and over
1,000,000 Industrial Facts, Calculations, Pro-
cesses, Secrets, Rules, &c., of rare utility in 200
Trades. A \$5 book free by mail for \$2.50 worth
its weight in gold to any Mechanic, Farmer or
Business Man. AGENTS WANTED. Sure sale
everywhere for all time. For Ill. Contents
Pamphlet, terms, and 128 page Catalogue of
nearly 3000 Practical Books, address NATIONAL
Book Co., 73 Beekman St., New York.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS!
YOUR TOOLS
A SPECIALTY,
AT LOWEST PRICES,
—AT—
WM. J. DONALDSON'S,
122 Seneca St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN'S MANUAL
—OR—
"HOW CAN I LEARN ARCHITECTURE"

New Revised and Enlarged Edition.
One 12mo Vol., Limp Cloth, 38 Pages,
45 Illustrations. Price, postpaid, 50c. Illus-
trated 84 page Catalogue of Books on *Arch-
itecture, Drawing, Painting and
Decoration*, on receipt of 10c. Stamps
will be received if more convenient.

WM. T. COMSTOCK,
PUBLISHER,
6 Astor Place, New York.

THE CARPENTER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME II.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1882.

NUMBER 6.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.

Trade in the building line in this city is in no way very brisk. The recent advances in wages here have flooded the city with carpenters and workmen have come from all parts, while the swelling tide of emigration from Europe leaves many to wander around this city in search of work. To members of the Brotherhood and to carpenters generally we give the advice to stay away from here for this season. The cost of living, rents, etc., are 15 to 20 per cent. higher than in other cities, and wages are on the average as low here as anywhere in the country. By no means is \$3.50 the ruling figure. Many are working for \$3, and some for less. The union rate is secured only for union men, and these are employed on all the good work of the city.

THE CRAFT ADVANCING.

During the past months of April and May, the journeymen carpenters in various cities have demanded better terms. Some cities secured the demand without quitting work, while in other cases, a few days struggle forced reluctant employers to yield. On the whole success has attended the movement generally. With the past Winter an open one, and a consequent steady continuance of work, the brick market has been depleted. Through combinations among brick manufacturers very little brick has been manufactured and thus the Spring season opened with a scarcity of brick in almost every city. This along with the uncertain weather and the tremendous cost of building materials, had a very depressing effect on Spring work. Hence the season has been quite dull comparatively in nearly all cities. And this in a great measure acted injuriously upon any demand for more than 25 cents a day advance. Had the demand for 50 cents increase been postponed in such cases until later on in the season, then Toronto, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Kansas City would have fully succeeded. As it is there has been a general advance of 25 cents a day all along the line.

THE CURSEDNESS OF GREED.

Some men are short-sighted enough not to see that, when a strike occurs and they get the terms, it is their solemn duty to sustain those still out. Every cent of advance gained by them can only be maintained by the success of the others. If it be 50 cents a day gained then each man at work should pay it all to support the others until the strike is successful. In violation of this established rule some greedy ones we know of kept the 50 cents a day in their pockets and are now moaning over a loss of more than \$70 a year. This ought to be a valuable lesson to all.

Secretary P. J. McGuire visited Boston, Mass., May 24 and had a good meeting of carpenters that night and another one on the 26th. A local union with 53 members is started.

SHAVINGS.

—The last Indianapolis Legislature repealed the mechanics lien law.

—Pittsburgh broom-makers are proposing a label for union made brooms.

—We are under obligations to *New Argo*, *Vedette*, and other exchanges for kindly notices of our journal.

—Judge Taylor of Venango Co., Pa., in a decision a few weeks ago ruled that all workingmen's societies are conspiracies.

—Leagues of Deliverance are being rapidly formed in San Francisco and on the Pacific coast. These leagues are determined to get rid of the Chinese at all hazards.

—Don't buy cotton goods with Pacific Mills' label. These mills are said to be slave pens and run almost entirely by "scabs." Notify your wives and families accordingly.

—Trades Assembly picnics and parades occur: At Pittsburgh, Pa., June 17; Chicago, July 4; St. Louis, June 4; New York, in September. Kansas City held a picnic on May 28. Street parades form a feature of these festivals.

—The gold beaters of Philadelphia in order to annihilate a non-union firm voluntarily reduced wages one-third. After due trial the move was unsuccessful, and now the men ask their old wages. The bosses refuse and a strike is imminent.

—Great consternation prevails among capitalists in regard to the impending strike of the iron workers and coal miners of the Pittsburgh district, which will involve nearly 60,000 men. Were decent wages paid there would be no cause of alarm.

—In the strike of the Muskegon lumber men for a reduction from 11 hours to ten per day, the employers imported Canadians to take the place of the strikers. Upon learning the situation the Canadians joined the strikers and the union. At latest accounts the strike was lost for want of financial support.

—In New York and Brooklyn the rent tribute the past twelve months exceeded ninety million dollars. Yet the landlords were first to strike this Spring for an advance of ten to forty per cent. and got it. *Sixteen thousand* families evicted from their homes in New York City last year. So says the *Irish World*.

—Our Article "Strikes and High Dues" has gone the rounds of the labor press credited to San Francisco *Truth*. Some have made amends for it. A New York labor weekly uses the same article and one of our April editorials with unblushing audacity. The same paper says "Philadelphia Carpenters will not work for less than \$4 a day." Such figures are \$1.25 more than carpenters really get in Philadelphia. Such reports are damaging.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

With true martial spirit and warlike air, *Vedette*, the organ of the Mexican veterans, recommends military organization of workingmen. For our part we do not need hand-grenades nor deadly dynamite to coerce capitalists, nor do we require a knowledge of military tactics. The latter is already largely possessed by the workmen—the same men who were clothed in either blue or gray not many years since. All workmen need is simply to know their social status to-day and what it ought to be, and then to stand true to each other. This will be a force more powerful in their hands than dynamite. In the words of the noble Mazzini:

"Great revolutions are the work rather of principles than of bayonets, and are achieved first in the moral, and afterwards in the material sphere. Bayonets are truly powerful only when they assert or maintain a right. The rights and duties of society spring from a profound moral sense which has taken root in the majority. Blind, brute force may create victors, victims and martyrs; but tyranny results from its triumph, whether it crown the brow of prince or tribune, if achieved in antagonism to the will of the majority."

Hence we stand upon the ground that the main work to-day is one of propaganda, to enlighten the people upon the labor question, and to convert the majority to our way of thinking. Then the rest of the task is easy.

CHICAGO UNITED.

Every member of our Brotherhood can feel proud to know that at last the old feud between the two carpenter unions in Chicago is thoroughly settled. This old sore of many years' standing, which has kept the union carpenters of Chicago wide apart, working under two separate and distinct State charters, known respectively as the "Benevolents" and the "Protectives" has been healed, and its cancerous roots have been destroyed. Since our National Convention last August, these two unions have been under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood, and have been styled Union No. 3 and Union No. 4. But this did not allay antagonism which was fostered and promoted by a designing few. Hence no course was left only to adjust the difficulty and bring both unions under one charter. During the visit of Secretary McGuire, the Chicago Unions agreed to surrender both their charters and then reorganize under one head. This has been done. So that now there is only one union recognized by us in Chicago, and that Union is known as Union No. 21, which combines both the protective and benevolent features of both the old unions.

The following are the names of the newly elected officers of this union: J. P. McGinley; M. Miller; J. Smith; T. Hynes; L. E. Pake; H. J. Hansen; J. McCartney, and A. Moe. The following organizers have been elected for the Illinois district: Thos. Hynes and W. T. Henderson.

There is no excuse now for non-union men to stay outside of the Chicago union. Let every man join and do his part in making Union No. 21 strong and effective.

TRADE NOTES.

—Wages in Camden, N. J., \$2.50 to \$2.75, and organization growing.

—Carpenters wages in Batesville, Ark., range from \$1.50 to \$2 per day.

—Trade is good in Wilmington, Del., but organization is most dreadfully poor.

—Bad weather and high priced material makes trade in Indianapolis very dull.

—New Bedford, Mass., carpenters struck for an advance and had hard trouble to get it; finally compromised.

—Chinese coolies are now flooding Toronto and Lower Canada, since the passage of the Anti-Chinese Bill.

—Wages have advanced 25 cents a day in Jackson, Mich., and the same in Canada, in Kingston, London and Guelph.

—Olean, N. Y., Cheboygan, Mich., Utica, N. Y., and Waynesburgh, Pa., are taking steps to organize carpenters unions.

—New York ship joiners wanted 50 cents more a day and got it after a short strike, so that now they receive \$3.50.

—Scarcity of brick is the complaint from every city. After middle of June this will be partly obviated and business will improve.

—The Pullman Palace Car Company is importing bricklayers and workmen from Upper Canada with a view to break down wages in Chicago.

—Lumber mills at Ludington, Mich., are running ten hours a day. One mill attempted to inaugurate the eleven hour rule; men struck; mill owners beaten.

—In Erie, Pa., men get \$2 to \$2.25; in Sandusky, Toledo, and Milwaukee \$2 to \$2.50. In Newport, R. I., \$2.50 to \$2.75 and in New Brunswick, N. J., \$2.50.

—In Altoona, Pa., house carpenters get \$1.50 to \$2 per day. Carpenters in the railroad shops get \$1.60 to \$1.70. Hod carriers get \$2. Pity, the Altoona carpenters!

—Baltimore carpenters went on strike May 1 for \$2.50 as lowest standard, which was successful, and some getting a little above that figure. New union growing and in fine order.

—Rumor says that Indianapolis boss carpenters are contemplating a reduction of 25 cents per day. But this is simply a ruse to frighten the men out of the union and to destroy it if they can.

—In Toronto, Can., carpenters were badly disorganized in 1878, and wages \$1.25 to \$1.50 for best hands. By a slight movement to organize in May, 1881, wages went up to \$2; and this season the demand was 50 cents advance which would make wages \$2.50 per day as the maximum. The ruling rate now is \$2.25 per day; some are getting less.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office in New York, as second-class matter.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1882.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

—Walnut trees in North Carolina are in demand at \$40 per tree.

—Ready-made doors are being largely imported from America to New Castle-on-Tyne and other northern cities of England.

—John Miller bought a planing-mill at Dunkirk, N. Y., a month ago. He lost a finger the first week, two fingers the second and a whole hand the third. The mill is now for sale.

—On of the hardest woods in existence is that of the desert ironwood tree, which grows in the dry wastes along the line of the Southern Pacific railroad. Its specific gravity is nearly the same as that of lignum vitae, and it has a black heart so hard, when well seasoned, that it will turn the edge of an ax, and can scarcely be cut by a well tempered saw. In burning it gives out an intense heat.

—A two-foot rule was given to a laborer in a Clyde boat-yard to measure an iron plate. The laborer, not being well up in the use of the rule, after spending a considerable time, returned. "Now, Mick!" asked the plater, "What size is the plate?" "Well," replied Mick, with a grin of satisfaction, "It's the length of your rule and two thumbs over, with the piece of brick, and the breadth of my hand and my arm from here to there, bar a finger."

MARKING TOOLS.

New To mark tools and other things: dull, no arranged to cover the article to be marked look to a thin coating of tallow or bees-wax; then, with a sharp instrument, write the name in the tallow. Clear with a feather; fill the place written, the letters, with nitric acid; let it remain from 1 to 10 minutes, then dip in water and rub off, and you will have the mark etched into the steel or iron.

WALNUT STAIN.

Black walnut can now be manufactured very cheaply. One part of walnut peel extract is mixed with six parts of water, and the wood is coated with the solution. When the material is about half dry a solution of bichromate of potash with water is rubbed on it and then your walnut is ready. Thus excellent walnut can be made from very poor pine.

TO MAKE POSTS DURABLE.

The following is given by a correspondent of the *American Agriculturist*, as simple and effective: Burn the part of the posts to be set in the ground including the bottom end, just enough to leave a thin layer of charcoal all over the surface, and then dip them in hot tar or asphalt. The charcoal is indestructible by air and moisture; the tar or the asphalt fills the cracks or interstices, and thoroughly protects the interior wood. As posts decay soonest just at the ground surface, "between wind and water," as the sailors say, it is best to have the coating extend half a foot above ground, where the insects look are of insurance unt, ing, 37 down where the are invited to come. Trade is not built as it might be, owing to high price of eligible

the whole post may be similarly treated, which will make them almost indestructible by decay.

RELIABLE FILLER.

For porous hard woods: Stir boiled oil and corn starch into a very thick paste, add a little japan, and reduce with turpentine, but add no color for light ash. For dark ash and chestnut use a little raw sienna; for walnut, burnt umber and a slight amount of Venetian red; for bay wood, burnt sienna. In no case use more color than is required to overcome the white appearance of the starch, unless it is wished to stain the wood. The filler is worked with brush and rags in the usual manner. Let it dry forty-eight hours, or until it is in condition to rub down with No. 0 sand-paper, without much gumming up, and if an extra fine finish is desired, fill again with the same materials, using less oil, but more of japan and turpentine.

SOUTH AMERICAN WOODS.

As the supply of hard woods for the mechanical arts and for decorative purposes declines in this country, it is well to know where to look for the means of replacing it. Brazil seems to offer an inexhaustible supply of hard and decorative timber. Within an area of half a square mile, Agassiz counted 117 different kinds of wood, many of them admirably fitted by their hardness, tints and beautiful grains for the finest cabinet work. The "muirapinima," or tortoise-shell wood, undoubtedly the most precious wood in the world, is found in large quantities on the tributaries of the upper Amazon, where the water can be easily used as a motive power. Many varieties of beautiful woods, easy rivals of the finest black walnut, are wasted yearly on the Amazon in amounts sufficient to veneer all the palaces of Europe.—*Furniture Gazette*.

EBONIZING WOOD.

A recent number of the *Art Interchange* gives the following simple process for ebonizing wood: The wood is first stained with a decoction of logwood, which may be purchased from any druggist. It is dissolved in warm water until all has been taken up that the water will hold. Application to the wood is made freely with a large, soft bristle brush, and the surface is rubbed with a cloth to prevent the formation of a gummy coat thereon. After the article has been left to dry for a few hours, the second application, which consists of vinegar, in which a quantity of nails or clean filings have been soaked for several days, is also freely laid on with a brush. The moment the vinegar touches the wood it combines with the logwood solution in the pores, making an ink which is a permanent black stain. The influence of the iron in the vinegar is all-important. If any tendency to grayness is noticed, a second treatment is necessary; but this seldom happens. When perfectly dry, the article is varnished and rubbed down, or finished with furniture oil well rubbed in. Cherry is considered the best wood for ebonizing. Whitewood, maple and beach are used with good effect. Any close-grained dense wood will answer—ash, chestnut, and oak are not suitable. This process, it is said, is used for fine ebony and gold furniture.

POLITICAL ACTION.

There are some men who think that the sole duty of trades unions is to regulate wages and such matters as pertain more directly to the respective trades, and that the discussion of political questions should be excluded. The parties holding such views certainly do not consider the fact that if the workingmen desire legislation in their behalf they can only obtain it through the ballot-box, and to secure it there they need the assistance of their fellows, and they must present their cause to them in such a light as to convince their judgments of the benefits to be secured. In many of the states unjust and oppressive laws have been enacted and they will never be repealed unless the workingmen combine to elect representatives pledged to repeal them, and that can only be secured by united political action. All questions pertaining to the welfare of the laboring classes should be discussed in the different organizations. Exclude political bums and office-seekers from your deliberations but discuss all political questions that affect your and your fellows' welfare. *Kansas City New Argo*.

LABOR'S SLEUTH HOUNDS.

And then just think of the big boss food thieves, compared with which your family grocer is but an innocent babe. According to the official statistics the corn crop of 1881 was sold four times through speculative purchases; the wheat crop ten times, and the cotton crop one hundred and seventy-two times. In cotton the speculative trading amounted to \$1,729,000,000; in wheat \$600,000,000, and in corn, \$133,000,000. The statement is unblushingly going the rounds in the present news and commercial papers that the price of the necessities of life has been enhanced on an average 50 per cent through speculation during the past year, and that less than 12 men to-day are alone responsible for the fact that food is 50 per cent higher than what a normal profit would warrant. Yes, the world stands amazed when it is stated that 12 men own one-half of Scotland, while a few hundred own four-fifths of Ireland; but right here, in free America, 12 men to-day dictate that a poor workingman shall pay 20 cents for a pound of meat that would furnish a handsome profit at 10 cents, and are standing despotic guard over the stomachs and backs of 50,000,000 of "freemen."—*Honourous*.

WESTERN LUMBER YARN.

Judge Carey showed the greatest interest in these weird tales, and edged up to the group.

"These are curious yarns, gentlemen, but I believe them all. I had a dog once, back in Nebraska, that I kept to herd lumber."

"Beg pardon, Judge; did you say the dog herded lumber?"

"Yes, sir; cottonwood boards. We always kept a dog there to bring the lumber in at night."

Everybody now paid the closest attention, as they knew that the boss was at work.

"It was this way. Cottonwood boards warp like thunder in the sun. A board would begin to hump its back about nine o'clock in the morning, and in half an hour it would turn over. By eleven it would warp the other way with the heat, and make an-

other flop. it turned would move a couple of feet, always following the sun towards the west. The first summer I lived in Brownville over 10,000 feet of lumber skipped out to the hills the day before I had advertised a house raisin'. I went to the county seat to attend a law-suit and when I got back there wasn't a stick of timber left. It strayed away into the uplands. An ordinary board would climb a two-mile hill during a hot week, and when it struck the timber it would keep worming in and out among the trees like a garden snake. Every farmer in the State had to keep shepherd dogs to follow his lumber around the country, keep it together, and show where it was in the morning. We didn't need any flumes there for lumber. We sawed it east of the place we wanted to use it, and let it warp itself to its destination; with the men and dogs to head it off at the right time, we never lost a stick."—*Carson City Appeal*.

A CONTINUAL REMINDER.

Keep it before the people that there is extorted from labor annually \$200,000,000 to pay dividends on watered railroad stock in excess of construction and to give such moonshining stock the value of gold, interest-bearing bonds.

Keep it before the people that they are paying annually profits to the railroads, \$400,000,000; banks and bankers, \$150,000,000; telegraph companies, \$25,000,000; a total of \$575,000,000 for public service which the Government should and can do without profits, as it conducts the postal system free from profits out of the people. *Exchange*.

ONLY TOO TRUE.

Legislation properly directed and enforced may diminish the number of unsafe boilers, of carelessly managed railways, of ill-ventilated and needlessly dangerous mines. But it should also be directed, if possible, toward reform or mitigation in the matter of unwholesome employments, by which tens of thousands are slain, while only thousands perish by fire, explosion or collision. The luxuries of civilization are of high value, but they are dearly purchased at the sacrifice of the lives of those whose hard fate it is to produce, in order that others may enjoy. *Leffel's News*.

—The demand for mahogany has increased four fold within the last two years. This increase came from the scarcity of black walnut. This beautiful wood is largely being made use of for interior finish—many of the finer houses, banks, insurance offices, etc., being finished with it. The chief sources of supply are Mexico and the West Indies, and the United States takes 25 to 30 per cent. of the whole product.

WHY IS IT?

Why is it that workmen take so little interest in the business affairs of their union?

Have they not as much need to organize as their employers? Workmen sustain the various benevolent lodges and societies all over the land. Yet when it comes to looking after their own class interests they always have some flimsy excuse. Away with all excuses and shams. Let every man do his part in pushing forward his trade organization.

WHAT IS A SCAB.

In view of many strikes in our trade this season, we publish the following as a true description of the scurvy few who deserted their fellows and broke their obligations: At a "conspiracy" trial in England, one of the counsel gave the following definition: A "scab" to his trade is what a traitor is to his country; and, though both may be useful to one party in troublesome times, when peace returns they are detested alike by all; so, when help is needed, a "scab" is the last to contribute assistance, and the first to grab a benefit he never labored to procure; he cares only for himself, but he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for momentary and worthless approbation, would betray friends, family, and country; in short, he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells his fellow journeymen, and is himself afterwards sold in his turn by his employer, until at last he is despised by both and deserted by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age, and to posterity.

THE MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

It is encouraging to see the unified method upon which the trades unions of various nations proceed. The syndical Chamber of Sculptors, of Paris, have issued a monthly "Bulletin," which will be invaluable in cementing their relations with other cities of France. This syndical chamber already comprises over two thirds of the men engaged at the trade and every hope is entertained that ere long every man will be enrolled. In commenting upon the revision of the rules of the Association the Bulletin expresses the following terse truth, "la discipline consentie est le seul moyen d'être fort." (Voluntary discipline is the only means of strength.) In each workshop a syndical committee is appointed to communicate with the central committee. From a long and well detailed letter, written by M. Laurent (Hypolite) to his friends in this city we extract the following passage which indicates the present current of the thoughts of the workers with tolerable exactness. "The belief in political methods and political action is slowly but surely fading from the minds of our men at the late municipal elections, a great diminution of votes occurred; this is proof enough that the workers are content to leave politics to the bosses and the bourgeoisie, and to look for their own emancipation in other direction, by preparing the way for a new order of things, when production shall be under their exclusive supervision. The late strike at Roanne has agitated the Trades Union question from one end of France to the other."

D.....

—C. A. Keegan, Cleveland, Ohio, a union bricklayer, is publishing a live monthly, *The Journeyman Builder*, devoted to the interests of the bricklayers, stone masons and plasterers. All hail to the effort.

—"In the castle of Labor dwells Riches." True, but why does not Labor dwell in his own castle? Because at the gate of the castle Riches has placed two giants, Custom and Ignorance. These keep labor out of his rights. While Riches dwells in Labor's castle, Labor must needs find shelter in poverty's hovel.

Selected.

AN ORGANIZER'S APPEAL.

The following appeal has been made by Organizer W. T. Henderson of Chicago Union No. 21, and is published in the *Progressive Age*:

Now, fellow craftsmen, as the two local unions have joined hands in one, under the Banner of the Brotherhood, it is the duty of every brother to bring his fellow tradesmen into the folds of the union, and see to it that they will not work with men who refuse to join it. We have now over 1000 members in good standing, and we appeal to all who work at the trade to join our ranks and not stand in the way and see your fellow workmen striving to keep up the wages and the union, and you reaping the benefit and taking the dollar that they earn. Such action is despicable. It is the cry of a great many carpenters that the union is not run just right, and that it don't suit their ideas. Then I would ask them, why don't they become members and show us how to run the union, and we will step down and give these gentlemen a chance to regulate it so as to suit everybody? I think it is a slim excuse and a lame one. Others say that they will join the union if they meet in one body in the central part of the city. It is folly to think of, for it cannot be done. We have Germans, French, Bohemians, Scandinavians, and English-speaking members. Now, how can all these different tongues ventilate their grievances before one body? It would take you a week to get through one meeting, and, not only that, we cannot get a hall large enough to hold them. The branch meeting has proved a success; the members feel more at home, and besides they are not obliged to go eight or ten miles to a meeting, for ten or fifteen minutes will bring them to their meeting places. As to overlooking the interests of the non-union man, it is all bosh; there is no excuse for them. The remedy is to bring them into the union. The time and place of meeting will be published weekly, so there can be no excuse. Come to the front, carpenters, and help the good cause along.

Agreement Between Bosses and Journeymen.

The journeymen carpenters of Washington, D. C., and their employers have arrived at a mutual understanding to assist each other. And for the benefit of other cities we publish the terms of agreement.

THE AGREEMENT.

The Association of Master Builders of Washington, D. C., passed the following resolutions: Be it resolved,

That the Master Builders' Association do hereby pledge itself and its individual members to support the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners No. 1, and its members in their effort to secure 20 per cent. on the rates of wages paid last season.

And further resolved that the members of association shall pay on and after the first day of May, 1882 the rates of wages as set forth above, and shall employ none but members of B. C. and J. No. 1.

Provided the said B. of C. and J. No. 1, do pledge themselves individually and as a body to this Association to be employed by none but master builders as defined and set forth in the accompanying constitution, Art. 6, Sec. 1.

A failure of each Association or its members to comply with the terms of this resolution shall necessarily release both parties to this obligation.

Adopted unanimously.

W. H. JOHNS, about
THOS. KING, various

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

We oppose the Chinese not simply because they are cheap laborers, but that they are dangerous to public health and human decency. Some sentimentalists may claim that our institutions compel us to open our doors to all new comers. Yet Quarantines are established to protect us from the invasion of pestilence, and every ship is boarded to see that nothing is brought on our shores which would be likely to endanger our public health or safety. Now, if this is inherent in the government, then why has it not an equal right to establish a complete Quarantine against the Chinese? We have no objection against their immigration—when they come here voluntarily—but we do object to their importation in hordes, under slavish contracts made in their native country, and held sacred by their religious fears. We are opposed to all conditions that will tend to degrade American workmen, and while we recognize the injury of competing with Chinese labor, yet our war should be directed against the system that seeks the cheaper labor at the expense of all culture and human happiness. The real fight should be against the human hyenas who rummage the world over, and induce cheap labor to enter the field of industry and drag down our fellow workmen. These are the men who commanded the President's veto. And on every measure for the interest of the producers they will always be on the opposite side. In speaking of the situation, our San Francisco correspondent says:

When a people, almost to a unit, protest against a grievance, irrespective of party bias or religious opinion, there must certainly be urgent reasons for such action. Instances of such unanimity of opinion are rare in the history of mankind. Nations have ere now sought by the last dread alternative—an appeal to arms—to rectify grievances not more disastrous in their effects, nor more dangerous in their continuance than the Chinese question is to us and to our children.

No people in either ancient or modern times have ever spoken in more decided tones on any question of public welfare, than the citizens of California did in the test by ballot for or against Chinese immigration.

There was never at any time, either prior to or during the war for independence, the same unanimous opposition to British rule among the original thirteen States, as there is now and has been for years in California, to the presence of the Chinese. Notwithstanding all this, many of the representative and eminent citizens of the Eastern States persist in telling us that we do not understand the situation; that in asking for the restriction of Chinese immigration we are asking for that which is repugnant to the traditions of the Nation and contrary to the spirit of her institutions.

These high sounding generalities come well from gentlemen of "culture," who are 3000 miles distant from the evils we complain of, and who, neither at home nor abroad, have any interest in common with the sons or daughters of toil. The world has never wanted men of this kind—social clairvoyants, who can see what you want much clearer than yourselves, and can shape the policy of a Nation better than either the people or their representatives.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY ACT.

The workings of this act in Great Britain have proven in a high degree beneficial. While the law in many respects is defective, still for all that judgments are frequently obtained in the interest of the working class. Lately a case of a journeyman carpenter named Spring against Hall, Beddell & Co., Builders, for \$1750 (£350) damages was tried in the Lambeth County Court. On the 30th September last, Spring was working in a shop in the road, and above him was erected some scaffolding for the use of plasterers, who at that time finished their work, but the scaffolding was not taken down, and gave way about three o'clock in the afternoon, the plaintiff being so severely injured that he had to be removed to King's College Hospital. His skull was injured, and ever since he had been entirely laid aside from work, and had to be assisted into court. The scaffolding was erected by the direction of, and under the superintendence of, Mr. Wright, one of the defendants' foremen, and was not secured in a safe manner, the support being fixed in the walls with a wedge, which was likely to come out at any time.

For the defendants, evidence was given to show that the wedge had been removed without authority, and that, even independently of that, the work was done in an ordinarily safe manner, and the falling of the boards was an accident which could not be foreseen. The Judge summed up the evidence, and expressed his opinion that the plaintiff had failed to prove the negligence of the foreman, but the jury, after a short absence, said they were of a different opinion, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff for \$1290 or £258.

INDIANAPOLIS CARPENTERS.

As an indication of the timber in Union No. 15, we here give the testimony of *Our Organette*, a weekly labor paper in Indianapolis:

"It is cheering to know that from seven to nine new members are being added to the roll of the Carpenters' Union at every meeting. This union is composed of many of the oldest and most respectable gentlemen comprised in the carpenters' and joiners' trade. They are attached to the International body; their deliberations are characterized by calm and amicable considerations, and they command the respect of all with whom they have any kind of commerce or intercourse. They are a credit to the mass of honorable wage workers in our midst."

SOLIDARITY IN PHILADELPHIA.

During the recent strike of our trade in Philadelphia, a carpenter boss named Stacey Reeves sent some scabs to do jobbing at Mundell's shoe shop in that city. Every shoemaker in the shop is a union man, and when the "scabby chips" came to work, the union shoemakers asked to see their union cards. Of course they had none and acknowledged this fact. The shoemakers waited upon Mr. Mundell, and threatened to quit unless he drove the scabs off and hired union carpenters. Mr. Mundell complied with this request and notified carpenter boss Reeves to send him union men. This Reeves could not do, and hence he has lost Mundell's work which was quite an item through the year. Score one for Mundell's union men. They need help.

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
OF AMERICA.

Office: 184 William St., New York.

Terms.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, post-paid.

Send all moneys and correspondence to

P. J. MAGUIRE, Secretary,

P. O. Box 3,660, New York.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1882.

Owing to lack of space our financial report for May is crowded out. It will appear in our next number.

—Nothing can compare with the generosity of the Toronto trades unions in their financial support of the carpenters strike in that city this Spring. The Printers donated \$250; Bricklayers \$200; while the Stone Cutters and Seamen emptied their treasuries.

—Let union-men always help each other to get employment. If you know of a job open don't run after a non-union man nor tell him where it is. Look around and get a union man to fill it. Cling to each other and be faithful to one another. Let "scabs" take care of themselves!

—As a rule when men search for work, they only ask the boss: "Do you want a man?" and when pay night comes they get whatever the boss pleases to pay them. The first question should be: "How much do you pay?" And if the union wages are not paid avoid that boss the same as you would the small-pox.

—After this season journeymen carpenters should see the advisability of postponing their demands until the second week in May, when business is active. By that time the bricklayers, hod carriers, masons, and stone cutters will have their prices fixed, work will be under way and the weather more favorable.

—Why is it that boss carpenters never talked of grading wages when men were down to \$1.50 or \$1.75 per day? They paid all alike invariably. But when it came to an advance then they ask us to grade our men. All we want is to fix the lowest standard—sufficient to sustain life—for our men, and if there is to be any grading, then let the bosses grade up from that standard.

—Contractors raise a terrible howl about a trifling advance for carpenters. "Oh! it is going to ruin the building trade." What did they say when the price of lumber and building material advanced? Did that have no effect on business at all? Very strange that every capitalist can raise the price of what he has to sell, and when the workman does the same, in disposing of his labor, he is called a scab.

NINE HOURS A DAY'S WORK.

A new move, some will say! Nevertheless practical and possible of adoption immediately next Spring in the building trades. No reduction in the hours of labor can be secured for some time to come, unless workmen are willing to accept a corresponding reduction of wages. Had this been done in the eight-hour agitation from 1868 to 1872, the eight-hour system would now prevail. And the wages would be up even higher than now. But two hours' pay each day was too much for the mass of greedy men to sacrifice. They fought for eight hours and the same pay and lost in all but a few instances. They forgot that after shorter hours were adopted wages would go up eventually.

Now the Nine-hour movement does not involve any great sacrifice—only one hour's less pay for awhile. Who would not accept this to get one hour more rest or for study and enjoyment? If but 10,000 men adopt the nine-hour rule next Spring, it will require over 1100 more men to complete the work now done. This will greatly relieve us of the load of unemployed men who force down wages. The employers could not reasonably object to a nine-hour movement when the men are willing to take less pay to get it. Let this question be discussed in our Philadelphia Convention.

All that is necessary is for each man to fix his mind on this point, and no matter how great the pressure, refuse positively to work ten hours after the nine-hour rule is adopted. We talk too much about increasing wages and neglect to reduce the hours of labor. This measure once gained will stand when wages are uncertain.

THE LABOR QUESTION A SOCIAL QUESTION.

We agree in the main with the Toledo Saturday American in its remarks on our recent address in that city. As far as it condemns certain class legislation we endorse its course. But we do not agree with it when it lays particular stress on political evils as the real cause of workingmen's sufferings. No doubt class legislation has been hurtful to us by fostering monied interests at the expense of the industrial masses. But by no means is the Labor Question solely a political question. It is a social and economic question that requires solution even after all obnoxious and restrictive legislation is removed.

Long before the Rebellion, before there was any contraction of the currency, before National Banks were organized, or chartered corporations had obtained sway, before our public lands had been monopolized, there was the same struggle between the worker and the idler—the laborer and the capitalist. The history of trades

unionism in America dates back a half century. The existence of trades unions then is proof positive that workingmen at that time had troubles that required organization among them to remove. And the whole bone of contention has ever been the arbitrary rule of the capitalists who by virtue of his wealth, holds the power of employment and discharge, and is enabled to dictate how much the workers shall receive, and how many hours per day they shall work.

The man of money with the means of labor in his hands, owning the land, the factories and machinery of industry, and controlling the avenues of exchange and transportation, has always been able to keep the workers in subjection and to reduce wages or expand the cost of living at will.

The love of wealth has polluted public opinion and created a maudlin sentiment which bows in admiration at the feet of monied men. It has corrupted politics and originated the reptile known as "the professional politician." It has bought legislators, judges, and congressmen and the class legislation which followed is but the result and not the cause. Out of this have grown all our political evils.

The remedy is not merely the election of workingmen to official positions, for that in itself is but a mere change of rulers. The real remedy is a change of system so that co-operative labor will supplant individual competition. And this requires a change in public opinion which can be accomplished first by organization of workingmen according to trades, and finally by their own united action not alone politically, but also socially and as a class.

DUTIES OF DELEGATES.

This month delegates are to be elected by the local unions to attend the Trade Convention in Philadelphia. This will be a very important session and much depends upon the work of the delegates sent there.

Our Brotherhood must be placed on a broad, firm and more enduring basis. The work requires patience, skill and wise legislation. Whatever may be done should speak for itself and be a monument of honor to the delegates.

Annual sessions require great expense for the local unions to send delegates, and are an annual drain on their treasuries. Annual sessions lead to continual revolution in the affairs of the organization. Biennial sessions are less costly and give the local unions full opportunity to prepare for any changes. Provision can be made that a general vote of the local unions can be taken on a proposition, and have all the effect of a convention.

Delegates should pay particular attention to such benevolent features as will hold our members true to us, the same time interest their own. Let the local unions discuss this in our May CARPENTER and their delegates accordingly.

A DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY.

In a Republic such as ours where the comfort and advancement of the working class underlies the security of the government, there should be more respect paid to the industrial interests. In all the manifold departments of government, where is there any recognition of the importance of these interests? We have a Department of War and a Department of Navy—institutions representing militarism, violence and destruction. But where is there a Department of Labor—to represent industry, peace and construction?

The War Department and Navy Department are exalted to the dignity of Cabinet offices, and have the attention of the President and of Congress. And yet the Giant power of Labor cringes and knocks at the doors of our legislative halls to be repulsed, and without a hearing. It is now over fifteen years since a bill for a Labor Bureau was introduced, and while in some sessions it passed one house or the other, in the end it has been deposited in the Congressional morgue. At last a step has been taken which in principle looks to the adoption of this measure. Through the efforts of the farmers organized in their Granges the House of Representatives this session passed a bill to create a Department of Agriculture and make it a Cabinet office. The bill passed by a vote of 172 yeas to 114 nays—114 members absent or dodging the vote for fear of their Grange constituents.

Now while we are favorable to legislation in that direction it would be more advantageous to make this bill cover a Department of Labor. Such a Department could have its Bureaus of Agriculture, Manufactures, Mechanics, Transportation, and Exchange with annual statistics and reports. Why is it that the agriculturists obtain such recognition, yet other classes of labor equally important are ignored? The secret lies in the fact that the farmers are using their political power as a body for their own interests, while the mechanics and workmen in the cities are not thoroughly united. Hence politicians and lawmakers now masquerade in the garb of friends to the farmers. However we have no fears that anything will be done either to create a Department of Agriculture or a Department of Labor. And our reason is it is quite plain when we consider the present complexion of Congress.

In the Senate we find 57 lawyers, 1 farmer and 8 others representing various callings; in the House 11 lawyers, 11 farmers and 87 others representing various callings.

What can we expect from such men? Think of this workingmen! You are the ones who can change this!

COOPERATIVE CRITICISM.

A person in Chicago named John R. Markle takes exception to "Follies of Cooperation", published in our last issue. He makes reply through the columns of the *Progressive Age*.

Mr. Markle complains that our arguments contribute to damage the early development in this country of the Rochdale cooperative plan. In this admission, he grants our article was damaging and thus concedes the strength of our position. By no means have we retarded the early development of the plan. On the contrary the system has been on trial in America the past 30 or 40 years. And yet it fails to incite enthusiasm to-day any more than it did then.

When Herbert Spencer committed himself to cooperation he never for a moment in all his writings advocated the narrow-gauge Rochdale plan. He espoused a broad, general movement that would embrace all grades and classes of labor. Let cooperators show us how down-trodden Labor, working under the truck-system in the factory districts and coal fields, can get the ready cash to start with. That is the first essential. Men who never have a dollar—paid in store orders—and who are forever in debt to their employers, are not likely to have the means to start stores and factories.

Ah! Mr. Markle advances the plan that the working classes should keep and use in trade and production the new wealth they continually create. This is both contradictory and impossible. How can we keep our wealth and yet use it? Surely we can not "keep our cake and eat it too." But more than that, how can we keep what we never get? Under the social system of to-day, Labor never gets the new wealth it creates; it receives only a part—the smaller part—in the shape of wages, and this is only equivalent to the prevailing standard of life. Capitalists as a class, while they possess the means of labor, will never pay workmen more than enough to provide a living while at work.

If it were possible for the workers by any common agreement to make a national movement and save 10 per cent of their wages, what would be the result? A corresponding reduction of wages all over the country would follow. While on the other hand, the greater the human wants, the higher will be the standard of life, and consequently the larger the wages. Anything which curtails these wants or that looks to abstracting from the consumption of a country by savings, reacts upon production and is radically injurious in proportion as it becomes general.

Our cooperative friend is clean off the track when he states that it is the aggregate result of individual savings, which carry on commerce, trade, etc. It would logically follow that capitalists are abstinent and saving and that all who will save money can become capitalists. Shades of the political economists! What a splendid definition of Capital? The whole world knows that Capital is the wealth abstracted from Labor, by low wages and long hours and unjust systems of plunder. That person who possesses the land, money and means of labor—no matter if he be a spendthrift—will always add to his Capital just in proportion to the number of his employees, and the rapacity of his schemes.

Mr. Markle says plainly that the

penniless masses must render some aid to uplift themselves. What aid does he propose? That they shall adopt a scheme which in the very start requires pennies and dollars from the same penniless masses. His next proposition is that the cooperative system is destined to kill credit by buying for cash. Very good, but we can't see how he can demand cash for goods, when competing capitalists will sell on credit and at more favorable terms.

Because large numbers of business men become bankrupts, Mr. Markle reasons that is an offset to the number of failures in co-operative experiments. But he never gives us the cause of such failures. The cause lies in the lack of sufficient capital to compete successfully with huge business rivals possessed of immense capital. This is also the death-blow to petty cooperative schemes based upon workmen's savings. And the tendency is to drift more and more into that condition, and all the efforts of middle class reformers can not stay the development until it reaches its full fruition. Then a transfer of ownership will be made, which will place all the industries under the control and ownership of the workers.

If co-operative concerns reduce wages or force a lock-out, Mr. Markle says it would educate the wages slaves. So we say. It will educate them to oppose such a plan.

Next he contends that trades unionists participated as delegates in the last Co-operative Congress in Great Britain. We wish to remind him that the few trades unionists who were delegates are not very active in the business operations of the self-help movement. They take more stock in the trades union movement. An active "co-operator" as a rule ceases to be active in his trade union.

A quarter million dollars saved in one year by Rochdale co-operation is regarded by Mr. Markle as a proud evidence of more than trifling success. Well, we can point to hundreds of capitalistic enterprises that paid larger dividends than that. And they have done just about as much to elevate humanity as has Rochdale. The solution of the labor question is not wrapped up in buying cheese one cent a pound cheaper.

In conclusion we ask our friend to prove that State aid will reduce labor to pauperism. It did not pauperize the Goulds and Vanderbilts! And when the workers make the State their own for all the people, then as a collective body, they can furnish all the capital required. Their co-operative trade associations can then assume control of the means of labor and operate industry in the interest of the whole people, under proper government guarantees.

Philadelphia Gains an Advance.

Our brothers in Philadelphia have made a heroic fight, and for nearly three weeks battled bravely against the bosses' combination formed by Stacey Reeves, Catanach and others. Carpenters' Union No. 8 gave nearly three months notice to the bosses, so they could prepare for the demand of 50 cents a day increase. Many of them gave assurances that they would accede to the increased wages on May 1st. As usual, when the time came the majority of them discovered they were not obliged to keep their words with the men. Hence on May 1, a skirmish fire was opened all along the line, and the men struck certain designated shops first. This was to show the public that the journeymen carpenters were not disposed to cripple the building business by a general strike. On the first day about 30 bosses, employing 500 men acceded. As the strike proceeded, and day by day, various shops grant-

ed the advance, others were called out. Several non-union shops came out. Catanach's came out in a body. At the beginning of the strike it was understood that those gaining the 50 cents a day should pay it to assist the strikers. But when the week ended, some namby-pamby men thought that 50 cents or a dollar a week was enough, and they pocketed the balance of the three dollars. And some did not pay anything at all. Finally Catanach's men (all non-union) broke the line by accepting a compromise at \$2.75. This and very unfavorable weather dampened the ardor of the men, and it was deemed advisable to accept \$2.75 on the jobs still out. When this was done, the very shops that had got \$3 a day at the start and had neglected to support the strike, were the first reduced to \$2.75. Now these men curse their own short-sightedness. Stacey Reeves' men stood out staunchly, and many refused to go back at all. Reeves was at the bottom of the whole fight against the men. Philadelphia No. 8 wishes to thank the Brotherhood for its assistance in saving the credit and honor of the local union. Washington contributed \$48, Buffalo \$60, Cleveland \$50. These and all the unions would have contributed more, were it required.

Cincinnati Carpenters Strike.

From the start the strike of the Cincinnati Carpenters was under a disadvantage. Two unions with intense hostility to each other existed, and all the efforts made by Secretary McGuire to secure harmony were not successful through the obstinacy and treachery of a few. Hence when the first of May came it found the ranks of the men broken, and the demand for a raise of 50 cents a day was bitterly opposed by the bosses. All efforts at conciliation and arbitration were scorned by the haughty contractors and when they appeared before the Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade, it was only to scandalize the union men and call them outlaws and rioters. The strikers held out courageously, although the first week the struggle seemed a forlorn hope. Plasterers and Tanners were also on strike for weeks beforehand, which delayed work considerably. Carpenters from Covington and Newport were not organized and came over the river, to work on the strikers' jobs. Some officers of the union acted treacherously by sneaking back to work after a few days. [We would publish their names if we had them]. The city was filled with floating carpenters. Yet in spite of all, the men stood out nobly nearly three weeks. And had the men not demanded that the bosses should each sign the scale the strike would have been fully a success. This demand was made after the strike had been under way. The result is that the strike has been postponed; some bosses have acceded and signed the scale. Assistance was sent by the Brotherhood after the situation was known. Indianapolis sent \$25, Washington \$20, and Chicago \$75.

The Kansas City Strike.

After a most stubborn and faithful struggle, Carpenters' Union No. 13 of Kansas City, Mo., has partially succeeded in winning its fight for 50 cents per day advance. On January 1, this year, notice of the demand was served on all boss carpenters, and they all based their contracts on that figure this season. Shortly before May 1, the date fixed for the demand, a committee of the Union canvassed the employers, and out of a total of 80 contractors in the city 32 agreed to yield. But when the first of May came, then only 14 bosses had the manhood to stand by their promises to the men. Before a strike was undertaken, several large meetings were held, and the contractors were invited. It was fully understood that the demand was for \$3 for those who got \$2.50 last season, and fifty cents advance for those who got either \$2 or \$2.25 per day. Yet after 4 months' explanation, the bosses continually stated that the union was striking for \$3 per day all around. On May 1, the men quit work on all jobs that did not grant 50 cents a day advance, and many non-union men came out side by side with union men. The city was overcrowded with carpenters from Leadville, Denver and the Territories, as it is a stopping-off place for many who are on their way back East, "dead broke." The striking "chips" had to contend with them, and many other difficulties; weather bad, brick scarce, and work backward. In spite of this, after a determined stand of 2½ weeks, the demand was carried on nearly three-fourth of the work in the city. St. Louis, Chicago, and several cities sent on funds to sustain the strike.

Philadelphia Members.

TAKE NOTICE.—A list of members in arrears has been forwarded to our office. Brothers of Philadelphia pay up your dues or else you will be suspended, and if you do not give THE CARPENTER next month you will know the reason.

BLACK LIST.

ROBERT STOFIEL and MORRIS LYNAN have been unanimously expelled from St. Louis Union No. 6, for hiring men for less than union prices. Two weeks time was granted them to answer, but they never appeared, thus admitting their guilt.

Buffalo Carpenters' Picnic.

A grand picnic of Buffalo Carpenters Union No. 9 will take place at Jefferson Park July 4 next. A large turn-out is expected and every carpenter in Buffalo should work to make the occasion an honor to the craft.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

—J. W. Sloan has been elected Secretary of Toledo Union No. 25.

—J. Rose of the Toronto carpenters is Secretary of the Trades Council of that city.

—Branches No. 2 and 3 of Chicago Union No. 21 held a large May festival jointly on May 20.

—W. H. Fogwell has been elected Secretary of Hamilton Union No. 18, vice W. W. Weston, left the city.

—New unions have been chartered the past month in Trenton, N. J., Boston, Mass., and Wyandotte, Kansas.

—Thanks to our brothers for the many expressions of satisfaction with the improved appearance of THE CARPENTER.

—J. C. Schieder of Buffalo is doing a lion's share of work. He is of the irrepressible, never-to-be-discouraged kind.

—A mass meeting of over 100 carpenters was held on April 29, in Kansas City, Kansas, and a rousing union is under way embracing Wyandotte, Kansas.

—Hereafter in sending away Resistance Fund from local unions to support an authorized strike, there must be more dispatch. Don't delay when called on.

—When unions enter a strike they should make out a strike list of every man out. And no one will be entitled to benefit unless he is on strike and signs that list each day.

—President M. J. Thompson of Toledo Union No. 25 is actively engaged organizing. This month he assisted in organizing the Tanners, Lumber Shovers, and Grain Trimmers.

—New Orleans Union No. 16 has mass meetings on May 21 and May 28, and will hold one every month. Members of No. 16 should all take an active hand and not leave a few to do all the work.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

GERMANY.—Five hundred guilders are on strike in Berlin.

ENGLAND.—The house joiners and carpenters of Newcastle have decided to apply for an advance of wages on June 10th. The present rate is 7½d. per hour, and the men desire 8d. or 16 cents per hour.

BELGIUM.—In the period from 1867 to 1876 24,990 coal miners were killed or injured in the mines. One life for every 5,000 tons of coal mined. By labor agitation a law guarding against these accidents has since been enacted, and has consequently lessened the number.

ITALY.—A novel use is made of soldiers in Italy. During the late strike of the bakers in Rome, and also of the Printers, the Italian Government furnished soldiers to be used by the employers as workmen in these trades. In addition to this the government granted the newspaper proprietors the use of convict labor, and also of the government printing office in the prison. Both strikes were defeated by government intervention in this form.

SPAIN.—Trades unionism is making wonderful progress in Spain. Easter week a congress of factory workers—47 delegates, representing \$549 organized workers—was held in Catalonia. On May 17, a National Congress of the Building Trades was held in Barcelona, 62 organizations were represented. The metal workers held a national Congress in Madrid at the same time. A federation of trades is formed and all unions are joining.

FRANCE.—At last, after ten months' conflict, the Carpenters' strike in Paris has ended. It was one of the fiercest and most prolonged strikes that ever occurred in the trade. It has resulted in partial victory for the men—some concessions having been obtained. The strike was for an advance of wages. At the beginning each boss in the Builders' Exchange of Paris contributed 2000 francs (\$400) to defeat the journeymen. They searched all quarters of Europe for workmen, even offering more than the strikers demanded, and in spite of all were unable to crush the workmen's cry. *Vivent les charpentiers de la Seine!*

hold up.

Our Chicago Letter.

Where's the slave so lowly,
Condemned to chains unholy;
Who could he burst his bonds at first,
Would pine beneath them slowly?

No slave that groaned beneath the lash of a task-master was ever as lowly as the wage slave of America. And among them the poor humble carpenter ranks the lowliest. He can at any time burst his bonds, and yet for some reason or other will "pine beneath them slowly." Some have an idea that in this way they are imitating the Saviour of the world, but if they are any way conversant with the Christian religion, they must understand that when one of the apostles asked how they were to gain a livelihood, he said; "The laborer is worthy of his hire;" in another place he said: "The sun shall not go down until the laborer receive his hire." A fair day's pay for a fair day's work is about as far as trades unions have progressed, and I never yet knew of anything in the Christian religion that is not in perfect harmony with that idea. Yet such men as Henry Ward Beecher, and other ministers of the Gospel, before they preach their bread and water sermons and tell us what rewards are held in store for the patient poor, should reflect on the four sins crying to Heaven for vengeance. Amongst them are "Oppression of the poor; and defrauding the laborer of his wages." While we are denied our rights by a monied aristocracy and not able to attain them by individual effort, the only means left us is by combination in societies and mutually helping each other. By this means we have great opportunities of bettering our condition that otherwise we could not attain. Our weekly meetings are the best schools for instruction to be found. We can educate ourselves in that way to think. And the result will be we will find out that we are entitled to a comfortable living, as well as the man who does not labor, but gambles by speculation in the necessities of life. Through this method of thinking we will soon find a remedy. When we are educated to this point, the remedy will be forthcoming. Then we will assist our fellow men to apply the remedy.

"We have numbers, and numbers constitute power,
Let us will to be free, and we are free from that hour."

There is a grand opportunity for the carpenters of America at present. Let them support the Brotherhood, and in this way the poor carpenter will be no longer the isolated being he was formerly. The fate of Ishmael is now before him—every man's hand against him, and all for the want of combining with his fellow-man to better his condition. Arouse, carpenters, to the necessity of unity! Do not be any longer a clog upon the wheels of progress, as you have been in the past. If you support your trade union, it will support you, and remember:

The sword may pierce the bearer,
And time stone walls may sever,
'Tis mind alone, not steel nor stone
That keeps men free for ever.

CHICAGO, Ill.

Brothers, Do Your Duty!

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Life is too short to spend it in waiting for good times to come and knock at our humble doors. We cannot wait for some one to inform us that we need have no further harrassing care as to our daily supply of the necessities of life—no further longing for a small amount of the comforts we daily supply to others—no further idle dreams of rest in "the sweet bye and bye."—Life is too short to spend it in making faces at fortune, calling her a fickle heartless harlot, who bestows her blandest smiles on the ungodly while suffering humanity in its virtue is dismissed with a withering glance of scorn and contempt for its innocence.

Let us be men and stand to our colors with the fixed determination, if it be necessary, to rescue our labor from the grasping grinding greed of selfishness, to wade through all obstacles to unseat the demon of avarice which sits enthroned amid lust, luxury and pride. The man who lags when the issue is joined is a coward, and "God hates a coward."

Can we neglect a single meeting that has for its object the protecting of our loved ones from penury and want? If we do then we discourage our brothers, who still steadily face the foe with a determination to battle for the right until success gives the weak kneed a chance to come out and claim the glory.

Must we hoard up in our local treasuries a few dollars to fatten perhaps some Judas Iscariot, and not contribute the sinews of war where it will do the most good? If you are waiting for the bugle to sound the retreat for our Brotherhood, your patience will be sorely tried, as it is a tune the bugler has not learned.

A BROTHER

Contractors and Work in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A few words in regard to the contractors of this city, that the outside world may see what we have to contend with. They are inclined to be rather aristocratic; some of them extremely so on account of their wealth.

For instance, A. Catanach represents about \$100,000; belongs to the C. C. and turns out about the best class of work of any builder in the city. He does most of his work by hand when he has it days work. But when it is contract he goes to the mill and gets it done by machinery at the lowest possible rates, and thus forces the mills into competition, lowers the wages of the men and pockets the balance of the profits. For shop and inside work he will not employ any but the best mechanics, and puts forth the doctrine that workmen should work for low pay and be content, so that they should dress different from civilized beings and thus enable their masters to distinguish them when promenading on Sunday afternoon. Many others are a fair sample of him, but for all his narrow-mindedness he has got about the finest class of mechanics as workmen in the city, and has his trade mark branded on each one.

James P. Doyle, better known as "Big Foot Jim", is reputed as being worth from two to three hundred thousand dollars. He has accumulated this in less than a dozen years mostly by employing cheap labor and driving them like slaves. His class of work is mostly heavy rough work—brewery work and the like—very few fine buildings in the city do him any honor. Jimmy hates the union and the union men are not fond of Jim.

George Watson is wealthy and a nice man; has done credit to the city by erecting some of the finest buildings, and is generally conceded to be good to his men.

Oliver Braden, J. Meyers, John Duncan, Ben Ketchum and many others too numerous to mention are well off and don't see any reason why workmen should want decent pay.

But Richard J. Doffins takes the cake of all; he is worth a couple of millions or more. He was the first and only man of his day who was ever able to take a common laborer and transform him into a carpenter. He was so successful during the erection of the Centennial Buildings that he had contracts for, that he transformed as if by magic scores of laborers from laboring work to mechanics. Some advanced so fast, that after a few weeks he made foremen of them, and commissioned them to butcher men as well as wood. Quite a number of the pupils of the Doffin's school are now carrying on business, being unfitted for any other department of the trade. With such men it is to be wondered at when we say it requires great nerve and courage to demand our rights?

Of course, we have many excellent employers here. Neither do I say all I have named are hard-hearted men. But, on the contrary, many are quite liberal with their employees.

But it is a notorious fact that the Philadelphia contractors are opposed to paying decent wages. No matter how well disposed a man may be in other things, when higher wages are asked by his men he at once bitterly opposes it. Just why such feeling exists, no one can rightfully discover, for we all know, the better the pay, the more the boss can make.

They are doing all in their power to break the demand of the workmen by stuffing the papers with how business is declining, high wages, high price of materials, etc., holding back their work; and all the petty nonsense that fools and children indulge in; they now begin to say "Classify your men and we will pay." We say, No! We classify no men. The union set the demand at \$3 and that includes every man in the union. The boss makes no distinction when he is charging up a customer for work done by competent and incompetent men at graded wages. He rates all alike and makes the competent man cover up the cussedness of the bosses greed and the inability of the incompetent man, therefore we say what is good for the goose is good for the gander. We don't put ourselves up any more as a bushel of potatoes or heads of cabbage to increase or depreciate in value according to the old exploded idea of supply and demand. But we demand justice to all alike, if one has not as much talent or as much genuine gift as another, we feel that there is enough to make up the deficiency. And such feeling to help and assist one another is the true principle to inculcate in men; the true doctrine that will strengthen and make trade unions what they purport to be—a protector.

AJAX.

—Toledo Union No. 25 has formed a permanent organization, with a good roll of members, and elected the following officers, Pres., J. J. Thompson; Vice Pres., L. Kimerlin; A. H. Smith; Fin. Sec., John Kluter; J. R. Young; Conductor, M. L. Sheehy.

Der Carpenter.

New York, Juni 1882.

Die genossenschaftliche Arbeit.

II.

Arbeit hat die Welt verbessert,
sie ernährt die Welt, darum ist sie
der Sklave der Welt.

In unserm vorigen Artikel zeigten wir, daß verschiedene Arbeitsmethoden geherrscht haben und die hart gedrückten und gequälten Arbeiter trotzdem bemüht waren, eine Verbesserung ihrer Lage anzustreben. Und so wie es damals war, so ist es auch heute. Auch jetzt gibt es Millionen Arbeiter, die bemüht sind, die Arbeiterverhältnisse zu verbessern, wenn auch ihre Wege verschieden sind und das Ziel noch unklar ist.

Die sozialistische Arbeiterbewegung in Deutschland ist allen Arbeiterorganisationen der Erde an geistiger Klarheit voraus und steuert in geschlossenen Reihen und muthiger Kampfeslust dem endgültigen Befreiungskampfe der Arbeiterklasse zu, und das ist die Beseitigung der Lohnarbeit und die Einführung genossenschaftlicher Arbeit oder die Umwälzung der kapitalistischen und die Einführung der sozialistischen Produktionsweise.

Bevor wir zur Detaillirung der Genossenschaftsarbeit übergehen, müssen wir kurz den Charakter der Lohnarbeit näher eingehen.

Solange als die heutige Arbeitsmethode bleibt, herrscht ein ehernes Gesetz, das nirgends geschrieben und doch überall, wo die Lohnarbeit ist, regiert, und das heißt: Die Arbeiterklasse erhält nur soviel Lohn, als sie gewöhnheitsmäßig zu ihrer Fortpflanzung bedarf. Steigt der Lohn höher, so vermehrt sich schnell durch Einwanderung und frühes Heirathen die Zahl der Arbeiter. Fällt der Lohn unter diesen Standpunkt, so hört die Einwanderung nach solchen Orten auf, die Heirathen verringern sich und Viele kommen durch Hunger und Elend um, bis die Zahl der Arbeiter so klein geworden ist, daß Nachfrage danach herrscht und deshalb der Lohn wieder steigt.

Als hier vor einigen Jahren die Panik und Krisis herrschten, verminderte sich schnell die Einwanderung so sehr, daß viele Dampfschiffe ihre Fahrten einstellen mußten. Jetzt, da etwas mehr Arbeit vorhanden ist, strömen jede Woche Tausende in's Land.

Der Lohn also, sagt Lassalle, tanzt in Pendelschwüngen immer um diesen Punkt herum, bald etwas niedriger aber er kann sich nie weit davon entfernen.

Es kommt allerdings vor, daß manchmal der Lohn des einen oder des andern Geschäftes rückwärts in die Höhe geht, aber auf die Dauer ist es nicht, weil bald neue Arbeiter dieses Geschäft zu erlernen suchen, und dem durch die große Zahl der Arbeiter oder das starke Angebot der nach Arbeit fragenden Gesellen den Arbeitsgebern die Macht giebt, den Lohn herunter zu setzen.

Im Jahre 1863 verdienten die Maschinenbauer in Berlin 8—12 Thaler, die Arbeiter in den Lampenfabriken 10—15 Thlr. Die Zimmerleute und Maurer im Sommer 4½ und im Winter 3½ Thaler die Woche. Im Jahre 1870 dagegen verdienten die Maschinenbauer 4—6, die Lampenarbeiter 3—5, die Zimmerer und Maurer im Sommer 6 und im Winter 5 Thaler die Woche.

Im J. 1863 konnten die Maurer- und Zimmermeister nur sehr schwer Lehrlinge bekommen, am allerwenigsten aus der Stadt, weil jeder Arbeiter zu sich sagte: „Mein Sohn soll kein Zimmerer und kein Maurer werden; ich schicke ihn in die Lampenfabrik oder lasse ihn Maschinenbauer werden, die verdienen so viel in einer Woche wie ich in einem Monat.“ Die Folge war,

daß Nachfrage nach Maurern und Zimmerleuten entstand und zuviel Maschinenbauer und Lampenarbeiter vorhanden waren. Die Ersteren hatten ihren Lohn durch eine gute Organisation in die Höhe getrieben und die Letzteren waren bis auf die unterste Lohnrate gefallen.

Und so ungefähr geht es mit allen Arbeiterbranchen; sind die Arbeiter gut organisiert, so können sie allerdings viel leichter einer Lohnherabsetzung widerstehen, als wenn sie einzeln dem Bosz gegenüber stehen. Aber auf die Dauer können die Arbeiter eines Berufs ihren Lohn nicht viel höher halten, als der des andern ist. Es gleicht sich mit der Zeit aus und das Lohngesetz beißt sich überall durch. Der erhöhte Lohn ist nur dann von Dauer, wenn er sich über die ganze Arbeiterklasse erstreckt und diese sich neue und erhöhte Bedürfnisse dauernd aneignet.

Die Ursache hiervon ist die Abhängigkeit der Arbeiterklasse von der Kapitalistenklasse. Die Macht ist auf Seiten der letzteren, obgleich ihre Zahl ungefähr neunmal kleiner ist als die der Arbeiter. Aber sie ist bewaffnet mit Geld, Land, Gold-, Silber- und Kohlenminen, Maschinen, Fabriken, Kundschaft, Herrschaft und besitzen die politischen Maschinen des Staates in ihrer Hand, weshalb alle Gesetze zu ihrem Vortheil gegeben sind. Auf ihrer Seite sind daher die Milizen, die Polizei und das Heer mit allen Kanonen, Festungen und Kriegsschiffen, welche in kurzer Zeit gegen die Arbeiter in Operation gebracht werden können.

Die wirkliche Macht im Staate bildet allerdings die Arbeiterklasse, aber sie ist zerstreut über das ganze Land und hat bis jetzt noch niemals hier im Lande ihre Macht durchdringend gezeigt. In der Politik laufen die meisten mit den Kapitalistenparteien und stimmen daher aus Unkenntniß ihrer eigenen Klassenlage gegen ihre eigene Macht und Interesse und überliefern sich deshalb selbst ihren Herren. Die Tradesunions sind noch in ihren Anfangsstadien und sehr verwirrt in ihren sozialen und politischen Anschauungen, so daß auch die Macht der bestehenden Unions durch ihre Uneinigkeit, welche durch ungleiche Erziehung und Kenntnisse fortwährend genährt wird, ganz bedeutend verringert wird. Die Trade Unions werden erst dann von bedeutender Macht sein, wenn alle Arbeiterbranchen in nationale Organisationen vereinigt sind und diese wieder zu einem gemeinsamen Bunde zum Schutz und Trutz zusammen stehen, und in sozialer und politischer Hinsicht entschieden das Interesse der gesamten Arbeiterklasse vertreten. Es bedarf noch bedeutendes Aufklärens der Agitation bis die Arbeiter dieses Landes zu dieser Erkenntniß kommen, aber endlich wird es kommen. Auf diese Weise wird die über das ganze Land vertheilten Arbeiterklasse im Stande sein ihre Macht zu concentriren und Vortheile vor der Kapitalistenklasse zu erkämpfen im Stande sein. Heute steht aber der Beschäftigung suchende Arbeiter dem Kapitalisten machtlos gegenüber. Der Arbeiter muß zu ihm kommen, er kann nicht ohne Arbeit existiren. Der Hunger treibt ihn. Der Kapitalist kann auch wohl eine Zeitlang ohne den Arbeiter fertig werden. Der Hunger steht nicht sogleich vor seiner Thür. Die Ungleichheit der Machtmittel sind es daher, welche das Lohngesetz aufrecht erhalten.

Die Veränderung dieser Machtverhältnisse zu dem, daß dieselben nicht mehr zu Gunsten einer kleinen Klasse sind und die große Arbeiterklasse in slavischer Abhängigkeit erhalten, ist daher die große Culturarbeit aller Menschenfreunde wird besonders die Pflicht der Arbeiterklasse selbst. Das Resultat wird die Einführung der genossenschaftlichen Arbeit sein die wir nun in nächster Nummer näher beleuchten können.

G. Puchert.

Spähne.

— Die beiden Konkurrenz-Unions der Zimmerleute in Chicago haben ihre Streitigkeiten beigelegt und die Freibriefe von No. 3 und No. 4 sind widerrufen. Eine neue Union ist aus den ⁱⁿ peaceable alten gebildet und dis-

Labor Shall Rule

(FOR THE CARPENTER.)

The millionaire may boast of wealth
And claim a vast domain,
From labor it was got by stealth,
The truth we must proclaim:
Who gambles with the people's food,
In usury doth deal,
Such speculation understood
Robs labor ev'ry meal.

His horses find a better home
Than we who build and plait,
Fear not the truth, 'tis plainly known
Who scoffs the working man.
Explore the cities of the earth,
Point out the toiler's dome,
Show how the rich do prize his worth
To rent him that mean home.

In a grand world all might now live,
Would mankind make it so,
If brawny hands, that labor give,
In unity would row
For one another study right,
And pass the word along,
In knowledge be prepared to fight,
When labor sounds her gong.

Let jealousy from trades depart,
Good workers now all need;
Old prejudice nursed in the heart,
Must scatter worthless seed;
For they who plow the loamy soil
To yield our daily bread,
Who underground in mines doth toil,
Must to the front be led.

While they who hew the forests down
And lay the iron road
Who build the palace and the town
Must to the front be towed,
Those men who risk their lives so brave
With locomotive speed,
Oft dashed to an untimely grave,
Their unity we need.

No matter in what form we work,
All must producers be,
With him who would from labor shirk,
What mortal could agree?
Who work on iron and on wood
Must all united be
Who work for one another's good
Shall gain true liberty.

But ever let us bear in mind
On whom we must depend,
The millionaire is not the kind
To be our helping friend.
No! labor when she knows her own
Will trust no other hand,
That infant giantess shall grow
To rule a happy land.

WM. MCFARLANE.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 9.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Trade in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Trade very slack; more men out of work at present than at any time in past Summer or Winter the past three years. Not because there is a scarcity of work, but we have hundreds of strangers. And if they were away we would have enough to do for resident carpenters.

Pullmann Notes.

PULLMANN, Ill.—Business not very rushing on account of a scarcity of brick. There has been quite a number laid off. By June 1 things may brighten. On May 13 we had quite an accident, there were 12 men drowned, only two of the bodies have been found, and some leave very destitute families. In Kenosha, Ill., business is middling fair. Wages in both \$2.75. Snow here on May 23.

News From Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—We are adding new members at every meeting. Carpenters begin to see the necessity of a union in this city. A great many at first afraid to join are now getting over their timidity. They see now there is no fear of discharge, nor do we mean to throw them out of work by reckless strikes. Before summer is over we will have 19 out of 20 of the good carpenters of Toledo. Trade is only middling, wages \$2.50 as a rule. The D. & M. R. Co. is erecting a large elevator and cannot get men enough. But it is rough heavy work. The Wabash car shops are running only 9 hours a day; the carpenters in these shops get only 20½ cents an hour, and it is time they had more. Living is exorbitant; rent \$10 to \$15 per month.

How to Help our Journal.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—I wish to offer a suggestion to all brothers. When I got the last CARPENTER I went to my grocer, baker, butcher, tailor, shoemaker, barber, and other business men I patronize, and asked them to subscribe for our paper which they promised to do. What is 50 cents a year to them? Yet it will help our paper. If every union carpenter would go round the same, we would soon place our journal on a paying basis and make it more powerful, besides putting it in stores where non-union men would be likely to see it.

Trenton Organized.

TRENTON, N. J.—Organizer J. D. Allen of Philadelphia has started a good lively local union in this city. The officers are: President, E. S. Hayard; Vice Pres., M. F. Bunn; Rec. Sec., J. H. Appleton; Fin. Sec., John I. Burchell, Cor. Sec., Chas. J. P. Allen; Treas., Oscar G. Weighert; Serg't-at-Arms, C. S. Mutchler; Inside Guard, Walter Cook; Trustees, H. Landis, Matthew Moses; C. F. Baldwin. On June 12 Secretary P. J. McGuire will speak in this city and we expect a rousing turn-out.

Why not Combine.

CURRIE, Minn.—I hope it will not be out of place for me to make a few suggestions to the men of our trade. The time is at hand when we must organize, in order to be able to demand our rights, and unless we do organize we will not be able to reach the desired point. The merchants, the manufacturers, the railroad companies, the iron puddlers, the engineers, and the men of all trades and callings are organized and hold their councils and conventions, to determine the best course to pursue for their own interest. And why should not the carpenters also organize for their own interests? The carpenter has to have a larger amount of tools than any other mechanic, and yet he does not get near as much wages as others who are organized. We have to work longer hours and for less wages than those who are organized. Now let our men organize and put an end to these long hours, piece work, low wages, and botches and scabs, and ere long they can get just what they want.

P. MCCARTHY.

A Revival in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich.—We have a Union here, and have had for the past two years, but we have not yet succeeded in getting a majority of the Carpenters interested in the cause. Hence we have not been able to accomplish great results. Still we are not discouraged, but keep right along. About March first, we decided to ask for an advance of 25 per cent. over present wages, and accordingly notified the principal contractors of that fact, but we didn't declare a strike, and on the first of April some of the contractors gave the advance, but many more did not. Many of our men quit, and we placed them in other jobs at an advance, and forced up wages gradually. On April 12th, P. J. McGuire paid us a visit for two days; on the evening of the 12th he spoke to a large mass-meeting at Barn's Hall, and the next evening he addressed the local union in our Hall, 133 Bates street. He did some effective work while here. Since then we have had quite a revival in our Union. We have added a great many new members to Union No. 10 since his visit. I hope all union men will stay away from Detroit for a few more months, and then we will be in pretty good shape. Though the fight may be long the victory will surely be ours.

J. M. KERR.

Buffalo Booming Ahead.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Our progress for the month of April has been unprecedented. We are obliged to hold meetings every two or three days and lasting until midnight on each occasion. Subjoined is a report of the date of each meeting and the number initiated:

| | | |
|-------|-------|--------------|
| April | 1—16 | new members; |
| " | 3—5 | " " |
| " | 5—25 | " " |
| " | 8—7 | " " |
| " | 12—39 | " " |
| " | 19—36 | " " |
| " | 24—41 | " " |
| " | 26—58 | " " |
| " | 29—45 | " " |
| May | 1—21 | " " |
| " | 3—34 | " " |

Total..... 327 new members.

Much of this work is due to the energy of President Schieder of our local union, aided by a good staff of members. We now number 900 members and propose to be soon the strongest union in the Brotherhood. On July 4 the Carpenters Union of Buffalo will hold a grand picnic at Jefferson Park, and we want every body to be there and have a good time.

Our initiation fee is five dollars—\$2 the first meeting and \$1.50 at two subsequent meetings. Our branch is doing good work. Chas. Kingman has been newly elected Vice President. During our strike we had a penalty of \$25 fine on any member who violated our rules.

Items of Interest from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Trade is fair. A great increase in price of building materials this Spring has affected trade considerably. The master carpenters seem to be perfectly satisfied with the advance asked by the journeymen, and they paid it since May 1st. Wages range \$2.50 to \$3.00. Weather has been unusually wet this Spring, causing almost an entire suspension of out-door work, and much lost time to those depending on it. Some of our members have been consequently unemployed. The union is in a flourishing condition; our members increasing at rate of fifteen and twenty a week. Those in arrears are being marched up to toe the mark. The meeting hall is crowded every evening. The mass meeting here on April 26, was a decided success. Too much cannot be said of the untiring efforts of Bros. Edmondston and Heasley in making the Federation of Labor a power. Bros. Gallaway, P. J. McGuire and others addressed the meeting in language well chosen and befitting. Bro. McGuire certainly handled the labor question in a manner unknown in this district before. He was greeted with a rousing ovation from beginning to end. Although the night was inclement, the hall was packed.

The decision of the Eight-Hour Law is still in hands of Attorney General Brewster and the President. There is now a prospect of the result being known in a short while.

Sensible Suggestions.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—We have every encouragement as to the success of our union. It is in good trim, socially and financially, and marching steadily upwards. It may take some time to organize thoroughly, but we take great pains in instilling into our new members the objects of the Brotherhood, so that when we do get organized we will be ready for business. The secret of organization as a work requires more skill than is generally supposed. There have been so many failures on account of flimsy work. Unions are too anxious to reap the fruits of their movements, and without sufficient forethought try to leap farther than their strength will allow. The principle of keeping unions on a strain should be abandoned. Let us first take time and get thoroughly organized; in the mean time look well to have a strong treasury. Then, when the time for action comes, we can be successful. This is the principle that rules Union No. 15 of this city. When we have an object to accomplish we wish to do it easily; if our opponents see we are on a strain, it only encourages them to hold out against us. Two-thirds of the unions I know of are always resorting to picnics and balls to sustain their treasuries. I believe this is a sign of weakness. Every union should accumulate funds by having the dues high enough to encourage manly effort and independence among the members. This will command the respect due to us.

The Situation in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The entire social fabric of this place rests on speculation, not healthy industrial enterprise, but an insane desire to grow rich by gold prospecting or mine stock gambling. Nearly every one is now or has been in the past "playing with the tiger." This unfortunate influence has destroyed that steady, progressive, patient industry, which commands success in other communities. Ninety nine times out of a hundred the salutation between acquaintances is not: "How do you do?" but "How are stocks?" "What is Yellow Jacket or Sierra Nevada to-day?" Men whose minds are thus warped and lifted from the ordinary social principles, which should govern their lives, do not readily give their minds to plans and measures aiming at the elevation of a class. Their only thought is the aggrandizement of the individual. Thorough Ishmaelites, they are each against all and all against each. This selfish spirit is manifested in many ways. For instance, when introducing their aid to uphold and advance it, the first query is: "What will it amount to?" or "What is there in it for me?" And over, under and around all other disadvantages is the presence of the Chinese. This is the evil that caps the climax. This is the curse which eclipses all that is bright in the condition of our population and makes what is dark, darker still. All other evils are transitory and are growing less every year. But this cancer on the social body—this menace to labor has demoralized the whole people, and if the bill now before Congress is not speedily passed, the consequences will be the death of free labor here.

Election of Officers.

—San Francisco Union No. 23 have elected: President, Edward Owens; Vice President, J. C. Crowley; Secretaries, T. C. Rowe, W. Simon; Fin. Sec., Norman B. Churchill; Treasurer, Hugh Foote.

—Detroit Union No. 10—President, W. Abrams; Vice Pres., E. Jackson; Treas., J. Kerr; Fin. Sec., A. J. Collins; Warden, W. Millar; Serg't-at-Arms, C. H. Riggs; Rec. Sec., W. Downing.

—Cincinnati Union No. 2 elected: Pres., J. R. Smith; Vice Pres., B. Stolberg; Rec. Sec., John W. Kolbe; Fin. Sec., Gust. Brethauer; Cor. Sec., W. Hilton; Treas., H. Bernard; Doorkeeper, A. W. Noertker; Serg't-at-Arms, John Seyfried; Trustees, W. H. Whitney, C. Rumpel, H. Brinkmeyer, W. Beckmann and Al. Penn.

C. A. WALBRIDGE,
317 & 319 Washington Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

**CARPENTERS
TOOLS,**

IN EVERY VARIETY.

**Disston's Saws,
Jenning's Bits,
KIP'S & MAYDOLE'S HAMMERS, &c.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,**

*A fine Assortment in Bronze and
Cheaper Goods.*

Builders, Carpenters, Engineers, Mechanics, Mill Owners, Miners, Merchants, &c., will find in MOORE'S UNIVERSAL ASSISTANT AND COMPLETE MECHANIC, a work containing 1016 pages, 500 Engravings, 461 Tables, and over 1,000,000 Industrial Facts, Calculations, Processes, Secrets, Rules, &c., of rare utility in 200 Trades. A \$5 book free by mail for \$2.50 worth its weight in gold to any Mechanic, Farmer or Business Man. AGENTS WANTED. Sure sale everywhere for all time. For Ill. Contents Pamphlet, terms, and 128 page Catalogue of nearly 3000 Practical Books, address NATIONAL BOOK Co., 73 Beekman St., New York.

**CARPENTERS AND JOINERS!
YOUR TOOLS
A SPECIALTY,
AT LOWEST PRICES,**

WM. J. DONALDSON'S,
122 Seneca St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED.

*A new and Important Work of Especial
Interest to House Owners, Architects,
Builders and Painters.*

MODERN HOUSE PAINTING.

Containing twenty colored lithographic plates, exhibiting the use of color in the Exterior and Interior House Painting, and embracing examples of simple and elaborate work in plain, graded, and parti-colors. Also the treatment of old styles of houses, together with full descriptive letter press, covering the preparation, use and application of colors, with special directions applicable to each example. The whole work offering valuable hints and suggestions on harmonious color treatment, suitable to every variety of building. By E. K. ROSSITER and F. A. WRIGHT, Architects. One oblong quarto vol., handsomely bound in cloth, price, post-paid, \$5.00.

Circulars on application.

Published by

W. T. Comstock,
6 Astor Place, 3 doors East of Broadway, N. Y.

THE CARPENTER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME II.

NEW YORK, JULY 1882.

NUMBER 7.

UNPARALLELED RASCALITY!

**The Philadelphia "Labor World"
Bribed, Bought, Corrupted
and Defiled.**

**J. M. Munyon Unmasked, and his
Treachery Exposed.—His Agoniz-
ing Wail of Ribald, Frantic,
Fury of Fruitless Avail.**

**THE PAPER BOYCOTTED, AND WORKING-
MEN WARNED.**

Early last March the Knights of Labor published certain charges against the Glen Cove Starch Company as to the way they treat their employes. Since then the Duryeas have been anxious to vindicate themselves of the charges.

They made divers efforts to capture some trades unionist or some labor paper of easy virtue. With a prodigal and lavish use of money they endeavored to secure some person or some paper to contradict these charges and to glorify them. Persistently they searched New York and vicinity to find such a tool, but all in vain. They then tracked their course to Philadelphia and found a serviceable instrument in an adventurer named J. M. Munyon.

Munyon is editor and publisher of the *Labor World*, although on its pages it is said to be the property of a company. On June 9, Munyon came to New York in the morning and spent the whole day, as he claims, examining the books of the company. He was in blissful innocence that duplicate books are often prepared for such occasions, nevertheless he was reminded of it by several.

He admitted his time and expenses were paid for by the Duryeas, and in justification stated that the Duryeas had ordered him to make the investigation. In the presence of eight men at the Astor House, a few days afterwards, he was asked why he did not go first to the parties who made the charges, and ascertain what evidence they possessed. To this he suavely answered: "That is not what I came here for."

On June 10th, he spent part of the day in Glen Cove, examining the situation. On the basis of this hasty visit, the *Labor World* the following week defends the Duryeas from each accusation and exonerates them from every charge. In a two-column article of a highly laudatory character, he winds up with the chant:

"The *Labor World* acknowledges its duty and its pleasure to retract past statements and feels justified in urging its readers to go as far in supporting Duryea's starch as they have gone in checking its sales."

Prior to his Glen Cove visit, Munyon was warned that it required weeks of continuous investigation to get at the bottom of affairs in any corporation town. That the greatest drawback was the natural reluctance

of employes to say aught against their employers for fear of discharge if it became known. And that this would lead them to make favorable statements where otherwise they would not do so. Mr. Munyon conceded all this, but he had his price, and his love for money triumphed over every other consideration.

Meanwhile Munyon had contemplated starting a labor paper in New York and had his plans under way. For this purpose on June 13, at the Astor House, he met 8 workers in the labor movement. At that meeting in answer to inquiries he admitted he was going to publish a vindication of the Duryeas. The workmen advised him not to do so and warned him of the danger. They advised him to wait and let the Duryeas force the Knights of Labor to prove their charges. He was reminded that if the Duryeas were injured they had recourse through the Courts, and that would be a more manly way to save their honor than to go on a still hunt and bribe men to whitewash them. He was told all this and in spite of everything he rushed to the defense of the Duryeas.

In the Astor House meeting he admitted he was in the field to make money. And now it rests with the workmen to say whether he shall do it by claiming to represent them. The Trade and Labor Council of Philadelphia have unanimously resolved to Boycott his paper and to do all in their power to reduce its circulation.

Mad with rage and fright he now turns his paper upon his accusers, and in vile and vituperative language flings his tirades of insane frenzy upon the culprits who have exposed his brazen duplicity. Not a word of defense has he to offer, not a line in reply to the charges against him. Like some piscatorial feminine he scolds and fumes and froths and beats the air with words.

If there ever was any doubt about his price, it is enough to say that the Duryeas take the *Labor World* as their text and make its defense the subject of advertisements in the daily papers. The *German Daily News* in this city has such an advertisement this week. The *Volkszeitung* and *Truth*—two leading New York dailies, have not accepted such advertisements.

—For two weeks the freight handlers of this city and vicinity have been out for 20 cents an hour, an advance of 3 cents. Freight travel is blockaded, business damaged, goods perishing on the cars, and yet the companies will not yield. On July 1, freight rates advanced fully 30 per cent and still the workmen are expected to work for the same wages they got three years ago.

—When Buffalo Carpenters want to buy good tools let them call at Wallbridge's, 317 and 319 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y. There you will find every assortment of hardware, cheap and exactly as represented. Diaston's Saws, Jennings' bits, and all brands of tools in every variety.

TRADE NOTES.

—Wages in Cleveland, O., \$2.25 to \$2.50—some \$2.75; business not brisk.

—Wages in New Orleans, La., \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day. Trade slack.

—During Toronto Carpenters strike this Spring \$879.45 was spent to assist men to leave the city.

—Carpenters work dull all over Great Britain. Fully a quarter of million carpenters in England and Wales.

—The Amalgamated Carpenters in Great Britain have spent \$314,495 to secure a reduction of the hours of labor within the past 20 years.

—General Council of Amalgamated Carpenters meets every three years. Next triennial session will be held in Manchester, England, this year.

—Camden, N. J., has 400 carpenters and only a handful of them seem to care whether they make living wages or not. The few union men are working hard to convert the others.

—Carpenters in New Mexico get \$3 to \$3.50 a day according to newspaper reports. But when men get there they find themselves duped and it takes all they can earn to pay board and lodging.

—Piece work among carpenters leads to botch-work, low wages and long hours. It is forbidden by the Brotherhood. No man can be a union man and a piece worker. Stop it everywhere!

—One of the best houses for carpenters to deal with is W. J. Donaldson's, 122 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y. Gentlemanly treatment, low prices and fair dealing is the rule. Buffalo Carpenters should not forget Donaldson's.

—Union Sash and Door Company of New Zealand attempted to increase the working hours without over time pay for the men. The men are now on strike and the company is searching England and the Colonies for men and can't get them.

THIS IS FOR YOU!

Just imagine an army ready to enter an engagement and the enemy pressing their lines, and not a round of ammunition on hand. That is the position of many trades unions; lots of members and not a cent in the treasury. If you are going to fight for a decent living then prepare for it. Of what use is it to call yourself a union man and yet not pay your dues? But if you are sick or anything happens, you expect the union to stand by you. How can the union do its duty when you fail in yours—when you cripple it for want of funds. Do you owe your union anything? Then in all earnestness we say: *Pay up your Dues!* Philadelphia Union No. 8 on June 5, 1882 levied an assessment of one dollar on each member. Let our brothers in the Quaker City pay it and see that No. 8. is sustained.

CONVENTION SPLINTERS.

—The Second Annual Convention of the Brotherhood will be held at New National Theatre, 10th St. and Callowhill—Philadelphia, Pa., Tuesday Aug. 1, 1882. Call to order at 10 a. m.

—The Reception Committee will provide hotel accommodation for the delegates; rates low. They will wear blue badges with B. C. J. in gold letters. The Committee consists of members of Philadelphia Union No. 8. Wm. Webner, Geo. G. Mann, Fred. Server, John Callen, Alonzo Vankirk and Theo. Beardslee are the Committee.

—Delegates! Study our constitution and see wherein we can better it. Come prepared to enact laws that will benefit the Brotherhood and the Craft. Let the collective interests of the organization be more to us than individuals.

TRADES UNION POLITICIANS.

In all forms of association the crowning curse is the professional office seeker, who unfit for office is nevertheless ever desirous of serving his fellow-men if by that he can serve himself best. Vain, conceited, shallow and empty, his greatest delight is when he inflates himself and disparages others. Filled with the idea of his own self-importance he is convinced that the greatest executive and official ability is concealed alone in his own cranium. No one can manage affairs like him. Just give him a chance, elect him to office and he will do wonders. Trades unions like other bodies are affected with these parasites. These men are standing candidates for every office, from President to Door-keeper. Like the lowest and most inveterate ward politician they caucus and pull wires. They introduce all the vile methods of a political primary into the sanctity of the union room. And if defeated they immediately ask for a withdrawal card and want to retire. We have no objection to a generous display of zeal in trying to serve the unions. That is a laudable ambition. But these office seekers are not of that mould. They belong to a class of sunshine soldiers who love honor and pomp in the hour when the union is prosperous, but who desert it when it is weak and powerless. True spoil hunters, they are wherever there is something to gain. After others have done the work, they claim the glory and the height of their ambition is to get into office and undo what others have made sacrifices to accomplish. But as our unions grow older these men are soon marked and known and left severely alone. Trades unionists can not condemn politicians in the public service, if we allow the same tribe to control our Unions. Get rid of them wherever they show their fangs!

—The sight of 20,000 in line at Pittsburgh, parading peaceably, with no drunkenness in the streets, and the calm, noble dignity of manhood in their bearing, has convinced the world that trades unionism has no trifling hold upon American workmen.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office in New York, as second-class matter.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1882.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

—The following "notis" is posted up in an East Texas sawmill: "Doant Munky with the buz saw when in moshun."

—Logs and planks split at the ends because the exposed surface dries faster than the inside. If muriatic acid be saturated with lime and applied to the ends like whitewash, the chloride of calcium formed attracts moisture and prevents splitting.

—A burglar recently arrested in Leadville, but discharged for lack of evidence, is now limping about Colorado with the tools of his profession neatly concealed in his wooden leg. This convenient receptacle was not discovered by the jailer until after he had received instructions to release his prisoner. This is certainly a novel use for a wooden leg.

—The days of soft wood finishings and trimmings in the better class of dwellings, public halls, stores, places of worship, and offices, are passed. The joiner must learn to manipulate hard woods, or the cabinetmaker will take his place. Workmen in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Chicago, are now becoming experts in hard wood work, and soon the fashion of having hard wood finish will penetrate into every city, town and village in the country.

—The strongest known glue is that made from the skins and sounds of fishes, and the strongest of this class is made in Lapland, from the skin of a perch. The Laplanders use it in making their bows, which are both strong and durable. In making it their cold climate is greatly in their favor; here a fish-skin will begin to undergo decomposition before it can be dried. In making it the skins are put into a bladder, which answers for a water bath, and heated in water until a sort of glue results.

BEADING CIRCULAR WORK.

A common thumb guage may be very readily converted into a labor-saving tool for sticking beads—either edge quirk, or center beads—by slitting one end of the guage tail and fastening the bit of any bead plane in it in an upright or plumb position. The slot in the guage should be made long enough to leave room near the end for putting in a screw so as to tighten the bit. This tool makes a scraping cut, which, although not as smooth as may be done on straight work, may be made to look tolerably fair by sand papering well. The general form of the beading work will be far superior to that worked out by hand.

—*Builders Journal.*

—Capitalists are merely conservators and administrators of human capital. They can not claim to be the creators of this Capital; the largest part of it is the fruit of the labors, economies, discoveries, inventions and institutions of many generations. The social responsibility of the capitalists rests to furnish work and sufficient pay to the workers. When they fail to do that their mission is done.

ORGANIZATION OF EXCHANGE.

With this number we begin the publication of a series of letters written some years ago on the above subject and addressed to the Patrons of Husbandry (The Grangers). The first two letters are lost beyond recovery, but those in our possession are of sufficient value to merit the careful thought of our readers. As a supplement to the discussion of "Co-operation", which has taken place in our columns, these letters present a scientific solution of one feature of that question, viz: *distribution*. And in studying these letters none can fail to see that they propose an equitable and just system for the distribution or exchange of the world's wealth.

LETTER No. 3.

In my previous letters written to you on the subject of the organization of exchange I have *hinted* at the fact that we should probably find in the pursuit of this subject that the Financial Question, which now occupies the attention of the people and their representatives, would of necessity interlink itself with the subject of the organization of exchange. I now advance as a proposition that the Financial Question is a subordinate question to the subject of the organization of exchange, and I feel convinced that the organization of exchange is the *primary*, or first in importance, while the financial question, as at present conceived and treated, is *secondary* or subordinate in importance.

Up to the present time the laborer has never exchanged the fruits of his labor; he has hitherto permitted the wealth which he produces to be monopolized by unfeeling speculators, while he has been more or less a wages-slave.

"Labor which creates all wealth is entitled to all the wealth which it creates", is a proposition which is admitted as a fact by the producers of to-day—but which the *economists* in the past never admitted, either as a *truth* or as a *principle*, in discussing the relations of mankind.

The laborer begins to reason and demand the right to all he produces, he is no longer content with a small part of it; the product of his labor is sold for two or three times the amount which he is paid for producing it. Thus when he posts his books he finds credit, 1—debit 2 or 3.

But the merchant, the monopolizer, the exploiter, all tell him that they render him a service in finding a market for his products, and all service merits its retribution. So it undoubtedly does, but as two or three salesmen are sufficient to sell the products of hundreds of workers, where now perhaps thirty are employed, he pays too much for such a service. "Well, we must all live," replies the merchant, "and you see by the number of bankrupts which occur among us that we do not all make fortunes." "That is true," says the worker, "you and I both suffer from the present social organization, or rather disorganization, it is that which we assail—the evil is in the *industrial and commercial methods* which are in practice in the organization of society, and it is there we must apply the remedy."

The merchants or dealers are but the intermediaries or middlemen, between the producer and the consumer;

they do not increase the wealth of society. If they were to employ the same amount of intelligence and activity in productive industry which they now employ to *exploit*, and spoliolate their fellow men, to speculate in the products of labor and frequently to deceive and *defraud*, is it not reasonable to conclude that the wealth and well being of all would increase precisely to the amount of useful labor which they would give to the world? And if instead of following a vocation which, besides being physically and morally degrading, leads more frequently to bankruptcy than to fortune—if, I repeat, they were to devote their activity to useful labor would they not enjoy life more than they do at present? Are they not as much as others interested in bringing about a change which would enable the world to dispense with their superfluous services?

Suppose that all the products of labor, instead of being dispersed here and there in thousands of petty stores, were deposited in one vast central depot or magazine; suppose that for large localities this depot was subdivided into as many branch depots as was necessary for convenience: would there not be a saving of labor and expense? And consequently goods could be sold cheaper. In the first place the *merchant* would no longer be necessary, in the next place *one quarter* of the *clerks, salesmen, and bookkeepers* would be sufficient to conduct the business of this central depot—thus the merchants and the greater number of their employees would be liberated from non-productive labor, in order to devote their talent, power and activity to *productive* labor.

It can be easily understood that as this central depot or magazine would not be compelled to make any more profit than that which would be necessary to cover the expenses, would sell products at *cost* price: exchange would then be *just* and equitable for all. The laborer would be no longer spoliated, poverty and misery would disappear, the abolition of slavery, (wages slavery as well as chattel slavery) would no longer be a windy word. Is it not comprehensible that men, having no longer any interest in cheating and defrauding each other, could naturally aid, protect and love each other? It were superfluous to mention the inconvenience of being compelled to run from one store to another in order to find the article demanded, while at a *central depot* I could find any article I might want. You commercial gentlemen who have propagated the maxim "Time is money", would you please take the hint.

What is the cause of all your false speculations, your financial failures and your panics?

The uncertainty of the true wants of the market! Each one *speculating* for his individual self, his operations are conducted in secret, as though he was conspiring against his neighbor and society, *which in reality is the fact*, he never knows in what quantity any article will arrive upon the market and frequently finds it flooded. Commerce is in reality nothing but a game of chance where the player wins when there is a scarcity and loses when there is an abundance, bankruptcies follow losses, which becoming more and more frequent destroy confidence, capitalists withdraw their capital, merchants sell at a loss, work-

shops and factories are closed, a commercial crisis and forced idleness follow; of which the recent financial panic is a sufficient illustration.

Speculation! how much wisdom does it prove?

Would it not be more advantageous to cease speculating and act with certainty?

Would it not be more sensible to direct affairs by the force of knowledge, by science, rather than leave them to be directed by chance? has not the time arrived for acting scientifically rather than empirically.

If the administration of the central depot or magazine were to centralize in one general resume, the state or standing of every one of its branches or sections, and were to publish by telegraph and the daily press,—the quantity of the different products which enter and which leave—in other words, the purchases and sales—each day, and the fluctuations of the *price* of these products which arise from the action of supply and demand, every producer would know what products were rare or abundant, when the demand is great or little, what articles or products are advantageous or disadvantageous to produce.

The exchange of the products of labor would be established, and each upon reading his morning paper would be better posted upon the state of the market than a storekeeper now knows the state of his shelves.

DRURY.

NANTUCKET HOUSES.

BURDETTE writes from Nantucket: "Many of the old houses in the town are shingled all the way over, reminding one of the houses so common in St. John. The shingler, when he shingle, apparently began at the base-board, shingle right up the front of the house, over the cornice, up to the ridge-pole, where he crawled over, went right along shingling, and shingle head first on down the other side of the house to the ground. Perhaps it was not done in this way. I do not assert that it was. I only say, and I say it very meekly, that that is the way it impressed me, and if any man says I am a liar, I will take it back, right immediately, and admit that the shingles were pasted on with gum arabic or the white of egg."

—The great question with many is not how to improve and ennoble the workman's life, but how to enable the ambitious and selfish to escape from their duty to labor.

HENRY CARONO

No. 563 Main Street,

(Albert Building.)

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEALER IN

Builders Hardware, Nails &c.

A full line of Carpenters' Tools.

Stoves & House Furnishing Goods.

Manufacturers of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Job Work, Roofing and Furnace Work done at short Notice.

No. 568 Main St.,

Between Genesee and Chippewa.

SAN FRANCISCO CARPENTERS.

The Chapter of Architects of San Francisco have been waited on by a delegation from Carpenters Union No. 22 of that city, and an address was presented the architects inviting their cooperation with the journeymen. The *California Architect*, official organ of the Chapter of Architects speaks of the address in the following eulogistic terms:

"It contains no intimation of a purpose or intent to originate or join in strikes or forced measures for the assertion and maintenance of assumed or positive rights; but deals rationally, logically, and reasonably with the grievance set forth, and asks of the architects of San Francisco that assistance and relief which should be extended by all, and which has been the rule in most of the leading offices for many years."

For want of sufficient space we can not reproduce the entire address, and as some of the points have been already published in our columns, we will here give only the main points:

Among the various craftsmen whose labors, under your direction, contribute to the architectural beauty of our city and the comfort and convenience of its inhabitants, the carpenter and joiner holds the most prominent and important place. The labor of his hands, more than that of any other, gives form and reality to the designs which emanate from among you. The relation between our craft and your profession, therefore renders the inference natural that any grievance which we labor under should interest you, particularly when such grievance tends to destroy the taste and lower the skill of the workman.

Every portion of work that a contractor can conveniently so dispose of is sublet, or as it is called: pieced out. The miserable class of men who seek such piece-work are generally inexperienced or bad workmen, who could not compete as mechanics with those who have made the knowledge of the business the object of their lives. When these piece-workmen cannot obtain that kind of work, they will seek employment in that grade to which they properly belong, that is, unskilled labor.

That portion of the work which cannot be sublet to advantage or with profit to the contractor, he is compelled to have performed by the day. The main object being to cheapen labor, quantity is what he is ever after, and a wretched ambition is created among the workmen to see who will perform the largest day's work, utterly regardless as to how it is performed, for in this degrading competition quality is a secondary consideration. To perform his work well, and possess any taste in finishing it properly, is to be rated slow, and that class of workmen are not in demand. This system has a damaging effect on the spirit and skill of the workmen, encourages them to disregard their work, lowers their minds, and tends to injure the entire community.

To remedy this wretched condition of things, we have formed this Union. We desire to improve the conditions of our lives and those of our fellows; and to effect that object, we do not deem it necessary to injure any one. We indorse the great principle of society, "That one man's rights end where that of another one begins; therefore, while we desire to protect ours, we will not invade those of another, but will endeavor to protect our members against impositions of

any kind. We will discountenance all attempts to exact an extraordinary amount of labor from men for the purpose to enrich any individual; such a practice is unjust both to the owner and the working-man. We hope to encourage a spirit of taste and a desire for information among our members; teach them to know that they are men, useful and valuable to society—equal to any and slave to none. We believe that long hours of labor are an obstacle to the mental improvement of the workman, and desire, therefore, to obtain a reduction therein through the force of reason, being satisfied that the judgment of our fellow-citizens, when concentrated on that question, will acknowledge the justice of our demands.

In brief, our objects are: to encourage and foster a spirit of fraternity among our members; to inculcate a just pride of the craft in their minds, and incite them to improvement in its practice. We intend to unite all carpenters and joiners worthy of the name for their welfare and mental improvement; teach them their duty towards one another and towards society; that, thus understanding their own rights, they may be able to acknowledge and respect the rights of others—*being true to themselves they cannot be false to any.* Such are the objects we have in view, and the results we hope to achieve.

The aid we ask of you is, that you positively forbid piece-work or the subletting of any portion of the carpenters' and joiners' work of all buildings under your control and superintendence; also, inasmuch as our primary object is to encourage and compel the performance of honest work and foster a spirit of taste and craft pride among our fellows, that you would advise the employment of our members in preference to men that are unable or unwilling to understand any honesty in work, and only "do it so that it will pass."

† OBITUARY. †

At the meeting of Branch 8 of Union No. 21, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst Brother Tobias Andersen, who departed this life May 25, 1882, in the thirty-seventh year of his age; therefore be it

Resolved, That with feelings of deep grief and heartfelt sorrow, we can only bow in submission to the Divine will, and add our testimony that this association has lost an honorable member and mechanic and his family a faithful and affectionate husband and father. While mingling our tears of regret that we have been deprived of his companionship, we extend our sincere sympathy to his family and relatives.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolution be spread upon the records of this Branch, and a copy be furnished the family of the deceased and copies forwarded for publication to the *Carpenter*, *The Progressive Age*, *Den Nye Tid*, and *Skandinavian*.

O. J. LARSEN,
H. J. HANSEN,
AUG. MOE,

Committee.

WORKMEN AT AUCTION.

What is competition from the point of view of the workingman? It is work put up at auction. A contractor wants a workman; three present themselves.

Boss—How much for your work?

First man—Two dollars; I have a wife and children.

Boss—Well; and how much for yours?

Second man—One dollar and a quarter; I have no children, but I have a wife.

Boss—Very well; and now how much for you?

Third man—One dollar is enough for me; I am single.

Boss—Then you shall have the work.

It is done, the bargain is struck. The lowest bidder gets the job. And what are the other two workmen to do? It is to be hoped that they will die quietly of hunger.

But what if they take to thieving? Never fear, we have the police. To murder? We have got hangmen.

As for the lucky one, his triumph is only temporary. Let a fourth workman make his appearance strong enough to fast every other day, and his price will run down still lower; then there will be a new outcast, a new recruit for the prison, perhaps.—*Labor Tracts*, Detroit, Mich.

A NOBLE SENTIMENT

The English trades unions have been sending money to aid the weavers strike in Roanne, France. In a letter acknowledging the receipt of such money, the Secretary of the Roanne weavers expressed himself thus: "The workmen of all countries understand that so far as they are concerned there should be no frontiers; for these are only maintained by Governments for the satisfaction of their revengeful feelings. And in order to keep their subjects under a yoke of iron, they have often caused them to be massacred by thousands on battlefields. These fields are watered with the blood of workmen fighting against each other, without knowing why. There ought to be an end to such a state of things; to be replaced by international brotherhood, without distinction of race or color—to the honor of humanity."

POT-POURRI.

—Republican France pays but scanty reverence to the relics of her extinct monarchies. The swords and crown jewels of her past kings and emperors, Bourbon and Bonaparte alike, are being auctioned off or melted down, and the proceeds applied to public works and the relief of sick and disabled workmen.

—Capital says to Labor "You do the voting to suit us and we will make the laws to suit ourselves." And, strange to say, labor has so far agreed to it, but is now beginning to realize that it is a very unequal division of the privileges of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.—*Exchange*.

—As illustrating the prevalence of adulteration, the *Boston Journal of Chemistry* says: "A man in the suburbs of a Kentucky town has found a bed of remarkably fine clay on his property, but he is undecided whether to start a brick yard or a French candy factory."

THE LABOR WAR.

Under the competitive idea of economic organization, the relations of capital and labor, at the best, are those only of a system of armed neutrality. Just as long as the social order and society, in their industrial and economic aspect, are pivoted upon the same conception of "supply and demand" that govern dealings in sugar, salt, or any other of the products and manufactures, just so long will there be "labor wars," "strikes," "lockouts" and "combinations" of an aggressive character, destructive on either side, and decidedly ruinous to the social morale. Human nature cannot for long eras be so directed. The evolution of democracy, which is that of the divine humanity, must force the issue of equity in economic order, as it has long since forced it in political organization. There must be found a law of equitable distribution in the fruits and results of industry and effort, just as much as through the ballot there has been found and must be enforced, the means of equitably distributing political power. That society which holds, by representation, the large majority of its membership in a condition but one remove from pauperism, is not order, but anarchy, plus force. Somewhere and somehow it will "blow off" or "blow up".—*Washington Gazette*.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

Mr. James S. Murchie, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, has published his first annual report, which by the way, is the twenty second annual report of the society. The report shows a very favorable state of affairs the past year. Since the last report the society has added 1001 new members and twelve new branches, making a total of 18,765 members and 375 branches. Its headquarters are in Manchester, England.

The year's income amounted to \$223,570, a gain of \$12,000 over last years account. The expenditure was \$225,700, or \$64,400 less than in 1880. The largest item was that of weekly payments to unemployed members, which amounted to \$95,000. Sick benefit cost \$62,875; tool benefit, \$5,025; superannuation (old members) \$3325; benevolent grants, \$3750; trade privileges, \$3660. It is worthy of notice that the society has expended since its formation no less a sum than \$1,890,905 in various benefits and benevolent grants.

During the past year 28 towns have improved their position in respect to working hours and wages, and with only 2 exceptions it has been accomplished without quitting work. On the subject of strikes, Secretary Murchie says: I shall never advocate that we should give up our right to cease work when we think we are unfairly treated, and we believe that by such a course we can remedy the evil; but at the same time I am as firmly convinced that no strike can be justifiable until every honorable means has failed to effect an amicable settlement." He further says at least 250,000 persons in England and Wales are engaged in carpentry and joinery, and of these not more than 30,000 are members of any trade society, hence he recommends a determination to effect a more complete organization of the trade.

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
OF AMERICA.

Office: 184 William St., New York.

TERMS.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, post-paid.
Send all moneys and correspondence toP. J. MAGUIRE, Secretary,
P. O. Box 3,560, New York.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1882.

—Local unions should pay their capita tax promptly, and send it to our office regularly. Work to extend the circulation of this journal.

—A life of work and nothing but work is no life for a human being. Man has a holier mission than to be degraded into a mere mechanical or automatic instrument of production.

—Adam Smith says: It is but equity that they who feed, clothe and lodge the whole body of the people should have such a share of the produce of their labor as to be themselves tolerably well-fed, clothed and lodged."

—In a normal state of affairs wages at a given time and place, should not fall below what is necessary to enable a workingman and his family to live in a manner in accordance with the standard of the civilization in which he lives, so as to give him all that is indispensable for his physical, mental and moral culture.

—What is really important is not that a few workmen should rise out of their class; this does not uplift the others, while it does deprive them of the most energetic members. The real work is to uplift the whole class to a higher plane of social comfort and security, of higher intellectual and moral attainments.

—The most effective work is not the most prolonged. Long hours of labor are not necessary to the exaltation of society. Adam Smith says: "In every sort of trade the man who works so moderately as to be able to work constantly, not only preserves his health the longest, but in the course of the year executes the greatest quantity of work."

ORGANIZATION OF EXCHANGE.

Under the above caption we commence this month the publication of a series of able expositions, written by one whose years of service in the labor movement, entitles him to an attentive hearing. Give these letters on the Organization of Exchange the widest publicity. We ask all followers of the Rochdale - Schulze - Deitrich - Cooperative - School to profit by them.

OUR DEMANDS.

We need men of heart and brains, men of labor and brawn to legislate for us. The day of sentiment is past. We are approaching a great revolution, which if based on organized action, is destined to assume control of the industries and government of the Nation.

The working-classes must organize, but organization is not the only desideratum. We need the education that springs from the discussion of social and economic questions. We should acquaint ourselves with the facts and evidence necessary to demonstrate beyond peradventure the principles of industrial independence.

The evils afflicting Labor are not well enough known to, nor comprehended by, the public. Let the data be furnished and we can present a glaring indictment against the whole social system which now robs the masses to enrich the few. And to do this we demand a Bureau of Labor Statistics as a branch of the Federal Government.

The labor question is the *only* question to-day. Finance is only a part of, and secondary to, the main issue. Labor creates all wealth, hence all wealth should belong to its creators. Just as long as Labor does not receive the full result of its exertions the labor question will remain unsettled.

All that to-day deprives labor of its full rewards is the vicious system that adds increase to capital at the expense of the working class. This increase is in the shape of rent, interest and profits. These three mainstays to the power of capital must be removed. In the first place settle the land question, so that each one will have a home secured, and thereby abolish rent. In the second place settle the finance question, so to have government money as the sole legal tender, and government banks only—all without interest. In the third place establish a system of national co-operation, whereby labor will employ itself with State aid and carry on industry in its own co-operative trade unions. This will destroy profits by selling at cost, eliminating middlemen, and securing the entire fruits of its own industry to the working class.

Until this last point is attained, there are many intermediary steps. First of all is a reduction of the hours of labor, so to give increased leisure and opportunities, and thus create new wants and aspirations and stimulate a desire for better social conditions. Child labor, contract prison labor, the truck system, and all kindred evils must be abolished. These are our demands.

—The chief source of all crime and drunkenness is the poverty and overwork of the working classes.

THE SOUTH AS A FIELD FOR AGITATION.

Surprise is often expressed at the slow development of the labor movement in our Southern States. Some attribute the cause to purely climatic and race conditions; others to lack of factories, shops, and proper industrial development. The *Chattanooga Tradesman*, a leading industrial journal in Tennessee, holds the former opinion; the *Age of Steel* the latter.

To justify its position, *The Tradesman* raises the question: Why are strikes almost unknown in the manufacturing centres of Southern France and Switzerland, while the identical industries in England have strikes impending every month in the year? And right here is where *The Tradesman* unconsciously falls into a grievous error.

Southern France or Switzerland has not great factory industries that will compare with those of England, save in a few instances. Both countries are operating their industries mainly on a small scale with old methods, and in the industrial centres strikes prevail just as largely as in England. For instance take the weavers of Southern France and the mechanics in the large cities of Switzerland, and among them you will find strikes fully as frequent as in England.

The workingman in England is not at war with his employer purely for love of antagonism; not because as the *Tradesman* says: "He absorbs fiery gin, eats bacon and coarse food." but for the dire reason that industrial conditions prevail which make him belligerent and bellicose. In Southern France and Switzerland while labor is comparatively low paid under the system of small industries, still the worker is more independent in many respects and does not feel so keenly the oppression which prevails under the system of large capital as in England.

We admit, race and climate bear their proper relation in the treatment of the labor question. And hence for that very reason, we cannot expect to organize a labor movement in Iceland or under the Equator. The extremes of the Frigid and Torrid Zones are not favorable to conditions of industry consequently there you will find a strong aversion to work and a corresponding low, stagnant condition. Such races and conditions are incapable of any industrial or political development. With the change of seasons and a climate of more tolerable temperature, such as in civilized Europe and in America, the incentive to labor is stronger. Upon this rests the impulse of all progress and civilization.

The climatic conditions of our Southern States in a great measure have been a drawback to factory and mechanical industries in those States. The intense heat of the Southern Summer generally has a prostrating

effect and leads to inertia and indifference. This combined with the evil of chattel slavery in its day has left the South without factories and shops. With all that, capital is now seeking new fields of enterprise in these States and is opening up these industries. But the sequel will come.

Just as rapidly as factories are built, and capital accumulates in extensive establishments, the laborers and mechanics will congregate as employees in these industries. With this congregation will come change of opinions, association of effort, and finally agitation and organization among the workmen. Then the unrest and discontent of the working classes in the Southern States will fully equal that of the Northern States, and the former will be fully as well organized as the latter.

In opposition to this *The Tradesman* holds that Lowell had strikes forty-two years ago, when hardly as many factory operatives could be found in that city as are now at Augusta, Georgia. Hence it claims that the cause lies in the belligerent spirit of Northern and British workmen. We contend, however, that the number of employees in any Northern mill forty-two years ago was insignificantly small, and it was seldom a strike occurred anywhere in the country at that time.

We have the firm faith that the industrial progress of the South will bring her forth ere long fully as fruitful a field of agitation as the North.

PICKETTING.

One of the most essential points of a well conducted strike is to have a good force of pickets to watch the various jobs. Men coming to look for work on such jobs should be approached, reasoned with and the situation explained to them; then conduct them to headquarters and enroll them as strikers or assist them out of the city. The laws in some States are so elastic as to be stretched to make it a felony for pickets to do this work. The majestic legal force of conspiracy laws is invoked to cover such cases.

We take the ground that workmen on strike have a perfect right to operate in any peaceful way to sustain their position. We have as much right to place an embargo on our employer's shop as hostile nations have upon each other's commerce. They blockade each others ports until the conflict ends. A strike is a symptom of a class struggle. The employers blockade our right to work unless we accept terms to suit them. And we have equal right to use every moral force to blockade them and keep them from filling our places.

—Philadelphia Union No. 8 has just elected the following officers: Pres., John D. Allen; Vice Pres., John J. Maguire; Rec. Sec., W. F. Eberhardt; Cor. Sec., Geo. G. Mann; Fin. Sec., C. Thorn; Treas., G. E. Grimes; Trustee, J. Orrick; Serg't-at-Arms, P. Farrell; In Guard, L. H. Myers; Out Guard, Jos. Sheehan.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

If indications are not much at fault, this year will mark the close of the building "boom." A reaction has now evidently set in, and all along the line an approaching stringency in the building trade is manifest. The season this year started out with blooming prospects, but scarcely were building sites bargained for and plans secured than the prices of building material went up with a jump.

Brick advanced to \$12 or \$15 per 1000, where they cost only \$7 to \$7.50 last Fall. And withal brick yard labor had cost no more, nor had it asked any advance. Lumber has gone up, so that finish pine which cost \$55 in 1881 now comes to \$60; common pine which was \$40, now \$44; and so on in proportion for all other grades and kinds. Builders figured on this and on prospective advances and provided an increased margin for themselves.

This principle of reckless and extortionate inflation of prices pervaded everything else. Beef, flour, rent, and the necessities of life, all went up. And the laborers and mechanics were the last to move for a higher price for their services. Now that they have done so, and that business assumes a discouraging phase, the cry is raised that the workmen by their strikes have ruined business. Why not censure the gentlemanly strikers who boomed up building material, the sleek mercantile swindlers who gobbled increased profit for provision, the landlord who put on 20 per cent. more rent to the worker's tenement? Oh, no! they are not to blame! Put the blame on the workmen, they are able to stand it.

But here are facts that should be weighed first. We find that according to the report of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, carpenters' wages in 1860 averaged \$9.22, and a dollar would buy 27 1/10 pounds of flour, and 9 1/2 pounds of roast beef, while in 1881 our wages averaged \$12.64, and comparing the dollar of 1860 with the dollar of 1881, it will now buy only 22 1/2 pounds of flour and 5 1/10 pounds of meat. Men who then paid \$2.75 per week for board now pay \$4.75. The average increase in prices since 1860 has been 21 1/2 per cent., while wages have advanced only 6 1/10 per cent.

The demands for higher wages in the building trades this Spring in no case compensate the loss workmen suffer by high prices of all they consume. The labor in a house ranges only from twelve to 20 per cent. of the whole cost, and to contend that higher wages are the cause of injury to building interests is the height of absurdity. Let the blame go where it belongs. Let it rest upon the speculators and traders in building material.

— Governor Ludlow's proclamation calling out the militia to intimidate the striking freight-handlers of Jersey City is a fair sample of what we can expect in every State.

— The Thirtieth Annual Session of the International Typographical Union was held in St. Louis, June 5th and adjourned after six days session. They met in the City Council Chamber and were welcomed by the Mayor. Fifty four unions and 68 delegates present. A delegate was elected to the Cleveland Labor Congress.

CHIPS.

— The Central Labor Union of New York was the means of raising \$1,000 for the striking boiler makers, and that settled the strike.

— Toronto Trades Council Picnic will take place at the Exhibition Grounds, July 22. The city authorities granted the free use of the grounds.

— Thomas A. Armstrong, of the Pittsburgh Labor Tribune, is nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania on the National Labor ticket. His election means the defeat of the conspiracy law and the overthrow of corporate rule in the Keystone State.

— It is stated that a "rat"-sheet is soon to be started in Cincinnati, called the *Anti-Unionist*. Well Halstead with all his capital and backing, tried the same game through the *Commercial* and after a year's trial he abandoned it out of pocket and disgusted.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

BELGIUM.—Cigar makers in Ghent, and the printers in Charleroi are on strike for better pay.

FRANCE.—In Paris the shoemakers and confectioners are still on strike; the carpenters now demand 10 centimes (two cents) per hour advance.

—The metal workers of St. Etienne and Rive-de-Gier and to the number of 6000 are out for a reduction to ten hours labor per day.

ENGLAND.—Building trade in North of England improving and more favorable than last year.—The shop assistants of London—salesmen and salesladies—have formed a Labor League and held a demonstration lately in Hyde Park. They are moving for shorter hours to establish the ten-hour rule. In all there are said to be 320,000 in this branch of labor in London alone.—The miners of Wales are to soon strike against a proposed reduction of wages.

GERMANY.—The carpenters in Mayence are on strike for more wages.—Weavers in Berlin also out for more pay.—In Austria there are no rights for labor organizations; no right of meeting, of coalition, or of the press recognized. Strikes are illegal, nevertheless frequent.—In Hungary at a place called Fünfkirchen the miners struck in Middle of May for 18 cents as a day's wages. The military were called out; 3 women and 13 men were wounded.

Receipts for May and June.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Indianapolis, Helm..... | \$ 4.34 |
| Hamilton, Fogwell..... | 12.72 |
| Kansas City, Beasley and Walton..... | 17.10 |
| Washington, Cooper..... | 38.00 |
| Trenton, Charter Fee..... | 5.00 |
| Baltimore, Wooden; Aylsworth..... | 6.00 |
| San Francisco, Owens, Halloran, Churchill..... | 10.40 |
| Camden, Patterson, Ritchie..... | 3.20 |
| St. Louis, No. 14, Lammert..... | 13.70 |
| " " 12, Peters..... | 2.75 |
| Chicago, Pake..... | 12.00 |
| " Doran..... | 5.00 |
| Pullmann, Mallory..... | 2.32 |
| Toledo, Keuter..... | 6.36 |
| Toronto, Edgar..... | 3.00 |
| Milwaukee, Hughes (Charter)..... | 5.00 |
| Philadelphia, Allen..... | 40.17 |
| Cleveland, Taylor..... | 7.62 |
| Buffalo, Schieder..... | 38.66 |
| Cincinnati, Brethauer..... | 48.00 |
| Boston, Peckham, (Charter)..... | 5.00 |
| Total..... | \$286.34 |

Expenses for May and June.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Printing Journal..... | \$ 108.50 |
| 1500 Cards..... | 6.50 |
| Mailing Journal..... | 7.59 |
| Postage..... | 12.60 |
| Folding and Pasting..... | 7.00 |
| Expressage..... | 1.90 |
| Telegrams..... | 6.14 |
| Stationery, etc..... | 3.80 |
| German Translation..... | 3.50 |
| Fare to Trenton..... | 5.50 |
| Salary for 9 weeks..... | 135.00 |
| Total..... | \$298.03 |

BUILDING TRADES NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Slate roofers in Philadelphia get \$3 per day.—Stone masons of Kansas City, Mo., organizing.—Toronto, Can., \$2.75, an increase of 50 cents.

PAINTERS.—Indianapolis got 25 cents advance last month.—Toronto, Canada, has stepped up from \$1.65 to \$1.85 per day.—Erie, Pa., is now 25 cents a day better off.

BRICKLAYERS.—Rates of wages in following places are: Bayonne, N. J., \$3.50.—Kansas City, Mo., \$4.50.—Des Moines, Iowa, and Newark, N. J., \$4 per day.—Some of the Philadelphia hod carriers are still out, and the bricklayers are standing by them; the latter get \$3.50 and nine hours as a day's work.

STONE CUTTERS.—Strike in Denver, Col., for 8 hours.—Indianapolis demanded 35 cents per hour from June 1st.—Newark, N. J., struggling for \$4 per day, 50 cents advance.—Minneapolis, Minn., \$4.—Hartford, Conn., struck for \$3.50 on May 1st, and were beaten for want of organization.—Monticello, Wis., got 25 cents advance, making wages \$3.

PLASTERERS.—Bayonne, N. J., \$3.50.—Kansas City, Mo., got 50 cents advance.—Indianapolis, \$3.50 and not a scab in the city.—St. Louis, \$4.—Cincinnati successful for \$3.50 and every man in the union.—Columbus, Ohio, and Springfield, Ill., \$3.50 per day.—Plasterers laborers in Toronto out 2 months for \$1.80 per day; many are now working for bricklayers.

BLACK LIST.

WM. DAMPMANN has been expelled for improper conduct from Philadelphia Union No. 8.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

—Indianapolis Union No. 15 has succeeded in organizing unions in Greenville and New-castle, Indiana.

—Let every member do his utmost to get subscribers for THE CARPENTER. We want to enlarge the paper.

—Kansas City Union No. 13 meets hereafter in Trades Assembly Hall. Monthly dues have been advanced to 60 cents.

—Philadelphia Union No. 8 has been incorporated under the laws of the State and is now a legal body with full rights in the Courts.

—Thomas Moor, the able Chairman of the Toronto Carpenters strike this Spring, is elected President of the Toronto Branch of the Amalgamated.

—Kensington Union No. 23 has elected: President, J. W. Rice; Vice-President, J. C. Kochley; Rec. Sec., L. Tremblay; Fin. Sec., D. N. Wilbur.

—W. F. O'Halloran has been elected Corresponding Secretary of San Francisco Union No. 22, vice L. W. Simon resigned—and he makes a good one!

—Cincinnati Union No. 2 during its strike received a donation of \$10 from St. Louis Carpenters Union No. 14. This is in addition to the amounts already reported.

—Our newly organized union in Boston, Mass., now numbers over one hundred members. Our brethren in Boston are making live efforts to arouse the apathetic chips of the "Hub."

—Cleveland Union No. 11 still keeps its colors flying since the April strike; a Spartan band of the tried and true are still determined to uphold the union and advance the interests of the craft in the "Forest City."

—We trust that Cincinnati Union No. 2 will now harmonize the two elements in that city. If it cannot be done in no other way then form two branches with one password and rules and in connection with each other. Cincinnati can afford to have only one union.

—The officers of our Toronto Union are: President, Chas. Armstrong; Vice Pres., James Stewart; Secretary, Alex. Edgar; Fin. Sec., Patrick Menton; Treasurer, Robert Lee; Serg't at Arms: Robert Thompson; Trustees, Thos. Ryves, Adam Bell, S. R. Heakes.

—Boston Union No. 33 has elected the following roster of officers: President: J. K. Hiscok; Vice Pres., Richard Cassidy; Rec. Sec., T. E. Packham; Finan. Sec., Geo. Murry; Treas., Timothy Keef; Trustees, R. Kadey, D. A. Gray, M. P. Brown.

—The consolidation of the two Chicago unions into one is bringing its fruits. Union No. 21—the new union—is initiating members every night at the rate of five to seven members in each branch. There are 9 branches. Union No. 21 is the only carpenters union in Chicago connected with the Brotherhood. We recognize no other.

CONSPIRACY LAWS.

Speech of P. J. McGuire against the Penal Code.

In point of numbers, enthusiasm and intelligence, amid all the great labor demonstrations of the Metropolis, never was there a more successful meeting than the one which took place in Cooper Institute, New York, June 5, 1882. The demonstration proved to be of monster proportions, and thousands unable to enter the crowded building formed an overflow meeting on the outside. The Central Labor Union of New York had convoked the gathering to enter solemn protest against the new Penal Code of the State, which aims to destroy every trade and labor organization.

The principal speakers were Robert Blissert, P. J. McGuire, John Swinton, Louis F. Post, William Hanson, and Robert Bartholomee. The daily papers suppressed McGuire's speech, and we here give the most salient points for the information of our readers.

It is a sad and alarming state of affairs when workingmen have to call meetings so frequently to protect their ordinary rights from the invasion of hostile legislators. Never in the twelve years gone by since the days of Tweed has there been a more corrupt, atrocious and despicable Legislature than that which has just closed its rascally work at Albany. For two months they quarrelled over the spoils of office—wringing as to who should be Speaker of the House. And when they proceeded to turn the legislative grist mill they proved their hollow pretensions and unqualified hostility to the labor interests. Where is the measure of relief for workingmen that was passed? Did they give us a Labor Bureau or enforce the Eight Hour Law; did they take any action on child labor or factory inspection? The hatters bill which aimed to wipe out the evil of contract prison labor, was defeated. The resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the Prison Contract system was beaten. While the bill which aimed to destroy the pernicious practice of manufacturing cigars in tenement houses, was stolen from under the very nose of the clerk of the House. Week after week was spent discussing a Railroad Commission bill to throw sand in the eyes of the people, and yet they passed a bill exempting the Elevated roads from tax.

Such was the intelligence of this Legislature that it did not know of any evil in the Penal Code until it was pointed out to them by the Central Labor Union—a delegate body of no less than poor shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, and workingmen. At the eleventh hour when they discovered the workingmen aroused, abortive endeavors were made to match up the infamy by amendments. None of these amendments struck the vital point and were simply so much cheap political capital for Senators who masqueraded as workingmen's friends. I shall confine my remarks to-night to that part of the penal code which deals with conspiracies.

The point we object to most under the new Penal Code is Section 168 which makes it a conspiracy for two or more persons "to commit any act injurious to trade or commerce." This law will bear a wide interpretation, and as Courts are now constituted can be wielded only too often with terrific force against every strike and every trade union. But if there was any doubt as to the intent of the law, the provision in Sect. 168, is unmistakably evident, when it says that it is a crime "to prevent another from exercising a lawful trade or calling *** by force, threats or intimidation, or by interfering or threatening to interfere with tools, implements, or property belonging to or used by another, or with the use and employment thereof." This is meant for strikes and strikers so as to cripple every step taken to improve the condition of the working class. By virtue of such a law the exercise of the peaceful power of Boycotting will be construed into "an act injurious to trade or commerce." And if a body of workmen should quit work for good cause and you or I should remonstrate with the scab who remains, if we should say: "If you don't come out, we will never work with you again?" that would be regarded as a threat and intimidation and under the Code the jail would be our doom.

Now why place these legal shackles on the hands of Labor? Are trades unionists to be outlawed and hunted down like wild beasts? Our unions are organized to protect the mutual interests of the men in each craft. We spend thousands of dollars for benevolent purposes to sustain the sick, to shield the widows and or-

EW

John
ints
as a
city.
om
in a
orkm
Orle
ply to
ply to
e vie
of ev
capitalist
says hat joeb
wher better
thom 10
the Prei
geande
ten be
haupie
e reth

at or Ba
o roespap
tern gle
me dat j
s Schöni
he Nörmort
meelen nid
alty, g ju ge
ical is Sla
erfece, nur da
city in lang
led in
g trans
rmanen
s sie ein
a jhn
the im
on er
n
at bi
a
th
a
hothe
tho air
a ccc
any
a cat h
a
il
aun
ew g
plei
y; a
are
oir in
lem in
city
of
f
ende
ar wn
drol.
bäother
fir longe
at een rin
the in
empt
of ul com
er it class ke
On it, di
56 gable
houat
Vis
on
of usent in
or on leno
sur ha of
fad at
ur to
nur the day
arpen

th
a
hothe
tho air
a ccc
any
a cat h
a
il
aun
ew g
plei
y; a
are
oir in
lem in
city
of
f
ende
ar wn
drol.
bäother
fir longe
at een rin
the in
empt
of ul com
er it class ke
On it, di
56 gable
houat
Vis
on
of usent in
or on leno
sur ha of
fad at
ur to
nur the day
arpen

th
a
hothe
tho air
a ccc
any
a cat h
a
il
aun
ew g
plei
y; a
are
oir in
lem in
city
of
f
ende
ar wn
drol.
bäother
fir longe
at een rin
the in
empt
of ul com
er it class ke
On it, di
56 gable
houat
Vis
on
of usent in
or on leno
sur ha of
fad at
ur to
nur the day
arpen

th
a
hothe
tho air
a ccc
any
a cat h
a
il
aun
ew g
plei
y; a
are
oir in
lem in
city
of
f
ende
ar wn
drol.
bäother
fir longe
at een rin
the in
empt
of ul com
er it class ke
On it, di
56 gable
houat
Vis
on
of usent in
or on leno
sur ha of
fad at
ur to
nur the day
arpen

Der Carpenter.

New York, Juli 1882.

Die genossenschaftliche Arbeit.

III.

Arbeiter, ihr seid der Fels auf dem die Kirche der Zukunft aufgebaut wird.
Lafalle.

Die Arbeiter von England und Frankreich sind uns an der praktischen Inangriffnahme, die Arbeiter in Deutschland in theoretischer Erörterung der genossenschaftlichen Arbeit voraus. Es ist daher am Platz kurz darauf hinzuweisen.

Ein Consumverein in Rochdale in England legte im Jahre 1858 eine Spinnerei und Weberei mit einem Betriebskapital von 5500 Pfund Sterling an. Es waren ursprünglich 1600 Arbeiter, welche das Geld aufbrachten und theilweise Actionäre und Arbeiter selbst waren. Sie beschäftigten gegen 500 Mann. Anfangs zahlte man den Arbeitern, welche darin beschäftigt waren im Verhältniß zu ihrem Arbeitslohn eine Dividende aus, sowie auch den Actionären, welche nicht in der Fabrik beschäftigt waren. Später zahlte man dagegen nur den Actionären eine Dividende.

Mit einer solchen Genossenschaft ist der Menschheit nichts genügt. Die Arbeiter beuten sich einander aus und der Kapitalprofit blieb selbst in dieser Genossenschaft bestehen. Dieser Profit wird den Arbeitern, welche in der Fabrik beschäftigt sind abgezogen. Diese müssen also ebenso gut für die Kapitalisten schweigen als wenn sie für andere Fabrikanten arbeiten. Hierbei ist nichts gewonnen, und weil nun die meisten Genossenschaften und Consumvereine in England niemals den Kapitalprofit abschaffen, so sind sie alle miteinander aus Prinzip zu verwerfen. In der Praxis haben sie den Werth, daß sie die Anregung und Agitation für die Arbeitergenossenschaften befördert haben.

Von edleren und wärmeren Gefühlen durchdrungen traten die französischen Arbeiter, namentlich im Jahre 1848, für die genossenschaftliche Arbeit auf. Es treibt sie nicht jener kalte egoistische Charakter der Engländer, nein, es ist mehr die Begeisterung für die Humanität und das Wohl aller Menschen. Die Genossenschaft der Buchdrucker, Maurer und andere haben in einigen Jahren bedeutende Gewinne aufzuweisen. Um sich bei der Bourgeoisie einzuschmeicheln löste Napoleon III. die Associationen auf. Die Pariser Arbeiter sind die ersten, welche die Staatsregierung an sich reißen wollten um durch Gesetze die Lage der Arbeiter zu verbessern. Leider wurden sie nach einem blutigen Kampfe in den Straßen von Paris im Juni 1848 von der National Garde und den Linien Truppen besiegt. Sie verloren die erste große Schlacht der Arbeiter gegen die Kapitalisten, aber ihr Blut ist der Dünger für spätere Geschlechter geworden und schon einmal hat nach ihnen die rothe Fahne 3 Monate von den Tuilerien in Paris geweht. Zum dritten Male wird sie hoffentlich dauernd darauf bleiben.

Die genossenschaftliche Arbeit hat den Zweck jedem Arbeiter den ganzen Ertrag seiner Arbeit zu sichern und die Ausbeutung der Arbeiterklasse durch die Kapitalistenklasse zu verhindern; anstatt des Arbeitslohnes tritt der Arbeitsertrag, und das Kapital im heutigen Sinne hört auf zu existieren und wird in Güter verwandelt. Zinsen, Rente und Kapitalprofit und Unternehmervorgewinne hören auf, weil es überhaupt keine einzelne Unternehmer und Ausbeuter mehr gibt. Der Klassenunterschied, welcher heute existirt verschwindet. Es gibt keine Kapitalisten, Bosse und Lohnarbeiter mehr, sondern nur eine arbeitende Menschheit, welche

die Früchte ihrer Arbeit selbst genießt. Kann keine Millionäre und keine Arme mehr geben.

Es wird jedem Menschen die Möglichkeit geboten durch Arbeit sich eine sichere Existenz zu verschaffen. Er kann die Früchte seiner Arbeit genießen, aber er kann sie nicht wuchernd anlegen. Die Production muß statistisch geregelt und die Consumtion auf gerechte Weise ausgeführt werden. So werden Krisen und Arbeitslosigkeit vermieden. Der Schwindel im Handel und Geldsystem hört auf und Börsenspiele, Port-, Weizen und Mehlcorners haben aufgehört zu existiren.

Die Arbeit kann von den Gemeinden oder den verschiedenen Unions angenommen und ausgeführt werden, das hängt von dem Charakter der Arbeit ab. Um unsern Lesern einen Begriff von der genossenschaftlichen Arbeit zu geben, wollen wir hier ein Beispiel anführen, welches auf statistischer Grundlage beruht und noch in unserem Gedächtniß ist.

Im Jahre 1869 gab es in Berlin gegen 200 Zimmermeister, welche durchschnittlich 2500 Zimmergefelln beschäftigten. Der Lohn war vor dem großen Streik im Sommer 4 1/2, und im Winter 3 1/2 Thal. Nehmen wir durchschnittlich 4 Thal. die Woche und nehmen den günstigsten Fall von 50 Wochen voller Arbeitszeit an, so verdiente der Zimmergefell 200 Thal. im Jahr. Dies ergibt die Summe von fünfhundert Tausend oder eine halbe Million Thaler für alle Zimmergefelln zusammen genommen. Die jährliche Miete betrug damals für eine kleine Stube und Küche durchschnittlich 60 Thal. und 5 Thal. Miethsteuer so blieben also noch 135 Thal. für Feuerung, Kleidung und Lebensmittel übrig; das macht auf den Kopf, die Familie nur zu 4 Personen gerechnet, 33 1/2 Thal. das Jahr oder 2 1/2 Sgr. per Tag.

Um concurrenzfähig zu sein brauchte ein Meister ein Grundstück im Werthe von 10,000 Thal. oder er muß einen Platz renten, welches einer Rente gleich den Interessen des Grundkapitals gleich kommt was zu 6% Zinsen, eine Summe von 600 Thal. ausmacht. Hierzu kommt ein Betriebskapital von wenigstens 5000 Thal. oder die Zinsen von 300 Thal. Nun will der Meister auch leben wie der Anstand es erfordert. Seine Frau hält wenigstens ein Dienstmädchen, die Erziehung der Kinder kostet bedeutend mehr als die der Geffellen. Seine Wohnung ist ohne 300 Thal. per Jahr nicht zu haben und seine Haushaltung nicht ohne 1000 Thal. jährlich zu bestreiten. Steuer und Versicherung belaufen sich zum wenigsten auch auf 300 Thal., welches zusammen eine Summe von 2,500 Thal. macht. Diese also muß ein Meister in Berlin durchschnittlich im Jahre Profit haben um existiren zu können. Multipliciren wir diese Summe mit 200 so erhalten wir eine halbe Million Thaler, welche die Geffellen durch ihre Arbeit verdienen. Nun aber sind die meisten Zimmermeister reiche, zum Theil sehr reiche Leute, ein Beweis, daß ihr Profit bedeutend höher ist als wir angenommen. Hieraus ergibt sich also daß die Zimmerleute Berlins wenigstens das doppelte ihres Lohnes verdienen, wovon die eine Hälfte in die Taschen der Kapitalisten fließt. Hier zu Lande ist allerdings der Unternehmervorgewinn in unserem Geschäft nicht so hoch weil hier der Holzhandel für sich ist. Nehmen wir aber, was eigentlich zu unserem Geschäft gehört, die Säge- und Hobelmühlen und den Holzhandel mit zu, so ist der Kapitalprofit ein bedeutend größerer wie wir angenommen haben.

Durch die Einführung der genossenschaftlichen Arbeit soll der Kapitalprofit weggelassen und verhältnißmäßig den Arbeitern zu Gute kommen. Nach unserem Beispiel würde deshalb der Verdienst eines jeden Carpenters noch einmal so hoch sein als wie er jetzt ist.

Ergewegen wir uns jetzt die

rhans, to nurse our disabled and to bury our dead. We have a recognized right to exist and an undisputable right to collectively demand a better living. If our organizations and acts are to be made illegal, then why not apply the same rule to the combinations of capitalists? Why attack the trades unions and exempt the organized band of speculators and gamblers who continually injure trade and commerce, who brought a Black Friday on us and precipitated panic and ruin, sadness and hunger to millions of homes? Ah! It is said trades unions are dangerous. They are growing too rapidly and are arousing thought among the working classes. They may some day become powerful enough to take the machinery of government into their own hands and administer it in the interest of industry and the whole people. Hence this alarm among the capitalists!

It is claimed that trades unions destroy freedom of contract. In ordinary law a contract obtained by fraud, force or fear is invalid. All the world knows that while workmen have no access to the means of labor the fear of starvation forces them to take any terms. And trades unions recognize this fact and strive to place the laborer on a better footing. Trades Unions have a history and traditions reaching back through this country into the Old World. They have not taken root upon our soil without cause, and the same conditions which necessitated them abroad have produced them on this continent. And the very same methods which have been used against them there, are being brought into play here. Look back into the history of trades unions in Great Britain and there you find a parallel for this Penal Code in a long series of legal persecutions directed against workmen.

In 1383 the city authorities of London forbade all combinations of workmen. The workmen were making great headway at that moment and the following years chronicle the suppression of various labor unions. The saddlers and shoemakers were suppressed in 1387, and the tailors in 1415. Laws were administered so that a simple refusal to work was a criminal offense and the government had power to coerce men to continue labor even if dissatisfied. But withal the workmen in various ways evaded the laws and kept up their societies. They met "to hold religious services" or "to take a social pint of porter" as the case might be. Friendly Societies took the place of Trades unions. And so the struggle went on and so intense was the hostility in 1548, that men were condemned to the pillory and to lose an ear for belonging to labor organizations. With the advent of time these laws fell into disuse and were dropped from the statute books. Then as the factory system developed the modern trades union movement came into existence first in 1790. The rapid growth of this movement led to the coalition laws of 1800, which branded all labor combinations as conspiracies and which was very severe in its penalties. But amid all these trials workmen never abandoned their unions; on the contrary they then held them secret and so persistent were their efforts, that finally in 1824, the coalition laws of 1800 were repealed, but for all that trades unions remained illegal. During the Machinists and Blacksmiths strike in 1846 at Newton, England, an indictment 46 yards long with 4,614 counts was found against the strikers. At last in 1871 the Trades Union Act passed the British Parliament; this legalized the unions, provided for their registry and incorporation, and laid down the law, "That the purposes of any trades union shall not, merely because they are a restraint of trade, be deemed unlawful."

From that date the workmen of Great Britain have had the law of conspiracy removed. And these very chains which fell from their necks are now being placed upon ours! The very law, which was repealed in 1824 in England is now after nearly 60 years, to be put into force in the great Empire State of America. While trades unions are legalized in Europe we are to be made criminals in this Republic! The Iron Molders have fought in Congress for many years to obtain a national charter and all in vain, while their brothers in England are recognized and registered under the law.

The history of France in years gone by shows the same legal antagonism to organized labor. From 1871 until within the past two years trades and labor societies were not permitted in France. But now they are allowed on a local and national basis, yet international organization or organized connection with workmen of other countries is still forbidden. And the same situation prevails in Germany, Austria, Italy, and other countries of Europe.

And now by no means let us imagine the Penal Code, which we meet here to condemn, is anything novel in America. In 1864 the workmen in the Parrot Gun Works at Cold Spring, N. Y., struck against the low pay of \$1 to \$1.25 per day, and the leaders of the strike were incarcerated seven weeks in Fort Lafayette, although no violence had been committed by them. The same year in St. Louis,

Mo., General Rosencrans issued martial law and arrested the officers in charge of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' strike and of the Tailors at the same time. In Louisville, Ky., that very year a like outrage was perpetrated on the printers. And here in New York, a law similar in every respect to the conspiracy feature of this Penal Code, was introduced in the Legislature in 1864, and would have passed only for a timely labor demonstration all over the State against it. While the New York bill was pending the workmen of Massachusetts were combatting a like measure in their own State Legislature. Shortly after this followed the breaking up of miners associations in Eastern coal fields of Pennsylvania and the defeat of the Reading R. R. engineers by government interference. Until 1872 the old English law of conspiracy was in vogue in Pennsylvania. But even with its repeal, the law allowed of the conviction and imprisonment of John Siney and Xingo Parks during the Clearfield coal miners strike, Sept. 1875, and many were the prosecutions under it in all parts of the State. In 1876 the law was supplemented by one of more liberal character, and even under this, D. R. Jones, President of the Miners National Union, and his associate in the strike against the Waverly Coal Company, were fined and imprisoned last year. And now a new suit is instituted by the same company against President Jones and Tom Armstrong, the editor of the *Labor Tribune*. So far has the iniquity gone that a Judge in Venango Co., Pa., has ruled this week that all labor organizations are conspiracies. Even parades with drum and fife, mass meetings and speeches are regarded as unlawful in their influence during a strike.

We find that Connecticut immediately after the Boston and Maine railroad strike in 1876, passed a law, under which a member of the Horse-Shoers Union of Hartford was arrested a few weeks ago and fined for advising a fellow workman not to go to work in a shop then on strike for recovery of back wages.

The Illinois Legislature on June 2. 1877 enacted a conspiracy law and under the operations of this law, during the Great Railroad Strike of that year, the police forcibly entered a meeting of Cabinet Makers Union—a body chartered under the laws of the State,—and dispersed the meeting after wounding several workmen and shooting one down in cold blood. During the strike in the Vulcan Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo., in April 1879, workmen were arrested and sent to prison under the conspiracy law of Missouri.

In Indiana by act of the last Legislature it is made a downright felony for a workman on strike to even talk to any person who attempts to take his place.

And such has been the law in New Jersey and Ohio, until recently repealed. While these States have thus acted we are battling here in New York to resist an onslaught upon our organizations which reminds us of the "Belagerungs Zustand" in Germany. Instead of aiding and relieving the down-trodden workmen, our legislators go back to ancient statute books to find precedents with which to put shackles on us. Only six months ago a vagabondage act was passed in Wisconsin which if enforced will send any workman to the workhouse who refuses to work for low wages. Looking over the statutes of all the States we find that in every part of the country where labor unions exist laws have been made to put them down. Now if this state of things continues, what will be the consequence? All history shows that wherever there is any oppression of the working class there is a necessity for organization. And if we are forbidden to assemble and transact business before the eyes of the public, then we will organize and assemble secretly! The Knights of Labor are the product of the Pennsylvania conspiracy law. And if this Penal Code or any conspiracy law is rigidly enforced it will lead inevitably to irresponsible action on the part of Workingmen. And by far it is better for the public interest to allow our societies to exist publicly and to give them legal protection, than to force us into secrecy and to adopt a course which will precipitate a bloody and perhaps a disastrous revolution.

—All the iron workers of Paris, over 5000 men, have quit work for an advance of ten per cent. per day against a proposition of the masters to deduct 8 cents from every \$20 of wages for insurance premiums against accidents. The men demand the right to insure as they please without dictation of the bosses.

—Das Geschäft geht schlecht in Toronto, Camden, Philadelphia, Indianapolis und Chicago und durchaus nicht besorgers gut irgendwo.

—Die Löhne in Lenox, Iowa, betragen \$2.00 bis \$2.75. In Boston ebenso; Wenige bekommen \$2.75.

die die Lohnarbeit in die genossenschaftliche Arbeit übergehen kann.

Denken wir also alle Carpenters in St. Louis, 2000 an der Zahl, sind sämtlich in der Union; ebenso ist dies an allen Orten des Landes der Fall, so daß kein Carpenter existiert, der nicht zur Bruderschaft gehört. Jetzt beschließt die Bruderschaft, die Union in St. Louis soll die Lohnarbeit aufheben und die Genossenschaftsarbeit einführen. Keine fremden Carpenters können sie bekommen, die Bruderschaft verbietet dies. Was müßten denn nun die Kameraden in St. Louis thun?

1. Sie erklären, daß sie alle Arbeiten für die bisherigen Preise liefern werden und richten eine bestimmte Preisliste ein.

2. Sie erklären den Holzhändlern, daß sie deren Waaren für den vollen Werth übernehmen werden und es den Besitzern anheimstellen in die Union einzutreten, oder nicht, wenn sie es thun, wird ihnen derselbe Verdienst zuerkannt werden wie jedem anderen Unionmitgliede. Thun sie es nicht, so werden sie ferner nicht mehr berücksichtigt.

3. Sie machen dasselbe Angebot allen größeren Werkstätten- und Mühlenbesitzern. Die kleinen Shops müssen eingehen, deren Besitzer können in die Union eintreten.

4. Die Stadt wird in 4 oder 6 Districte getheilt, wo Officen errichtet werden.

5. Die Werkstätten werden so bald als möglich centralisirt werden, um die Maschinen in vollständiger Form einführen zu können.

6. Die Arbeitszeit richtet sich nach dem Vorrath der Arbeit, doch soll dieselbe so schnell wie möglich auf 8 Stunden per Tag reduziert werden.

7. Es wird einem jeden Arbeiter ein von der Union festgesetzter Preis per Stunde wöchentlich ausbezahlt.

8. Die Union wählt ein Directorium, das die Arbeiten zu leiten hat. Jeder Shop wählt seinen eigenen Vormann. Kein Beamter erhält mehr für seine Arbeit als ein anderes Mitglied. Es giebt nur Ehrenämter.

9. Alle Jahre wird wenigstens einmal abgerechnet und der Mehrverdienst, nach Abzug der Verbesserungskosten, jedem Arbeiter im Verhältnis der Zeit, welche er gearbeitet hat, ausbezahlt.

10. Arbeiter, welche sich den Gesetzen der Union nicht fügen, verfallen in die von der Union festzustellende Strafe.

Wir glauben, daß diese Punkte genügen, um unsern Lesern einen Begriff von der zukünftigen Organisation der Arbeiter zu geben. Selbstverständlich können wir nicht im Kleinsten alle Dinge vorhersehen und angeben, aber wir wünschen, daß das Princip begriffen und anerkannt wird. Sind die Arbeiter einmal durch und durch für dieses Princip begeistert, dann wird die Ausführung bald folgen. So organisiert würde also der Bucher im Holzhandel aufhören, Bosse und Lohnarbeiter sind verschwunden und alle sind gleiche Menschen, keiner höher keiner niedriger als der andere und das goldene Zeitalter, von welchem uns alte Geschichtschreiber berichten, daß alle Menschen gleich waren wird dann erst zur Wahrheit werden.

G. Quebert.

Correspondenz.

St. Louis, 20. Juni.

Die Arbeiter im Allgemeinen haben noch gar keine rechte Idee von den Zwecken der Vereinigung und können nicht begreifen, daß die Hauptsache nicht ihre eigene Person und ihr persönliches Glücken ist, sondern das Bestreben, so einig wie möglich das vereinigte Kapital in Privathänden zu bekämpfen, um dadurch für die gesammte Arbeiterschaft bessere Zustände herbei zu führen. Selbst in Gewerkschaften sind noch sehr viele, denen es nicht besser geht und welche, sobald sie sich in ihrer Eitelkeit oder ihrem Ehrgeiz verlegt glauben nicht mehr mit thun wollen, oder wo möglich der Vereinigung zu schaden trachten. Solche Leute muß man über das wahre Ziel aufzuklären und zu belehren suchen; denn die meisten derselben legen solche Fehler ab, wenn sie erst wissen, daß es ein großer Fehler ist, und daß sie dieselben an sich haben, und wenn sie ferner erst den wahren Zweck der Vereinigung kennen und eingesehen haben, wie derselbe erreicht werden kann. Das Endziel der Gewerkschaften muß, wenn dieselben wirklich gutes schaffen sollen, die gänzliche Abschaffung der Lohnarbeit sein. Denn das Streben nach höheren Löhnen allein bessert die Verhältnisse auf die Dauer nicht, da wenn die Löhne steigen, die Herren vom Kapital ganz einfach die Preise der Waaren um das 2- oder 3fache des Lohnunterschiedes erhöhen, und dann ist es wieder dasselbe wie zuvor, nur daß der kleine Kapitalist leichter Bankrott macht, weil sein Kapital nicht mit den Preisen gestiegen ist. Die gänzliche Abschaffung der Lohnarbeit würde das natürlich gänzlich umändern, weil dann ein jeder sein eigener Arbeitgeber ist. Es würde dann durch Arbeiter-Vereinigungen producirt werden, und ein jeder Arbeiter würde den vollen Werth seiner Arbeit erhalten. Dieses kann aber nur durch eine vollkommene Organisation aller Arbeiter erreicht werden. Darum laßt uns alle persönlichen Nörgeleien und alle Kleinigkeiten beiseite legen, und laßt uns mit vereinigten Kräften an dem großen und schönen Werke der Vereinigung und Befreiung aller Arbeiter wirken; denn wenn die Mehrzahl nichts dazu thut und es nur einzelnen überlassen sein soll, dann kann nie etwas Großes erreicht werden.

J. M.

Bruderschaft-Notizen.

Der „Carpenter“. Wir werden die Zeitung vergrößern.

— Union Nr. 15 in Indianapolis hat Zweig-Organisationen in Greenville und New Castle, Indiana, gegründet.

— Union Nr. 13 von Kansas City versammelt sich von jetzt ab in der Trades Assembly Halle, die Monatsbeiträge sind auf 60 Cents erhöht worden.

— Union Nr. 8 von Philadelphia ist unter dem Staatsgesetz von Pennsylvania incorporirt und hat jetzt gesetzliche Rechte vor Behörden und Gerichten.

— Unsere neuorganisirte Union in Boston, Mass., hat jetzt über 100 Mitglieder. Unsere Brüder in Boston bemühen sich ernstlich, die apathischen Zimmerer des „Hub“ zu entzusehen.

— Union Nr. 11 von Cleveland hält ihr Banner noch immer hoch seit dem Strike im April; eine kleine, getreue Anzahl von Brüdern ist noch immer entschlossen, die Union in der Stadt der Wälder aufrecht zu erhalten und unsere Interessen zu fördern.

— Wir hoffen, daß Union 2 in Cincinnati jetzt endlich die dortigen widersprechenden Elemente mit einander versöhnen wird. Wenn das unmöglich ist, sollte man zwei Zweig-Unions mit demselben Passworte und gleichartiger Geschäftsordnung gründen. Unter keiner Bedingung sollte Cincinnati uneinig bleiben.

Carpenter Amerika's.

St. Louis.

In der gegenwärtigen Zeit wo die Concentration des Reichthums in immer weniger Hände sich vollzieht und andererseits die Verarmung und Verelendung des Arbeiterstandes immer mehr und mehr Platz greift, wo einerseits der Capitalist ohne nutzbringende Arbeit zu schaffen im Ueberflusse schwelgt und alle Annehmlichkeiten des Lebens genießen kann, wo hingegen andererseits der Arbeiter, der doch alle Werthe dieser Erzeugnisse für sich in Anspruch nehmen kann, wo ferner das Capital alle Gesetze und Privilegien auf seiner Seite hat, während der Arbeiter in mancher Beziehung völlig rechtlos dasteht und sich willenlos dem Capitalismus verkaufen muß, erklären wir es für unwürdig eines Arbeiters, wenn er sich nicht seinen betreffenden Vereinigungen anschließt und hilft solche schmachwürdige Zustände zu beseitigen.

Carpenter und Joiner von Amerika seid Ihr noch ferner Willens Euch von dem Moloch, Capital genannt, unterjochen zu lassen, seid Ihr noch ferner Willens geduldig das Joch zu tragen, das man Euch aufgebürdet hat. Betrachtet die Wohnhäuser, Paläste und Villas der Reichen und fragt Euch ob dieselben ohne Eure Arbeit hätten entstehen können, fragt Euch ferner, was war der Lohn für unsere Mühen und unsere Anstrengungen, haben wir es verdient, daß wir in elenden, schlecht ventilirten und ungesunden Wohnungen campiren müssen und immer und in jeder Weise als Stiefkind der menschlichen Gesellschaft angesehen werden; haben wir es verdient, daß man uns wenn unsere Arbeitskraft nicht mehr gebraucht wird aufs Straßenpflaster wirft oder uns als Tramps von Ort zu Ort heßt! Wo durch haben wir dies Alles verdient? Wer ist schuld an solchen entsetzlichen Zuständen, wie sie heutzutage in unserer Republik existiren? Carpenter und Joiner von Amerika, wir selbst und alle Arbeiter sind schuld, daß solche Zustände haben Platz greifen können; wir sind schuld deshalb, weil eine große Zahl Arbeiter unserer Vereinigung noch immer fernsteht, weil unsere Genossen in arger Verblendung nur zuerst an ihr eigenes Ich denken, statt durch die Vereinigung Aller, für Alle und auf diese Weise auch für sich selbst sorgen.

Carpenter und Joiner, die ihr uns noch fern steht, tretet unserer Organisation bei, denkt, daß es eines Mannes unwürdig ist, wenn er sich von anderen Leuten die Kastanien aus dem Feuer holen läßt und sie doch gerne genießen möchte. Kämpft mit uns für Erringung menschenwürdiger Zustände, nicht die wenigen Kapitalisten sind der Staat, sondern das gesammte Volk, und an uns ist es, dafür zu sorgen, daß Gesetze zum Wohle und Schutze der Arbeiter gemacht werden.

Denket auch an eure Kinder! Wollt ihr haben, daß dieselben in eben solcher Sklaverei und Abhängigkeit leben sollen, wie ihr? Wollt ihr, daß dieselben schon im Kindesalter vom frühen Morgen bis Abends in dumpfigen Fabrikräumen ihre Jugend verbringen, anstatt in der Schule sich nützliche Kenntnisse zu erwerben? Wollt ihr ferner, daß dieselben durch ihre billigeren Arbeitskraft euch Konkurrenz machen? Keiner von euch wird solches wollen. Die Carpenter und Joiner Union von Amerika bietet euch die Hand, tretet ein in unsere Reihen und helfet diese Zustände, die eine Schmach für die Menschheit sind, beseitigen; setzt alle kleinlichen Bedenken und Erwägungen bei Seite und steuert vereint mit uns dem einen großen Ziele zu: Befreiung der Arbeit aus den Banden des Kapitals!

Die verschiedenen Unions von St. Louis versammeln sich an folgenden Plätzen:

Union Nr. 6, 18. Str. u. Franklin Ave.

Union Nr. 12, 17. u. Wright Str.

Union Nr. 14, jeden Montag 8 Uhr Abends, Carondelet u. Russell Ave.

Union Nr. 14 hält jeden zweiten und letzten Montag öffentliche Versammlung ab, an der sich jeder Carpenter betheiligen kann. Fragen von allgemeinem Interesse stehen dann immer auf der Tagesordnung und ersuchen wir alle uns noch Fernstehende, diese öffentlichen Versammlungen zu besuchen.

Mit Brudergruß

Fr. Sommerfeldt.

Gewerkschafts-Nachrichten.

— Löhne in New Orleans, La.: \$2.25 bis \$2.50; wenig Arbeit.

— Zimmerarbeit in ganz England sehr flau; es giebt eine Viertelmillion Carpenter in England und Wales.

— In Cleveland, O., sind die Löhne \$2.25 bis \$2.50, auch \$2.75; das Geschäft geht langsam.

— Während des Carpenter-Strikes zu Toronto wurden im vergangenen Frühjahr \$879,45 ausgegeben, um Ausländige abzuweisen zu lassen.

— Die Amalgamated Carpenters in Großbritannien haben während der letzten 20 Jahre \$314,495 ausgegeben, um eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit zu erlangen.

— Zimmerleute in New Mexico erhalten, nach Zeitungsberichten, \$3 bis \$3.50 per Tag; wenn die Leute aber hinkommen, sehen sie sich belogen und betrogen — sie bekommen nicht mehr, als was Kost u. Logis kosten.

— Camden, N. J., hat 400 Carpenter und nur eine Handvoll derselben scheint sich darum zu kümmern, ob sie von ihren Löhnen leben können oder nicht. Die wenigen Unionsleute sind hart an der Arbeit, die Anderen zu befehlen.

— Stückarbeit bei Zimmerleuten führt zur Puscherei, niedrigen Löhnen und langer Arbeitszeit. Die Bruderschaft verbietet Stückarbeit. Niemand kann zu einer Union gehören und auf Stück arbeiten. Fort mit der Stückarbeit — überall!

— Die Union von Sash & Door Co. von Audland, New Zealand, machte den Versuch, die Arbeitszeit zu verlängern, ohne die Leute extra dafür zu bezahlen. Die Folge davon war ein Strike und die Compagnie sucht jetzt in England und den Colonien nach Arbeitern, kann sie aber nicht bekommen.

Unsere Convention.

— Die zweite Jahres-Convention der Bruderschaft wird am Dienstag, 1. August 1882, im Neuen National-Theater, Ede 10. Straße und Callowhill, Philadelphia, Pa., abgehalten werden und wird um 10 Uhr zur Ordnung gerufen.

— Union Nr. 2 von Cincinnati hat während ihres Ausstandes von Union Nr. 14 in St. Louis außer den bisher genannten Beträgen noch \$10 erhalten.

— Die Vereinigung der beiden Unions in Chicago trägt bereits gute Früchte. Die neue Union, welche die Nummer 21 trägt, hat neun Zweig-Vereine und nimmt in jeder Sitzung 5 bis 7 neue Mitglieder auf. Nr. 21 in Chicago ist die einzige, welche mit unserer Bruderschaft verbunden ist; andere werden von uns nicht anerkannt.

— Seit zwei Wochen sind die Frachtverlader in New York und Umgebung für 20 Cents per Stunde, eine Zulage von 3 Cents, in Ausstand. Handel und Verkehr sind gestört, alle Geschäfte sind geschädigt, Lebensmittel verderben in Massen auf den Eisenbahnwagen und doch wollen die Compagnien nicht nachgeben, obwohl sie ihre Frachtraten um 30 Procent erhöht haben.

— Thomas A. Armstrong, Redakteur der „National Labor Tribune“, ist auf dem Arbeiter-Ticket zum Gouverneur für Pennsylvania nominirt worden. Wer für ihn stimmt, stimmt gegen das Verschönerungsgesetz und für den Sturz der Korporationen im Keystone Staat.

— Der Anblick von 20,000 Arbeitern in einer großen Parade zu Pittsburg, friedlich, nüchtern, ruhig, nobel und würdig in ihrer Männlichkeit hat die Welt überzeugt, daß die amerikanischen Arbeiter es verstehen, ihre Rechte zu wahren.

PHILADELPHIA MEMBERS.

TAKE NOTICE—All members of Local Union No. 8 of Philadelphia, Pa., are requested to be present on Monday evening, July 10th, at 8 P. M., at the Hall 10th st. and Callowhill.

Counsellor Alcorn will address the meeting on the nature of a State Charter for trades unions under the laws of Pennsylvania; and he will explain the duties of unions working under such charters. This address is of the highest importance to all members as we are now a legally incorporated body. Let every man turn out.

Per Order J. D. ALLEN, Pres.
W. F. EBERHARDT, Sec.
2012 Cambridge St.

All Aboard!

Second annual excursion of Philadelphia Carpenters' Union No. 8, to Atlantic City, N. J., on Monday, July 17, 1882. Excursion starts at 7 A. M. Tickets, one dollar; Children, 50 cents. All are cordially invited. Make this a gala day!

CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Trade dull; wages \$1.75 to \$2.25. A good many carpenters are walking the streets because of the high prices of building material. Yet not one of the members of our union is out of work; we look out for each other's interests.

What Trenton is Doing.

TRENTON, N. J.—We have planted the seed of unionism in this city and hope to reap a good harvest for the trade. It will require care and attention to accomplish the results we look for, yet we mean to make Carpenters' Union No. 31 a permanent institution, and if we have to die we will die very hard. Our membership is increasing, and the visit of Secretary McGuire and Bro. J. D. Allen of Philadelphia on June 12th, encouraged us greatly.

The Milwaukee Movement.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Carpenter's Union of this city is progressing steadily, and unanimously resolved to join the Brotherhood. Wages \$2 to \$2.50. The Trades Assembly picnic on June 11th, was a monster, and the parade was very large. Delegations from Chicago and other cities swelled the ranks. The officers of the Carpenters' Union in this city are: President, H. W. Hughes; Vice President, C. F. Witt; Secretary, J. D. Campbell; Treasurer, M. Kramer; Fin. Secretary, H. Schomer.

Washington Whittlings.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The U. S. Attorney General has given his opinion to President Arthur that the Eight Hour Law is defective and inoperative, and recommends that the President point out the defects to Congress and in a message request that body to make the law operative. My opinion is that the officials are trying to stave off the whole thing until the next Fall elections, and then blind the workmen as usual. Trade is middling good; wages \$2.50 to \$3.

Buffalo Items.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Carpenters Union No. 9 of this city is in the field to live and grow and proves it every meeting night; hosts of new members join. In a few instances we have had trouble to enforce our shop rules, but in the end we always triumphed. On the Genesee House we had two strikes against non-union men, and on the last occasion the shop steward was discharged for asking that a non-union man be let go. All the men then abandoned the job with the result that at once the steward was reinstated. The men on this job are a creditable, praiseworthy set of men. They are all heart and soul for the union.

Organizing the Small Towns.

AVOCA, Minn.—There is one way in which I think we can organize the carpenters in the thinly settled districts. And that is to organize a County union whenever we can get nine members in a County. In the latter part of June, I will make a trip to organize St. Paul, Minneapolis and other towns on the road. I will make another trip in fore part of August. Any information or assistance to effect the or-

ganization of carpenters unions in Minnesota will be cheerfully given by me.

P. MCCARTHY, Deputy Organizer.
Avoca, Murray Co., Minn.

Business Stagnant in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Trades Assembly picnic and parade in this city June 4 was an event long to be remembered; 4000 men in line. The carpenters unions made a creditable display in the procession. Richard Trevellick, H. M. Williams and Max Stoehr were the orators of the occasion; fully 10,000 persons on the grounds. Wages for carpenters range from \$2.25 to \$2.75 and times are very dull; lots of men idle, and the building trades almost stagnant. It is a hard matter to strike a job of work; emigrants are flowing in from Europe and offer to work at any price. This is what our philanthropic State Board of Immigration has done for us!

Outlook in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The outlook here for the season for carpenters is very bad, as all the rolling mills are shut down through the strike. There is every prospect that the iron workers will gain their strike. They are a well-organized body of men, and they are standing out true to each other. The demonstration and parade of the trades and labor unions of this city on June 17, was the grandest spectacle ever witnessed West of the Alleghenies. Daniel Crawford, President of the Carpenters' Union of Pittsburgh, was Marshal of the Third Division in the parade.

Affairs in Toronto.

TORONTO, Canada.—In connection with the Amalgamated Carpenters, our local union had a concert on June 12th, which was largely attended, and was the means of getting many non-union carpenters to join us. We meet every alternate Monday in Temperance Hall on Alice st. We are considering the idea of taking the wood-working machinists (mill hands) and organizing them in conjunction with us. Trade is not brisk here, and some bosses are trying to get men for 25 cents a day less than our price. The men they hire are mostly newly arrived emigrants who do not know the ways of the country.

Cleveland Chit-Chat.

CLEVELAND, O.—Well, that little paper THE CARPENTER is around again, and it is myself that is glad to see it. For it is one consolation that all the wood butchers in the country are not like the crowd in this city, and were it not for our little paper we would not know the same. But when we see the Brotherhood making such headway all over the country, we will get ashamed of ourselves and wheel into line some of these days. Let the bosses and their little five dollar union in this city see they can not scare us into our holes. Of course it is an awful thing to be scared, but when a fellow is naturally weak in the knees, unless he has some backing—he can't always help it.

TOM COLLINS.

Trade in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Our local union is growing steadily and is gaining accessions from the leading shops of the city. Some unwisely think that our union is calculated to injure the Knights of Labor, whereas they ought to know that such is not the case. Our whole desire is simply to organize the entire trade and bring it under one head. Business here is fair at present. The cost of living keeps increasing, while wages are \$2.25 to \$2.50, very few \$2.75. The \$2.25 men are in the majority. And this comes through the mistaken policy of grading wages. Every man in our union has become a subscriber to THE CARPENTER. Carpenters' Union No. 29 of Baltimore meets every alternate Monday at Standard Hall, S. W. corner Baltimore and Frederick streets.

Hamilton Notes.

HAMILTON, Canada.—I herewith send you a club of subscribers. Your journal is highly appreciated by the carpenters of Hamilton. Union 18 of this city is still on the move and continually initiating new members. Building trade in Hamilton is very dull; partly on account of a scarcity of brick, and partly on account of the price of them and other building material.

We have eight more applications for members, and after the convention in August, I anticipate we will get along a little faster. There are great many men who want some immediate gain by joining, and others who would rather pay in than receive benefits. The fear of the bosses must be what keeps some men back. But if they would only come, they would soon overcome their fears.

The Views of a Worker.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—There are many features about your journal which commend it to me. Your article "Stop Shirking" hits the nail exactly. No one except those most directly interested in the labor movement can imagine the carelessness and indifference among mechanics and workmen. It is perfectly shameful that the many leave the few to do all the work and do not do something to help the cause along. In regard to "strike notices" I don't believe in giving even one week's notice, for if our bosses don't want us, they don't give us a moment's warning! They simply say: "I guess I can get along without you any longer!" Why should we use them like men while they often treat us like slaves? Men are too much afraid of their bosses and seem to think themselves far inferior. The unparalleled growth of our union is due to Brother Scheider; if ever there was a worker he is one.

Our men should read more—the members of every local union should study over the contents of THE CARPENTER each month. If we have not the time to read then let us move on for shorter hours of labor.

The Situation in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Carpenter work here is in a wretched condition. A few brave spirits are laboring day and night to uphold the Union, while others stand idly by and look on with indifference. Would to Heavens that these slow coaches were all reduced to a dollar a day! Perhaps they would then realize the necessity of a union. Yet I verily believe there are those who would work for the crumbs that fall from their masters' table, before they would dare to ask decent wages. Poor, brow-beaten, servile cowards, living from hand to mouth! Still they believe they are getting all they deserve, and they have no higher aspiration than to live poor, work like a slave, and in the end die a pauper. We would not object only that their degradation is affecting us, and we are not willing to be dragged down with them. The situation at present shows some few getting \$3 per day, some \$2.75, others \$2.50, while many are working for \$2.25, even as low as \$2. We have men who say they are getting the demand asked for when they are not. We have others who say they will not ask for an advance. The city is flooded with carpenters from other cities; fully 300 men are out of employment. Men came here in answer to advertisements in newspapers of other cities, under promise of \$3.50 to \$4 per day. And to make the situation still worse, some greedy cusses are taking piece work to the ruin of themselves and the trade. During our strike we received \$50 from Chicago Union No. 3, and \$34 in all from St. Louis.

Our San Francisco Letter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Carpenters' Union of this city has met with immense success. We are continually increasing in numbers; last meeting 20 new members initiated and 31 additional candidates reported on favorably. We now number over 200 members. Our Investigating Committee are very particular as to the qualification of members, hence we are admitting good material. The style of buildings here require that a man shall be framer, trimmer and mill hand—in fact a general carpenter and joiner. We are discussing the advisability of reducing the hours of labor on Saturday and an increase of pay. Wages \$3 to \$3.50 per day for ten hours. Carpenters' Union No. 25 of this city meets every Friday evening at Huddy's Hall, 909 1/2 Market street. On June 2d, we sent a deputation to the San Francisco Chapter of Architects and presented them with an address requesting their cooperation. Our mass meeting June 5th, was large and enthusiastic. Mr. Edward Owens briefly stated the mission of our union. The Secretary read a communication from Chapter of Architects, stating the hearty endorsement of the course pursued by the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, and assuring us of their sincere cooperation in the good cause for the future. C. F. Burgman, E. A. Wallazz, Calvin Ewing and others addressed the meeting on the benefits resulting from organization. A resolution commending the Union on its good work and requesting every good man present in the hall to join, was adopted unanimously, and about 50 new members were added to the roll. The picnic our Union held June 11th, at Belmont, realized a handsome financial result.

—In Paris at present the jewellers are out for shorter hours; in Bourges, the saddlers ask more pay; in Nantes, the joiners want 15 per cent. more wages; in Grenoble the paper makers are out for a better living. The painters and decorators of Paris have been on strike 5 months and now have prospects of success.

State of Trade.

Trade dull the past month in Toronto, Camden, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Chicago, and in fact nothing extra in any city.

Wages in Lennox, Iowa, \$2 to \$2.75. In Boston \$2.25 to \$2.75; very few at latter figure. Business brisk in Alpena, Mich.; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Brainerd, Minn.; La Crosse, Wis.; Woodstock, Ill.; Dodgeville, Wis.; and Haverhill, Mass. Organization of the trade is unknown in these cities, hence wages range for Carpenters from \$1.50 to \$2 per day.

Pullmann Points.

PULLMANN, Ill.—Business flat, contractors holding back work for some unaccountable reason. Many Carpenters here out of work. Wages still same as at last report. The bodies of those drowned workmen have all been found.

C. A. WALBRIDGE,
317 & 319 Washington Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

CARPENTERS TOOLS,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

Disston's Saws,
Jenning's Bits,
KIP'S & MAYDOLE'S HAMMERS, &c.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

A fine Assortment in Bronze and Cheaper Goods.

Builders, Carpenters, Engineers, Mechanics, Mill Owners, Miners, Merchants, &c., will find in MOORE'S UNIVERSAL ASSISTANT AND COMPLETE MECHANIC, a work containing 1016 pages, 500 Engravings, 461 Tables, and over 1,000,000 Industrial Facts, Calculations, Processes, Secrets, Rules, &c., of rare utility in the Trades. A \$5 book free by mail for \$2.50 worth its weight in gold to any Mechanic, Farmer or Business Man. AGENTS WANTED. Sure sale everywhere for all time. For full Contents Pamphlet, terms, and 128 page Catalogue of nearly 3000 Practical Books, address NATIONAL BOOK CO., 75 Beekman St., New York.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS!
YOUR TOOLS

A SPECIALTY,
AT LOWEST PRICES,

—AT—
WM. J. DONALDSON'S,
122 Seneca St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A new and Important Work of Especial Interest to House Owners, Architects, Builders and Painters.

MODERN HOUSE PAINTING.

Containing twenty colored lithographic plates, exhibiting the use of color in the Exterior and Interior House Painting, and embracing examples of simple and elaborate work in plain, graded, and parti-colors. Also the treatment of old styles of houses, together with full descriptive letter press, covering the preparation, use and application of colors, with special directions applicable to each example. The whole work offering valuable hints and suggestions on harmonious color treatment, suitable to every variety of building. By E. K. BOSITTER and F. A. WRIGHT, Architects. One oblong quarto vol., handsomely bound in cloth, price post-paid, \$5.00.

Circulars on application.

Published by
W. T. Comstock,
Aster Place, 3 doors East of Broadway, N. Y.

THE CARPENTER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME II.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1882.

NUMBER 8.

A WARNING.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6, 1882.

Carpenters should stay away from Buffalo, as work is at present very slack, on account of the scarcity of brick. The average rate of wages is \$2.25 per day. City crowded with carpenters from abroad.

J. C. SCHIEDER.

TRADE CONVENTIONS

—The National Convention of Boiler Makers and Helpers will be held at Boston, August 16, 1882.

—The Window Glass Workers of America as also the Flint Glass Workers and the Iron Moulders have held conventions the past month.

—Trunkmakers International Union met at Chicago, July 3, with 12 cities represented. They will meet in St. Louis next year.

—Harness Makers National Union was formed at St. Louis, July 3, with a large attendance of delegates. Will meet in Cincinnati next year.

—Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers opened their annual convention at Chicago on the 1st inst. Our convention at Philadelphia sent them a telegram of greeting.

WORTHY OF ASSISTANCE.

Fully five thousand persons refused to return to work in the Harmony mills, Cohoes, N. Y., when the gates were opened for them on the 7th inst. The operatives have been on strike now 14 weeks against a reduction. They have been evicted from the companies tenements and still stand out manfully. Great distress prevails among them and there is the utmost need of assistance. The companies have been asked to submit the difficulty to arbitration but they stubbornly refuse to do so. We ask the carpenters unions everywhere to send the Cohoes strikers some financial assistance. Be generous brothers and help these people in their arduous struggle. Information as to the address of the strike committee will be furnished from this office.

A FRANK ADMISSION.

The whole secret underlying all attempts at petty cooperation is fully exposed by Mr. Markle in a recent number of the *Progressive Age*, when he says:

"The great money making companies and institutions in our country are officered and managed precisely as the cooperative societies are in so far as *gaining profits* is concerned; so that this undertaking can not be reasonably objected to on the ground that it will not *make money*."

From this we must infer that cooperative societies aim no higher than ordinary business undertakings of capitalists; that their highest morality is to gain profit and make money. And it is just because such a system plunders the working-class that we are organizing to destroy it. Yet Latter-Day Prophets in the labor movement advise us to stop and enter right into the iniquities of the present system by starting cooperative societies. What folly!

CHIPS.

—Denis Kearney has decided to take the stump for Gen. Stoneman, the Democratic nominee for Governor of California.

—Arbitration has been adopted by agreement among the manufacturers and employes in the shoe trade of Cincinnati.

—Union men should sustain union made goods, therefore buy none but Union Label Cigars. If you can not get them in one place then try somewhere else.

—On the 6th inst. the Anti-Chinese bill went into effect, and from the date of its passage up to that time 20 000 additional coolies had been imported into San Francisco.

—The reception to Michael Davitt at Union Square, New York, July 6, was an overwhelming ovation of 18,000 workingmen. It was arranged by the Central Labor Union.

—The *Workman* is the name of a new labor weekly published by the New Orleans Trade Assembly. Bro. J. L. Brown of Carpenters Union No. 16 is one of the Directors.

—The Federation of Trades in next Convention at Cleveland should arrange to have a representative at Castle Garden, to prevent emigrants from being used against strikes or to reduce wages.

—The tenement house system of cigar making is a deadly evil to all classes of labor. H. K. and F. B. Thurber (the latter a prominent Anti-Monopolist) are wholesale dealers in tenement house cigars.

—Cigarmakers Union No. 44 of St. Louis donated a total of \$2200 in support of the Milwaukee strike and sent \$800 besides as their assessment. This shows what well-organized union men will do.

—The penalty prescribed by the last Indiana Legislature for interfering with "scabs" is 21 years in State prison. The workingmen of Evansville are in arms against this act. So should it be all over the State.

—Frank Roney, President of the San Francisco League of Deliverance, was recently acquitted in a trial on charge of inciting a riot etc., for carrying a transparency in front of a certain store which dealt in Chinese made goods.

—A State Convention of the Trades and Labor Unions of Massachusetts was held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, May 30. A large attendance of delegates was present and a State Federation of Trades was formed. Our Carpenters Convention in Philadelphia endorsed the plan.

—The memorial of the Washington Federation of Labor which was presented in the United States Senate is an able exposition of the labor question. The Senate Committee decided to incorporate in it its report. It is proposed to have a Congressional investigation of strikes and their causes.

THE TORONTO DEMONSTRATION.

Over 5000 wage workers participated in the parade and 15,000 persons enjoyed the festival held in Toronto, Canada, July 22. The Trades Assembly arranged the picnic. The carpenters to the number of 400 took part in the procession. They were preceded by a four-in-hand team dragging a heavy truck heavily laden with specimens of their trade, such as refrigerators, sashes, doors, moldings and stairs. They were also about a dozen men in the conveyance, several of whom were hard at work putting the finishing touches to doors, sashes, etc. The union jack and stars and stripes were flying side by side in the procession. The various trades had wagons with members of their craft engaged at work. The demonstration was the largest ever held in Canada and outranked many held in this country. At the exposition grounds speeches were made and various games indulged in.

NOT DEAD, BUT LIVING.

Seldom is it man's good or bad fortune to read his own obituary, yet such has been mine. In the latter part of July the news went over the country of my death and the daily papers, East and West, in all the principal cities, gave prominence to the report and published obituary notices. At once letters flooded my office, making anxious inquiries as to the facts. In answer to these permit me to say, that I have been confounded with John Maguire of St. Louis, a Greenbacker and Land Reformer, who died in Washington, D. C., at that date, in his 78th year. I take this occasion to thank my many friends for their inquiries and I hope they may be spared from again reading my obituary many years to come. P. J. McGUIRE.

JOHN McAULIFFE.

Sad was the news which told us of the death of this brave soul. His heart was large, his sentiments broad, and all his life was one grand effort to uplift his fellows. Towering in majesty of person, impressive in voice, firm in purpose and uncompromising in principle, we could not well have spared John McAuliffe. But in a fit of despondency he shot himself at Denver, Col., June 28th. Owing to his frankness and activity in the labor movement he was victimized frequently, and after returning from the mountains, out of money and out of work, sick and despondent without prospects of work, he received a despairing letter from his wife. This drove him to do the desperate deed. John McAuliffe was a gas fitter, plumber, and engineer. He was one of the best of workmen. For years he labored in Chicago. Had he truckled to wealth and power he would to-day be in the land of the living with riches and plenty. But his sensitive nature was stirred at sight of the wrongs he witnessed and true to his highest nature he consecrated his life to the service of mankind. Let his noble spirit rest and may his memory be forever green.

TRADE NOTES.

—The picnic of San Francisco Carpenters Union No. 22 netted over \$130.

—In Indianapolis trade is dull; plenty of carpenters idle; average wages \$2 per day.

—P. J. McGuire will speak at Rocky Point, R. I., on August 23, at the Demonstration of the Trade Unions of Rhode Island.

—The journeymen house-painters of New Orleans have struck for an increase of wages to \$2.50 a day. The plasterers and brickmasons demand \$3 and \$3.50.

—Wages in Cincinnati are \$2.25 to \$2.75 per day. Rates of living high, so that \$3 per day now are not as good as \$2 per day three years ago. Trade is middling.

—San Francisco trade is fair and wages hold the same as last month. The carpenters union is progressing rapidly and it is expected to enrol two thirds of trade before close of the year.

—J. S. Murchie of Manchester, England, has been reelected General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners by an overwhelming vote of the members.

—The Brotherhood Convention just adjourned at Philadelphia decided that Chicago Union No. 21 is the only legally recognized union under our jurisdiction in Chicago. Let the former members of No. 4 take notice of this.

—Carpenters at Union Depot Elevator in Detroit struck a few weeks ago for \$2.50 per day. About 60 men went out, but without success. Why did they not first join Carpenters Union No. 10 of Detroit and prepare beforehand?

—Some "Jim-Crow" contractor in Kansas City, Mo., has been making fruitless endeavors to talk the rest of contractors into reducing wages of bricklayers 50 cents per day. We hope the bricklayers will build a raft of bricks and send him adrift on the Kaw.

—Toronto boss carpenters have issued a little pamphlet containing the names of those who were engaged in the strike there last April. On the opening page they request members of the Master Carpenters Association to keep the list secret.

—During the first six months of this year, 1260 new buildings were erected in this city, with an investment of \$27,909,305. This is a decrease of a million dollars over the same period in 1881. The *Telegram* complains that strikes in the building trades caused this. If a Black Friday or Yellow Fever were to come the strikers would be to blame.

—THE CARPENTER has been delayed this month in order to publish a synopsis of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office in New York, as second-class matter.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1882.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

—REFERRING to food adulteration a keen Frenchman says: "If I poison my grocer I shall be sent to the penitentiary; but if he poisons me he gets off with a \$10 fine."

—Norway pine, which for a long time has been regarded by our mill men as unfit for anything but the coarsest work, is beginning to be held in higher estimation. Carpenters know its strength and usefulness in frames for buildings, and even for finishing it is superior to the Florida and Texas pine.

—A new screw adapted to be put in position by driving, has been invented, and is said to enter the wood without tearing the grain. A cone point is used instead of the gimlet point, and the screw thread has such a pitch that it drives in barb fashion, and once in position is very difficult to remove.

—A single tenon is, theoretically, says the *California Architect*, stronger than a double one, and its mortise also weakens the timber in which it is framed less than two mortises would. Practically, a double tenon would be used with a joint belt for drawing the framing together, placed between the two tenons; or it might be advisable to use two tenons to diminish the effect of shrinkage, as, for instance, in a door, where a double tenon often answers better than a single one.

—A new plan to deaden floors has been patented, and is being tested in a new building at Philadelphia. A 6x3 plank is inserted between each joist two inches from the bottom of the joists, and projecting four inches beneath. Underneath the intervening planks the ceiling boards are nailed and the space filled with sawdust to within one inch of the joists. By this method the waves of sound are carried off, and it is claimed that the most vigorous hammering cannot be heard the story beneath.

—Japanese hand-saws cut on the pull-stroke; so no matter how hard the wood, or dull the saw, they will not bend or buckle. It is rather more difficult to saw to line with such saws than with ours; but they have their advantages. Take one of our key-hole or compass saws, putting on the push or shove stroke—what an aggravating limber thing it is! Now, point the teeth the other way, and you have a tool that will keep stiff no matter how many knots it encounters or how dull it gets. In other words, the pull-stroke of three thousand years ago is the best for such thin, narrow blades.

—ORIGIN OF THE SAW. — When or where the first saw was made is simply a matter of conjecture. From the description of the Ark and the Temple of Solomon, we naturally conclude that the saw must have been known at that time. It is represented on the obelisks of Egypt. How they were kept in order, however, is a puzzle, as we do not read of any drawings of files or anything that could be used to keep saws in order. According to the Greeks, the invention of the saw was ascribed to Dædalus, or his pupil Talus. This most certainly is a mistake, as centuries before their time the outline of a saw was inscribed on the Egyptian obelisks.

ORGANIZATION OF EXCHANGE.

LETTER NO. 4.

The representative of values—"The circulating medium of exchange,"—"currency,"—"sign of value," or "money," which ever it may be called, requires to be submitted to the same law as production itself; that is to say, should not contain a greater or less value than the products which it represents. All articles deteriorate, perish, or lose a portion of their value if they are not consumed within a certain time; as corn, potatoes, &c., such things as improve in quality by age—such as wines, spirits &c., lose in quantity what they gain in quality. They necessitate continual labor and care which increases their value, notwithstanding which they perish in the end. Again such products which last for a very long time, diminish in price on account of discoveries or perfections which enable them to be made cheaper and better. It is therefore necessary for two things, 1st, either to make a profit upon the consumer, sufficient to cover the loss caused by the depreciation of articles which have not been sold in time, or 2nd, to submit the sign of exchange, currency, or "circulating medium of exchange," or sign of value, or money to a depreciation equal to that borne by the product.

In commerce, as at present conducted, in order to compensate for the losses which incessantly occur, great profits must be made; but the depot or magazine of society where such profit would not be necessary would soon be in a state of bankruptcy, if the currency or money, or sign of exchange were to remain permanent, nothing would compensate for the loss caused by the depreciation which articles would sustain from the moment of their production to the time of their sale and consumption. And thus the value in circulation or the currency, would be greater than the products in their depot, which it represents. It is necessary therefore that the value of the sign of exchange should gradually diminish until its final extinction, if it be not consumed within a certain lapse of time.

The neglect of having recognized this law of depreciation was the cause of the non-success of Bray, who in England established his "labor exchange association." This economist by virtue of his profound and clear writing combined with his great power of verbal explanation realized the funds necessary for the establishment of a large "exchange bazaar." Unfortunately many articles depreciated before being sold, many workmen who had deposited their products in the bazaar spent the value in other places, thus neglecting to exchange and the undertaking terminated in a loss. If Bray had employed the depreciable note of exchange, payable only in the products of the bazaar, neither the carelessness of the workers, nor the selfish efforts of merchants, whose interest it was to prevent the success of the principles; would have prevented its complete triumph. Encouraged by the first success numbers of workers would have followed the example, these bazaars would have become general and the whole commercial system of the world would have been changed without shock or perturbation.

The consequences which follow from the depreciation of the note of exchange are of so much importance that they merit an examination.

This depreciation maintains the equilibrium between production and consumption.

It insures the equity of conditions in preventing the vast accumulation of wealth in the hands of a privileged few.

It is the negation of rent of land and interest on money, the two principle parasites of society; it abolishes the miser and his immoral proceedings; it destroys avarice, selfishness, crime, and social poverty.

It accelerates the increase of the wealth of the world by encouraging consumption, and consequently production; under such a system to consume is to be rich, to enjoy; to accumulate is to be poor, to possess values which perish of themselves; is to be deprived of those enjoyments which life affords.

Under the present social system no man, however great a fortune he may leave to his family, can be sure that his widow and children will not die in the poor house. He knows that they are not secure from the rapacious villainy which obtains in the present state of commercial and financial feudalism. Should he leave his fortune in stocks or bonds of any description they become subject to the manipulation of "respectable bankers," "financiers," etc., etc., and more than one case could be cited where large fortunes left to families, and well secured by legal executor and trustees, have not saved the family from starvation.

Finally, there is no longer any fear that the inequity of condition can be produced and perpetuated by primogeniture, entail, or inheritance. In such a case what could a father leave to his children! His household furniture and objects more or less old fashioned; books, paintings, sculpture and objects of art, etc., and a few notes of exchange which they must consume, or let them lie idle and waste away. The sons would never be very rich as their wealth could not increase by rent and interest but by labor. All that the father could possess he would have acquired only by paying their integral value, by giving an equivalent of his own labor for that which he obtained and which was the product of the labor of others; he may give them to whom he pleases during his life. Why should he not enjoy the same privilege at his death, since the result of inheritance would no longer be the cause of inequity, and the enslaving of man by man.

Gold is more than a sign or means of exchange, it is the king of all merchandise. It alone is acceptable in payment of all debts, it alone conserves its intrinsic value, it alone bears interest, it alone assures wealth and comfort. The merchant, the exchanger is rich upon the condition that he finds purchasers, if he cannot sell his goods they deteriorate, and he is ruined, the holder of the precious metals is alone rich under any circumstances. In fact gold and silver do not directly represent the products of labor; there is no possible equilibrium between the money in circulation and the values offered for sale.

The bank note and all commercial bills are nothing but a promise to pay in gold or in silver; far from representing products they do not even represent the precious metals, it is well known that a bank never has sufficient in its vaults to redeem one-half of its notes in circulation—frequently but one tenth.

But let the products of labor deposited in the magazines of society, let all be paid for their products in notes of the bank of the people—of society—which notes shall bear a depreciation and be payable only in products of the magazine, and then the exchange note of the people becomes naught but merchandise which carries with it its own intrinsic and integral value, it then becomes the representative of values produced.

It is no longer guaranteed by a feeble signature, by a fiction, a promise to pay in gold which is impossible to fulfil; it becomes secure by the surest of all sure guarantees, the guarantee of the people, the guarantee of society.

There would then be equilibrium between values produced and values in circulation, for the notes would be put in circulation, only in precisely the proportion in which the products were deposited in the depots or magazine, and when the products are bought or leave the depot or magazine the notes would be redeemed; for if I had a dollar bill, the moment I exchange that dollar bill for something which I require and for which the dollar bill is an equivalent, that moment the dollar bill is redeemed, and a dollar bill may be redeemed any number of times each day—in fact every time I exchange the dollar bill for something which to me is useful and which I deem an equivalent, I redeem the bill. If from the time of the deposit of the merchandise to the time of its sale there was a slight depreciation, there would also be a corresponding depreciation in the exchange note; so that society would always be enabled to pay upon demand all notes in circulation, while at present if there be a run upon a bank it is compelled to suspend payment. Yours Respectfully,

DEURY.

WHITEWOOD.

The name of an article or wood, should describe it, or at least give some idea of what is meant. Nothing is more out of place than the term "whitewood," when applied to our beautiful yellow poplar, and we hope soon to hear lumbermen call poplar by its proper name. The best quality of this wood is yellow in color, and is in much demand, while the gray is in small request, and is an inferior wood. There is no white poplar; then why the name "whitewood?" The name is so little understood, that, to make clear what is wanted, orders are worded thus: "Ship one car soft yellow whitewood (poplar) at once." The word is ridiculous, and meaningless when applied to the wood which it is to designate, and its use should be discontinued. A more suitable term, if the old and familiar name of poplar is to be discarded, would be yellow wood, but "whitewood" is a misnomer.

—The business failures for the six months ended June 30th, as reported by the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., were 3,597, with liabilities of \$50,000,000. The failures for the first six months of 1881 were 2,862, with liabilities aggregating \$40,000,000. The increase for the first half of the present year is, therefore, in number and amount, about twenty-five per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of 1881.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE RENAISSANCE.

This new style of architecture, which is known by the distinctive name of the RENAISSANCE, that is to say, the new birth of Roman architecture, first sprang into existence in Italy as early as the fifteenth century. It reached its zenith in that country in the course of the same century, and at the beginning of the following became a model for all other countries, in which, however, the Gothic style prevailed for some time longer, and maintained its ground against the encroachment of its rival. In Italy, on the other hand, the pointed style was abandoned, except in isolated instances, and notably in Lombardy. The style which was thus introduced into the countries north of the Alps was consequently accepted there as one which was already developed, and the buildings constructed in it were mere imitations of the Italian; moreover, after it was introduced, it underwent no further change or development, and on that account was designated, especially in Germany, as the Italian style.—*California Architect.*

LAYING WALNUT VENEER.

First have the veneer and the surface to be veneered very smooth by going over with a fine toothed plane to take out all saw marks. The veneer must be left a little larger than the surface to be covered. The wood—not veneer—must be well sized with thin glue; you can do this by dipping the brush in the glue and then in the boiling water, and then allow it to dry. Have very good glue boiling hot laid on the wood and veneer, lay the one on the other and then well press together, having first damped that side of the veneer not to be glued with hot boiling water by a sponge. If a large piece, it will require a hot iron run over the surface to keep it down. It will all spoil if the iron is too hot. It must be clamped or weighted by laying boards on all night.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

Mr. Jury of the Tailors Union of Toronto, in his speech in that city on the 22d ult. said:

When trades unions were formed they found the workmen serfs and without any factory inspection, sailors without any Act to protect their lives, and miners working under ground without protection, but thanks to trade unions they had got a Mines Regulation Act, by which mines had to be daily inspected by efficient inspectors. They had seen Factory Acts passed and work-shop regulations made; they had seen the old "Combination" laws repealed and trades unions legalized. Trades unions had educated the workman and raised him from the position of a serf to that of a free man. Let his hearers take a glance at the position of the workmen in the country places where organization was weak, or neglected entirely, and they would perceive that the principal rise in wages had taken place in Toronto, where unions were comparatively strong and able to enforce their demands. No matter what the state of trade was, without good unions they would have to be content with just as much remuneration as their employers chose to give them. A non-unionist was a voluntary pauper, because he was receiving

benefits towards the obtaining of which he had never contributed. None could doubt that the non-union carpenters of this city had participated in the benefits realized by the late strike, and it was so through all trades. He thought that as men in all trades were receiving the advantages of trades unions they had the same right to coerce them into unions as the city authorities had to compel men to pay taxes. He thought trade unions would be the means of entirely obliterating the two classes by merging them into one. This would be effected by co-operation, which was the legitimate solution of trades difficulties.

POLITICAL JUGGLERY.

A theory has gained strength among the ruling politicians that the end of government is not to provide the industrious producers with order, security, and useful organization of labor and exchange, but to supply offices for distribution among rotating workers, and that the main use of citizens is to make up the majorities and minorities necessary to decide the disposition of the stakes in the political game. To the active politician the chief end of business men is to contribute to campaign funds, to rise up in his might about the close of a canvass, and to attend ward meetings in saloons during the campaigns. The whole State is to him a vast apparatus for carrying on elections, satisfying claims, supplying estimates of votes, and keeping up the interest in the working of the political machine. This type of politicians has turned over the results of the labor of the toiling masses to a few monopolists, and made worker and pauper synonymous terms. They are played out; the toilers will do their own political thinking and acting thereby working out their own salvation.—*Progressive Age.*

TRADES UNIONISM.

As defined by the Social Science Committee on Trades Societies at Bradford, Eng., in 1859, a trade union is a "Combination of workmen to enable each other to secure the conditions most favorable for labor." Trades unions are the outcome of the guilds, but there is this wide distinction between the old-time guild and the modern union, that the former was for the protection of both master and mechanic, as joint producers, against the public, while the latter is for the protection of the mechanic alone. The introduction of machinery hastened the combination of labor, and since the beginning of this century, when the present form of union was first seen, the growth of trades unions has been remarkably rapid, there being to-day several thousand unions in Great Britain alone, and by the legislation of 1875 master and workman were placed on an equality as regards contracts. In 1875 an Act of the British Parliament defined the position of unions and gave protection to their property. The means employed by the unions to benefit the members and to induce non-unionists to see the benefits arising from organization are many. Among them are keeping a register of the unemployed and of the masters wanting men; assisting members out of employment to go from place to place; regulating the number of apprentices and hours of labor; providing superannuation, widows' and orphans fund, sick and

burial funds; insuring tools; and lastly organizing strikes, and maintaining men in their resistance against employers. During the depression in the iron trade in England in 1866—7 the Amalgamated Society of Engineers expended over \$250,000 upon the support of members out of work. One significant result of this system is seen in the fact that during those and other times of depression in Great Britain, the poor rates have not been increased. Though the causes tending principally to the formation of trades unions do not now exist, others have become developed through the changes consequent upon modern inventions and improved methods, which renders the existence of such organizations no less necessary now than when they were under the ban of the law.—*Toronto Globe.*

OPUS MAGNUM.

The Submarine tunnel which is intended to connect France with England has met with some opposition. It is at the same time amusing and instructive, to watch the progress of the controversy to which the project has given rise.

The controversy has, however, brought one matter to the front, which has not hitherto been pointed out, and to which we desire to call the attention of our readers.

The aristocrats of England have done all they could do to throw discredit and ridicule upon the undertaking, in order to keep the English and the French from fraternizing. They have used the power of the press and the platform to the utmost of their ability; they have called public meetings to denounce it and had begun to cradle themselves in the belief that they had forever silenced public opinion upon the subject.

These *Dii Majorum Gentium* forget however that the press and the platform are no longer their exclusive property, privilege and possession. They forget that the workers of to-day are also, in some degree at least, the possessors of the press and the occupiers of the platform.

The workers of Great Britain have consequently elected to make their voice heard in relation to the question of the "Channel Tunnel."

A conference was held in London composed of the delegates of Trades Unions, under the presidency of Mr. George Shipton, at which the construction of the Submarine tunnel between France and England, in its industrial, social and political aspects, but more particularly in relation to its probable effects upon labor in England and the continent, was discussed.

It is to be remarked that the ideas expressed at this meeting were in total divergence to those expressed by the representatives of the aristocratic and military factions of Great Britain. One speaker, Mr. Mitchell, (a plowman) asked "Who was it that opposed the Tunnel?" It was not the working classes of the country. Somebody had caused the work to be stopped, and he should like to know who it was. If a better understanding existed between nations, the less they would be inclined to fight one another. He was of the opinion that the Tunnel would bring about a better understanding between the English and French people.

Another speaker asserted that "The workingmen of England had never originated a single war, and

country would not stand quietly by and see the work interrupted by a number of lords and noodles."

Another speaker referred to the petition which had been signed by 400 of these "noodles" and which was printed in the "Nineteenth Century"; he said he immediately purchased a copy of that publication, carefully sealed it up and placed it carefully upon a shelf, knowing that in 25 or 30 years it would be a great curiosity, exposing the sophistry and unmitigated pusillanimity of the military spirit of a fast dying remnant of feudalism.

A question put by Mr. J. A. Giles (who ridiculed the idea of a submarine French invasion, as prognosticated by the military "authorities" of England) was a very pertinent one, it was thus "Why do they oppose the Tunnel? Is it because the military are afraid to fight, or is it because they fear that the Tunnel will diminish the chance of war, and thus deprive them of their occupation?"

We shall again refer to this subject, probably at greater length. We cannot refrain from pointing to the fact that had it not been for the existence of the labor press these views entertained by workmen would never have found expression or dissemination.

The press has hitherto been in the hands of those whose interests it has been to foment strife and discord among the workers; now that the workers are obtaining this power of the press for themselves, they should jealously guard it and support it liberally. D.

WORKMEN FURNISHING CAPITAL.

When our working classes fully grasp the significance of the great fact, that they hold many millions—yes, hundreds of millions of dollars deposited in savings banks, invested in government bonds and other securities, or stowed away in old stockings; that their savings-banks deposits are largely loaned to employers as a "wage fund," to keep them at work or to build and stock factories; that the moneys they loan government, by buying bonds, are loaned back to the national banks at a quarter of what they cost said government, if their intelligences are not darker than midnight and more opaque than mud, they will see that they even now largely furnish money as well as muscle; that in a large sense they are even now their own capitalists and their own laborers, with this important drawback: They pay their bosses to administer on their purses and persons, which proper training and respect for themselves and others would enable them to do much better and cheaper themselves.—J. G. D. in *American Sentry.*

—When a sanctimonious clergyman said to one of his humblest parishioners, who was surrounded by little ones enough to make a rainy Sunday congregation, "My friend, He who sends mouths sends also food," the poor man replied, "That may be but the trouble is that he sends the mouths to one family and the food to another."

—The employers in Rochester, N. Y., are combining to crush out the trades unions of that city. The shoemakers have begun the fight and are to be sustained by the em-
they will not hire any union man.

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
OF AMERICA.

Office: 184 William St., New York.

Terms.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, post-

paid. Send all moneys and correspondence to

P. J. MAGUIRE, Secretary,
P. O. Box 3,560, New York.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1882.

—The three St. Louis carpenters unions should be reorganized under one charter and under one local head. Three branches might then be formed for convenience of members. As it is now, one union can work against the other at any time.

CARPENTERS IN CONVENTION.

The Second Annual Convention of our Brotherhood which recently adjourned at Philadelphia far surpassed its predecessor in every respect. In intelligence, foresight, liberality, and all the qualities that go to make up efficient legislators, the delegates were above the average. The organization was broadened, so as to embrace an endowment fund and disability benefit without extra tax on the members. The Constitution was revised for the better and the strike laws made more efficient. The Brotherhood is now on a basis that no matter where a member goes from Maine to California, the laws and benefits are alike. The local unions have honored themselves in selecting the delegates who have accomplished this worthy work.

THE FREIGHT HANDLERS.

Never was there a strike that involves so much and has to contend against such odds as the Freight Handlers strike of this city and Jersey. Without organization or funds they came out and battled for two months against the great railroad quartette, Gould, Vanderbilt, Field, and Jewett.

They had to contend against millions of dollars and against the hordes of Italians, Russian Jews and the outpourings of Castle Garden. Every means was used in vain to provoke them to violence; City and State officials, police and judges were all manipulated against them. Yet these freight handlers, heretofore disregarded and unthought of, astonished the world by their discipline, their sobriety, order and cohesion.

They organized the Russian Jew immigrants and took the Italians out of the control of the padrones. They met the enemy at every point and killed it continually. Up late and late they battled only as men can be struggling for life, and the

ones or most was for 20 cents as an Aveep saw. The donations from the Greeks, this city and vicinity ascribed to over \$12,000. The fight Talus. This out is now concentrated take, as century Erie road and the outline of a saw're still solid. Egyptian obelisks.

ARE STRIKES BENEFICIAL?

Strikes at best are like wars, a temporary evil resorted to only as a last alternative. Whenever undertaken the struggle should be short and decisive; and as a rule that side best prepared becomes the victor. Labor disorganized is always defeated—unprepared and penniless it cannot cope with the men who hold the money bags. It is starved into terms.

Hence Labor builds trades unions, gathers in a reserve fund of the sinews of war, and thus is enabled to make demands and sustain them, that otherwise would be trampled under foot. Whenever a strike occurs capitalistic arithmeticians are in motion to sum up the loss of money to the workmen. They point to the sum of daily wages lost, and measure the value of the strike by the universal standard of dollars and cents. The only question with them is: "Does it pay?" They forget that if men never struck wages would be lower than they are. The very fear of strikes compels many a boss to be fair.

If men get \$2.50 and strike for 25 cents a day more and get it after a strike of say four weeks, they will then at the end of the year have \$15 more than all the wages lost. And more than that they will have had four weeks of rest for physical and mental recuperation.

Strikes by stopping work adjust production to a level with demand and ease overstocked markets. And thus even after an unsuccessful strike of any duration, prices advance on account of the scarcity of goods; and wages are then likely to rise through the increased demand for work delayed through the strike.

We might enumerate many economic benefits that more than compensate for the losses produced by strikes. But the main benefit above all is their educational effect. The railroad strike of '77 did more than any other agency to direct public thought upon the labor question. The freight handlers strike forcibly demonstrates the perishable and impotent nature of Capital without Labor's services. The Pittsburgh iron strike has taught the iron workers that tariff is a one-sided affair with all the protection for the manufacturers and none for the laborers.

Every strike, every lock-out is a practical lesson to the worker. It teaches him the value of collective power and breaks down the cobwebs of Individualism. It is the drill ground of Labor's army; there we find who can stand without flinching, who are the staunch and the true—the men whom we can depend upon in the still greater conflict to come.

—When a demand for more wages is undertaken it should be when the trade is under way and should be for only a small amount at a time.

SCARCITY OF LUMBER.

The prevailing scarcity of black walnut suggests to us a careful consideration of the whole subject of forest culture. The rapid and wholesale destruction of our forests is a subject that commands general attention, and is one of alarm to carpenters and all branches of the wood working industries. We are rapidly exhausting, largely by reckless and improvident waste, our supplies of timber in the northern states. The demand increases at the rate of 30 per cent. a year, and even those who are interested in high prices and immediate sales of what is left of it, admit that in 20 years or sooner building timber will be extremely scarce, and that in many parts of the country, yet supplied in part from their own soil, it will have entirely disappeared.

Little or nothing has been done to remedy this evil. And it was not until the Forestry Congress met at Cincinnati last April that any weighty attention was given to the subject. In France, Germany, and other European countries, one of the principal bureaus of government is that having charge of the forests and rivers. In those countries the annual reports of these bureaus are looked for and read with interest. The preservation of the forests and the planting of new trees is given the most careful attention everywhere save in America. Here the subject is novel to us. The haste to make money dwarfs the minds of our people, so that they give no thought to the reckless waste and destruction of timber, at one time in abundance.

The combined effect of accidental fires, clearings, and the wasteful consumption of our forests in the production of lumber, railroad ties, tan bark, fuel and for other purposes, with a total neglect of the means of reproduction, have depleted our resources to a greater extent than is generally recognized.

The network of telegraph requires millions of poles nearly large enough for shipmasts, which have to be renewed every few years. Each mile of railroad and siding requires 2,640 ties; so that the railways now in operation require 300,000,000 ties, which have to be renewed every five or eight years. In the six States of Alabama, Florida, Texas, Mississippi, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, 8,000,000,000 feet of pine timber was cut in the census year ending May 31, 1880, and this vast consumption goes on yearly increasing, while the area of forests is constantly decreasing. The Secretary of the Interior, in his report for 1877, says: "The rapidity with which this country is being stripped of its forests must alarm every thinking man. If we go on at the present rate, the supply of timber in the United States will, in less than thirty years, fall short of home necessities." The commissioner of the general land office says: "A national calamity is being rapidly and surely brought upon the country by the useless destruction of the forests."

While it is evident there is no immediate prospect of exhausting our timber resources, yet the time for action is not when our country is almost stripped of timber the same as it is now of walnut. The danger is not alone economic, but also sanitary and climatic. Look at the effect that an absence of timber has upon the rainfall of any region and hence upon

its agriculture. The forestless belt of Kansas with their absence of rain and storms of sand are evidence of this.

It is true that we have immense timber resources in Washington Territory, Virginia and the Carolinas. And it is predicted that our main supply of hard wood will come for the next 25 years from that point of our country south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers.

Some inventive minds are projecting straw lumber, paper lumber, glass and metal railroad ties and many other substitutes for wood. But the only remedy is—Plant New Forests and take care of the Old Forests.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

At the National Convention of Teachers recently held at Saratoga, N. Y., Gen. Francis Walker, late Superintendent of the Census, presented a report of which the following is an abstract:

The present system engenders false ideas in regard to labor. The youth in our schools and colleges are more influenced by the ideas of Plato and Aristotle than by any authors of today. These philosophers lived and wrote in a period of caste. They often express disgust for labor and the ordinary pursuits of life. Plato taught that geometry should not be taught for any practical purpose. These false ideas completely saturated Roman civilization. This is seen in the meagre attention given to practical studies. Education was only for the aristocracy till the time of Pestalozzi. The complaint against the present system comes from the best practical minds. They see that the educational methods are false. Few of our schools present mechanical employment as equally honorable with mercantile, literary and professional pursuits. A test made among pupils of Boston and Quincy public schools showed that out of thirty-one, one, and that a girl, expected to work for a living. One boy frankly said that he expected to be a "representator" or a President. These notions must be corrected, and the children taught the facts which they will experience in actual life. The useful arts must make up the bulk of the study of every child after the secondary grade. It will not be a difficult thing to fit the new work to the old system when the need is seen. Drawing and the use of tools to secure perfect manufacture are as good mental discipline as anything else. All schools should give some elementary instruction looking toward this end. The public must be roused and teachers must be qualified. Much has been done already. The kindergartens have led the way in primary instruction. At Hampton, Va., in Prof. Adler's New York Workingman's School, at Jamestown, and at the Manual Training School at St. Louis, good work has been done, and all these schools have been well sustained. In this country these schools have been a matter of philanthropy; in Europe they are purely matters of business. Enlightened self interest has led to their establishment. There are forty-two such schools in Prussia alone. France requires all pupils in the public schools to be taught the use of tools when they reach the grammar grade. These provisions have proved their utility. They are equally needed and would be equally successful here.

PROCEEDINGS.

Second Annual Convention of
Carpenters and Joiners.

On Tuesday morning, Aug. 1, 1882, the Second Annual Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, assembled in New National Theatre, 10th & Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. The Reception Committee appointed by Philadelphia Union No. 8 did their utmost for the comfort of the guests.

We here give a brief synopsis of the proceedings:

At 10.45 A. M., Tuesday, Aug. 1, President Edmonston, Washington, D. C., called the Convention to order. P. J. McGuire of New York officiating as Secretary.

President Edmonston appointed the following Committee on Credentials: Bros. Allen, Grubbs, Walton, Billingsley, and Gregg.

The committee reported the following delegates present and entitled to seats: WASHINGTON, D. C.—David Gregg, Jos. F. Billingsley.

CINCINNATI, O.—Aug. Brethauer, J. A. Leininger.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—P. J. McGuire.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—J. D. Allen, W. F. Eberhardt, Jas. S. Grubbs.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. C. Schieder, Edw. Reiman, Wm. Hickey.

CLEVELAND, O.—John Madden.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—John E. Walton.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Casper Heep.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—J. K. Whiteside.

HAMILTON, Can.—Thos. W. Scott.

CAMDEN, N. J.—H. H. Wilson.

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. P. McGinley, L. E. Pake, L. E. Schneider.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—M. J. Thompson.

BALTIMORE, Md.—John McCartney.

TRENTON, N. J.—Leonard Brown.

BOSTON, Mass.—John Clasby;

making 15 cities and 24 delegates present. New Orleans and San Francisco sent letters desiring proxies. Toronto and Milwaukee sent letters of sympathy.

Kensington elected a delegate, but he was unable to attend.

In the case of E. Van Danden who claimed to represent Chicago No. 4, it was resolved that he be admitted with a voice and without a vote.

In the cases of the Framers Unions of New York and Brooklyn it was decided that they be not admitted until they first pay up all back dues and reinstate themselves in the Brotherhood.

Permanent Organization.

President Edmonston appointed the following Standing Committees:

Ways and Means—Brothers Heep, Eberhardt, Hickey and Wilson.

President's Report—Bros. Schneider, Reiman, McGinley, McCartney and Clasby.

Complaints and Grievances—Bros. Allen, Gregg, Brown, Thompson, and Schieder.

Constitution—Bros. Billingsley, Allen, Pake, Whiteside, and Walton.

Good of Brotherhood—Bros. Madden, Scott, Leininger, Brethauer, Grubbs.

By unanimous vote, a telegram of greeting was sent to the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, then in convention at Chicago.

President Edmonston next read his annual address which reviewed the work of the year. The address was very able and comprehensive and elicited the heartiest applause. It will be published in full in the pamphlet proceedings.

Pres. Edmonston then appointed the following Committee on Rules:

Bros. Walton, Billingsley, Pake, Grubbs, and Eberhardt. Adjourned until 3 P. M.

At that hour the convention reassembled. On the report of the Committee on Complaints and Grievances the convention endorsed the action in revoking the charters of No. 3 and No. 4 and in constituting Union No. 21 from both these unions. Adjourned.

Second Day's Session.

The Secretary's first annual report was read and referred. The report contains a mass of useful statistics and information which will be found in the official report soon to be published.

Convention adjourned until 2 P. M., to give committees time to work. At 2 P. M. convention reassembled. Various committees reported. It was decided to increase Secretary's salary to \$20 per week and that social gatherings be held by the unions, but be left optional with them,

and that public meetings be held monthly to discuss the labor question. A special Committee on Endowment was appointed: Bros. McGinley, Clasby, Gregg, Schieder, and Thompson. Adjourned until next day.

Third Day's Session.

Convention assembled at 10 A. M., Thursday. All present except Bros. Gregg and Wilson. Com. on Endowment reported. Com. on Brotherhood also reported, and defined piece work, sub-contract, scabs, and good standing membership. These reports consumed considerable time in discussion and were finally recommended to the committees, the debates on both reports were exceedingly exhaustive and interesting. Adjourned until 2 P. M. when at that hour the convention reassembled; all delegates present except Gregg. The convention then adopted a ritual for all local unions. The Com. on constitution reported a revised general constitution.

The consideration of these changes involved much time and finally the old constitution was amended in the following respects: That the Executive Board shall consist of the President and First and Second Vice Presidents. And that there shall be in all 8 Vice Presidents and each shall be a District Organizer. A system of quarterly working cards was adopted. All cards and supplies are to be obtained from headquarters. The constitutions both general and local are to be printed in one book, with rules of order and order of business, and in both English and German. They are to cost \$5 per 100. Cards one dollar per hundred; proposition blanks and other supplies are also to be furnished at lowest rates. The General Secretary shall send a quarterly circular to the local unions and shall not publish financial reports any longer in THE CARPENTER. Adjourned to meet at 7:30 P. M. at 9th St. and Springgarden.

The evening session opened at appointed place. All present except Gregg. The revision of the constitution was continued. Capital tax was increased to 5 cents per month and for this each member will receive one copy of the official journal each month by mail. Only one chartered union shall exist in the same city, and local unions shall use their own option in organizing branches. The question of strikes was thoroughly discussed and occupied the evening. Adjourned long after midnight.

Fourth Day's Session.

On Friday at 8:30 A. M. the convention was called to order. The Endowment plan was taken up and it was resolved that the death benefit be fixed at \$250, and that the sum of ten cents from each members monthly dues be set aside in the local unions as a sinking fund for that purpose. And that said plan go into effect September 1, 1882, but no benefits be paid until January 1, 1883, and that a member must be six months in the Brotherhood and not more than three months in arrears to be entitled to benefit. It was further resolved that any member permanently disabled shall be entitled to \$100 disability benefit. The next question, which more than all others aroused the interest of the delegates was the subject of equalization of funds. The plan was adopted by a vote of 12 to 10 but not having the required two thirds did not become law.

Adjourned until 2 P. M.

At 2 P. M. convention reassembled; all present except Gregg. It was resolved to refer the question of equalization to the favorable consideration of the local unions and the delegates be instructed to agitate the subject and that the official journal shall do the same with a view to action in the next convention.

In order to cover those who take withdrawal cards and then commit some act in violation of our laws, it was unanimously resolved that a man once a member is always a member until death or expulsion, and that a withdrawal card be an evidence that the holder is an honorary member, subject to the laws and rules of the Brotherhood.

Committee on Ways and Means then completed its report. The report stated the committee had examined the books and financial accounts of the Secretary and found them correct. It favored removal of headquarters to Philadelphia and also proposed a plan for a nine hour movement, all of which was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Constitution was resumed. The question of mileage for delegates was settled so that each union shall pay the expenses of its own delegates. The initiation fee was fixed at a sum not less than one dollar, and the monthly dues at not less than 25 cents. Unions may charge more if they so choose

and can adopt sick benefits or other features for such extra dues and this they are to regulate in their own by-laws. Each union has the right to make its own by-laws. The strike laws were amended in many respects and the strike pay will be \$5 for married men and \$4 for single men, and only one strike in the Brotherhood shall be allowed at a time. Piece workers are to be expelled.

Election of officers being next in order, G. Edmonston, Washington, D. C., was renominated for President, but politely declined.

John D. Allen, Philadelphia, Pa., was then elected President. As Bro. Edmonston retired from the Chair a rising vote of thanks was tendered him by acclamation for his efficient services as president during the past year.

The balance of the officers are: 1st Vice-Pres., J. P. McGinley, Chicago, Ill.—2d Vice-Pres., John Clasby, Boston, Mass.—3d Vice-Pres., Thos. W. Scott, Hamilton.—4th Vice-Pres., John McCartney, Baltimore, Md.—5th Vice-Pres., Edward Owens, San Francisco, Cal., (by acclamation.)—6th Vice-Pres., Wm. Hickey, Buffalo, N. Y.—7th Vice-Pres., Aug. Brethauer, Cincinnati, O.—8th Vice-Pres., J. K. Whiteside, Indianapolis, Ind., (by acclamation.)

General Secretary, P. J. McGuire of New York (by acclamation).

After three ballots Cincinnati was chosen as the place for holding the convention in 1883.

Convention adjourned.

At 7.30 P. M. convention re-assembled at 9th St. and Springgarden, all present except Gregg. G. Edmonston, Washington, D. C., was elected by acclamation as delegate to Cleveland Labor Congress which meets next November. A uniform local constitution was adopted for all locals. Resolutions were then passed recommending locals to form councils of building trades and employment bureaus attached, also that local unions make suits at law for wages due a brother, that local unions be incorporated under State laws to protect their funds, and that they agitate the nine hours movement. On motion of a Chicago delegate the Philadelphia Labor World was denounced as untrustworthy and dangerous. The action of Boston Carpenters union in joining Massachusetts State Federation of trades was approved. Also the Senate memorial of the Washington trades federation was heartily endorsed. Thanks were then extended to Philadelphia Union No. 8 for its courtesies.

Buffalo delegates pledged their union to advance enough funds to do all necessary printing at once. Adjourned.

Fifth Day's Session.

Convention met at 9 A. M. Saturday at Commercial Hotel. The absentees were Gregg and Walton. 500 copies of proceedings were ordered printed. "Labor Omnia Vincit" was adopted as the motto of the Brotherhood. It was decided to add two more pages to THE CARPENTER and to increase the amount of German matter as soon as funds permit. The administration of General Secretary McGuire for the past year was unanimously endorsed. Convention adjourned sine die.

Unsere zweite Konvention.

In Folgendem geben wir eine Uebersicht über die Verhandlungen bei unserer zweiten Jahres-Konvention. Da unsere deutschen Mitglieder englisch genug verstehen, um Namen der Delegaten etc. zu lesen, verweisen wir sie für diesen Theil auf den englischen Bericht.

Die Konvention wurde am 1. August 1882 um 10 Uhr Vormittags im National Theater, 10. Str. und Callowhill, Philadelphia, eröffnet und dauerte über vier Tage. Präsident Edmonston fungirte als Vorsitzender, P. J. McGuire als Sekretär. E. van Danden, welcher vorgab, Union No. 4 von Chicago zu repräsentiren, wurde Sitz, aber keine Stimme gegeben.

Die Framier Unionen von New York und Brooklyn wurden nicht zugelassen, bis sie ihre Beiträge bezahlt haben und sich wieder aufnehmen lassen würden. Nach Ernennung der Comites wurde an die in Chicago tagenden Eisen- und Stahl-Arbeiter ein Begrüßungs-Telegramm geschickt. Darauf verlas Präsident Edmon-

ston seinen Jahresbericht. Die Annahme der Charter von Union No. 3 und 4 von Chicago und ihre Zusammenziehung in Union No. 21 wurden gutgeheissen.

Am zweiten Tage wurde der erste Jahresbericht des Sekretärs verlesen. Es ging daraus hervor, daß die Organisation gute Fortschritte macht. Nach Verlesung mehrerer Comite-Berichte wurde das Gehalt des Sekretärs erhöht und beschlossen, daß soviele Vergünstigungen, etc. den Lokal Unions zur Arrangirung überlassen bleiben sollen und daß jede Union monatliche Sitzungen halten muß, um die Arbeiterfrage zu diskutieren.

Am dritten Tage wurden die Bestimmungen über Stückerbeit, Sub-Kontrakte, Scabs und Mitgliedschaften festgestellt, ein Ritual für alle Lokal-Unionen angenommen und die Konstitution revidirt. Das Exekutiv-Komitee soll bestehen aus einem Präsidenten und 2 Vice-Präsidenten; außerdem soll es 8 Vice-Präsidenten geben, von denen jeder Distrikts-Organisator ist; es wurde auch ein System von vierteljährlichen Arbeitskarten angenommen. Alle Karten und Materialien sind durch das Hauptquartier zu beziehen. Die Konstitutionen kosten \$5 per 100. Die Kopfsteuer wurde auf 5 Cents erhöht und dafür wird jedes Mitglied das offizielle Journal frei zugesandt erhalten. In jeder Stadt soll nur eine gecharterte Union bestehen, die aber Zweig-Unionen bilden kann.

Am vierten Tage wurde eine Sterbekasse gegründet, aus welcher bei Todesfällen den Verwandten und Erben eines Mitgliedes \$250 und bei Unglücksfällen, die permanente Arbeitsunfähigkeit verursachen, \$100 ausgezahlt werden sollen. Die Lokal-Unionen wurden angewiesen, den Plan, in Fällen von ungenügenden Kassenbeständen ihre fehlenden Geldmittel aus der Kasse besser situirter Unionen auszugleichen, bis zur nächsten Konvention zu diskutieren.

Die Bücher des Sekretärs wurden korrekt befunden und beschlossen, das Hauptquartier nach Philadelphia zu verlegen.

Keine Union soll weniger als \$1 Aufnahmegebühren und 25 Cents Monatsbeiträge von den Mitgliedern verlangen.

Die Strifegeetze wurden bedeutend abgeändert und in Zukunft sollen bei Ausständen die Verheiratheten \$5 und die Ledigen \$4 per Woche erhalten. Stückerbeiter sollen ausgestoßen werden.

J. D. Allen von Philadelphia wurde zum Präsidenten gewählt und dem zurücktretenden Präsidenten Edmonston ein Dankesvotum ertheilt. Folgende Vice-Präsidenten wurden gewählt:

J. P. McGinley, John Clasby, Thos. W. Scott, John McCartney, Edward Owens, Wm. Hickey, Aug. Brethauer und J. K. Whiteside; zum Sekretär wurde P. J. McGuire per Acclamation wieder gewählt. In Cincinnati soll 1883 die nächste Convention stattfinden. G. Edmonston wurde als Delegat zum Trades Union Congress zu Cleveland gewählt.

Den Lokal-Unions ward empfohlen, Arbeitsbüreaus zu etabliren und sich unter den Staatsgesetzen inkorporiren zu lassen; auch wurde ein Plan zum Beginn einer Neun-Stunden-Bewegung angenommen.

Die "Labor World" zu Philadelphia ward als ein Schwindelblatt, welches die Arbeiter bekämpft und an der Nase herumführt, bezeichnet.

Am fünften Tage wurde beschlossen, 500 Exemplare des Protokolls drucken zu lassen und dem "Carpenter" zwei Seiten hinzuzufügen, sowie, das deutsche Departement des Blattes zu erweitern, sobald die Gelder dies erlauben. Als Motto der Bruderschaft wurde der Spruch

"Labor Omnia vincit"

angenommen und, nachdem die Administration vom Sekretär McGuire gutgeheissen worden, die Convention vertagt.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

—Joseph Taylor is President and E. R. Wood is Secretary of Indianapolis Union No. 15.

—New Orleans Union No. 16 is experiencing a revival and has hopes of prosperous growth.

—Bro. Chas. Mason of St. Louis Union No. 6 is elected Financial Secretary of the St. Louis Trades Assembly.

—Boston Union No. 33 meets at Codman Hall, 176 Tremont St., every Monday evening. They now have a large membership.

—Brothers Eberhardt, Flynn and Dodd are delegates from Philadelphia Union No. 8 to the Trade and Labor Council of that city.

—Toronto Union No. 27 has reelected all its old officers excepting Sergeant at Arms, to which position Thos. Painter has been elected.

—Terre Haute, Ind., is badly in need of a carpenters union and some active men are busy organizing one under our jurisdiction.

—New Orleans Carpenters Union No. 16 will hold a joint festival with the Bricklayers Union of that city at Oakland Riding Park, Aug. 21, 1882.

—Detroit Union No. 11 should stir itself up more actively. There is an abundance of material for a good union in Detroit, if it is only properly managed.

—Brother Thomas Moor of Toronto will soon pay a visit to London, Oshawa, Brantford and other towns in the Dominion for purposes of organization.

—By order of the Convention the financial reports of our Brotherhood will not be printed in THE CARPENTER, but will be sent by circular to the various unions.

—The excursion of Philadelphia Union No. 8 to Atlantic City, N. J., July 17, was very successful financially. It was an enjoyable affair and was well attended.

—Meetings of the Executive Council of Chicago Union No. 21 will hereafter be held at 45 North Clark St. on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

—Union No. 14 of St. Louis is initiating new members every week and is growing finely. Some disturbers talk of organizing a new union, but if they are wise they will let it alone.

—All carpenters in Cincinnati should join Union No. 2. There is nothing in the way and there is no excuse any longer for two distinct unions. Unite and bury all differences.

—Buffalo Union No. 9 has been incorporated as a legal body under the laws of New York, and papers have been filed in Secretary of State's office and with the County Clerk. The old list of officers have been reelected until December.

—In future if we desire to revise our Constitution to save the time of the Convention, it would be wise to adopt the plan of the Iron and Steel Workers. The President appoints a committee beforehand who sit a few days before the Convention and do the work.

—Branch No. 8 of Carpenters Union No. 21 of Chicago was waited on a few weeks ago by a fraud who represented what he claimed to be the "Order of Skilled Mechanics", and urged the carpenters to join them. Our brothers in Branch No. 8 said they never heard of such a body before and they held the Brotherhood was good enough for them.

A Postal Card.

LUMBERLAND, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
July 13, 1882.

Editor Carpenter.

Your number for July duly received. I read with interest the report of meeting, held in Cooper Institute June 5th, to protest against those infamous clauses of the Penal Code, which are intended to make certain acts of combination criminal, when performed by workingmen, which, when performed by capitalists are held to be perfectly legal, and even virtuous.

I am not surprised that such a speech as that made by our Secretary McGuire was suppressed by the newspapers; but, fortunately, we carpenters have a press of our own. If every trade had the same, and it were well and properly supported, the capitalistic press would be unable to suppress our ideas.

Respectfully,
T. COLLIER

ACROSS THE SEA.

SPAIN.—In Barcelona a Congress of all the printing and book binding trades will soon take place.

ENGLAND.—A large number of house joiners in Sunderland are out on strike for an advance of wages to 8d. per hour. Some of the men have been successful in obtaining the advance. In New Castle and Gateshead the house joiners have also obtained more wages.

GERMANY.—The weavers of Augsburg gained their strike for an advance in wages.—In Austria, the Metal Workers Journal and also the Shoemakers and Tailors Trade journals were confiscated last month. The laws do not permit trade union papers to attack the government.—The strike of the cabinet makers in Mayence for an advance in wages is a complete success.

SWITZERLAND.—In Canton Zurich there are 439 factories and 27,881 employees.—The cabinet makers, carpenters, and all branches of wood working mechanics in Zurich have lately combined under one head and formed the Amalgamated Wood Workers Society.—Machinists and railroad employes on the St. Gotthard railway are employed 19 hours per day. Only when some railroad disaster occurs through the overwork of these men, will the companies be convinced of a reduction of hours.

FRANCE.—Fournier, the Secretary of the weavers strike at Roanne, was victimized so as to never get work in Roanne, and his name and description were sent to all mills in France to blacklist him. In a fit of desperation Fournier shot at a boss named Brechard who was responsible for all this, and the result is that Fournier has been sentenced 8 years to prison.—The shoemakers strike at Lyons has failed for want of funds.—The Parisian confectioners are still on strike and the Italian workmen of Paris have appealed to their countrymen not to take the places of the strikers.—In Paris, the shoemakers, the art cabinet makers and the cutters are still on strike.

From an Active Worker.

CHILICOTHE, Mo.—I noticed an item in the June number of THE CARPENTER in which Judge Taylor of Venango County, Pa., had decided that all workingmen's societies were conspiracies. I think he has forgot his origin; I remember when Charley Taylor was working for a living in Jas. F. Mackeys paint shop in the town of Clarion, Pa., in 1852. It is all wrong for working men to demand a raise in their wages, but when the railroad trunk lines put up the tariff so as to skin the people of the Northwest out of \$180,000,000 in one year, such fellows as he have nothing to say. He is a republican and like all other judges—democratic and republican—no doubt has a free pass on the railroads. This labor question will have to be settled with bullets, I fear, if they deprive us of our liberty to organize. I only hope the case will come up before my head gets too gray. I want to take a hand at cleaning out some of the big thieves and their backers. I served three years in the army of the Potomac to rid the country of the curse of slavery. The present monopoly system is fast building up a much worse slavery than the former kind. The old slave drivers had their representatives in Congress, their judges, their preachers, etc., and all necessary machinery to back up their meanness. The present money monopolists are running things in the same way. The people won't always stand it. I expect to be called a rebel when the next fight comes up. The government must be taken from the hands of the capitalists and set right.

The carpenter business is about dead in this place; wages very low. Plenty of idle men. There is something over 40 carpenters and wood butchers in this place, not more than 10 of which ever served an apprenticeship to the trade. They are all contractors and will take jobs if they don't make 50 cents a day on them. They have no tools except a saw and hatchet. They are like the darkey who took the job of sawing a wood pile for one dollar, and then hired another to do the work for \$1.50, while he looked on, he said it was worth fifty cents to be boss. Another thing, the class of work done here is nearly all of the cheapest flimsy kind that can be got up, and the man who can elight his work the most and do it the cheapest always gets the preference. There are no jobs of any size done by the day. Men who have the most money and are the ablest to build

are the most penurious and peddle their work out the furthest. I have been here 15 years and have seen some of the dirtiest games played in that line you ever heard of. I never was in a place before I came here where carpenters run around and solicited persons to give them work, now it is all right for a journeyman to go to a boss and ask for a job, but these fellows will go to outsiders and say: "Hain't you got some carpenter work you want done, I will work cheaper than these other fellows." Then there are others who are so selfish they seem to be afraid to join an organization for fear they might miss a job. The doctors here have an organization called The Grand River Medical Association. The insurance men are organized, the merchants are organized, but the laborer and mechanic don't see it and consequently are preyed upon by all.

Der Carpenter.

New York, August 1882.

Gewerkschafts-Nachrichten.

—Das Pic Nic der Carpenters Union Nr. 22 in San Francisco hat über \$130 eingebracht.

—Die Hauspainter zu New Orleans striken für \$2.50 per Tag und die Gypsler und Maurer verlangen \$3.00 und \$3.50.

—In Indianapolis ist das Geschäft flau und viele Zimmerleute haben keine Arbeit; Löhne durchschnittlich \$2.00 per Tag.

—P. J. McGuire wird am 23. August bei der großen Arbeiter-Demonstration zu Rocky Point in Rhode Island eine Ansprache halten.

—Die Löhne in Cincinnati betragen \$2.25 bis \$2.75 per Tag. Die Lebensmittel sind so theuer, daß heute \$3.00 nicht so viel ist wie \$2.00 vor drei Jahren.

Mitglieder, welche regelmäßig ihre Beiträge bezahlen, sind die Grundpfeiler des zukünftigen Arbeiterstaats. Je größer ihre Zahl, je näher sind wir dem Ziel.

—J. S. Murchie von Manchester, England, ist zum General-Sekretär der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters & Joiners mit überwältigender Majorität wieder gewählt worden.

—Die Konvention unserer Bruderschaft zu Philadelphia hat entschieden, daß Union Nr. 21 zu Chicago die einzige legale Union unserer Bruderschaft in jener Stadt ist. Die früheren Mitglieder von Nr. 4 sollten sich dies merken.

—Die Carpenter Vosse in Toronto haben ein kleines Pamphlet mit den Namen Aller, die sich im letzten April am Strike beteiligten, ausgegeben und die anderen Vosse, denen sie die Liste schickten, gebeten, sie geheim zu halten.

—In San Francisco geht das Geschäft flott und die Löhne stehen so hoch wie im vergangenen Monat. Die Carpenters Union macht gute Fortschritte und vor Ende des Jahres werden wohl 3/4 aller Zimmerleute in der Stadt Mitglieder sein.

—Die Zimmerleute am Union Depot Elevator, Detroit, legten vor einigen Wochen die Arbeit nieder und verlangten \$2.50 per Tag. Ungefähr 60 Mann strikten, hatten aber keinen Erfolg. Hätten sie sich der Union Nr. 10 zu Detroit vorher angeschlossen, würde es ihnen besser ergangen sein.

—Jrgend ein „Jim Crow“, Kontraktor in Kansas City, Mo., gibt sich große Mühe, die übrigen Kontraktoren zur Reduktion der Bridleger Löhne um 50 Cents per Tag zu beschwätzen. Wir hoffen, daß die Bridleger ein Floß von Backsteinen bauen und den Kontraktor auf dem Kaw aussetzen mögen.

—Während der ersten 6 Monate dieses Jahres wurden in New York 1260 neue Gebäude zum Werthe von \$27,909,305 errichtet. Dies ist eine Abnahme von \$1,000,000 für dieselbe Zeit im letzten Jahr. Das „Telegram“ behauptet, die Strikes seien daran schuld. Wenn noch ein schwarzer Freitag oder das gelbe Fieber kommt, werden die Strikes es auch wohl verschuldet haben.

Allerlei.

P. J. McGuire wurde letzten Monat von zwei Cincinnatier Zeitungen todt-geschrieben. Glücklicherweise blieb es beim Schreiben.

Die Irlandsche Land-League hat das Prinzip aufgestellt, daß das Land Gemein-Eigentum des ganzen Volkes werden soll. Das ist sehr lobenswerth und der Nachahmung würdig.

So lange als die Lohnarbeit besteht, wird es auch Strikes geben, was jeder Arbeiter wissen sollte. Die Union ist der Platz, wo die Arbeiter sich sammeln sollen, um sich zu berathen und zu schützen.

Die Unionmitglieder müssen begreifen, daß das Interesse Aller der leitende Gedanke ihrer Handlungen sein sollte. Die Kassen müssen niemals für das Privat-Vergnügen Einzelner mißbraucht werden.

Maulhelden und Kassen-rauber sind in allen Vereinen zu finden. Sie sprechen für Alle und nehmen für sich, sie sind wie der besoffene Pfaffe, der da sagte: „Handelt nach meinen Worten, aber nicht nach meinen Thaten.“—Brüder, habt Acht!

In St. Louis und New York haben die vereinigten Gewerkschaften beschlossen, ihre eigenen Kandidaten bei der nächsten Wahl aufzustellen. Das ist brav. In Cincinnati dagegen wollen sich die Arbeiter noch einmal von ihren Feinden beschützen lassen. Die Dummheit steckt doch merkwürdig fest in den Köpfen der Arbeiter.

Präsident Arthur und die gesammte Advokaten Bande im Congreß verstehen sich vortrefflich auf ihren Vortheil, aber den Vortheil der Arbeiter wollen sie durchaus nicht kennen. Deshalb ist das Achtstundengesetz ein todtler Buchstabe. So lange die Arbeiter nicht selbst die Männs aus ihren Reihen wählen, wird es auch nicht besser.

Unser Panier ist die volle Befreiung der Arbeiterklasse von der Kapitalistenklasse. Aber wir gehen nicht blindlings darauf los; nein, so würden wir bald fallen. Wir müssen alle Uebelstände, welche uns drücken, zu beseitigen suchen. Die Vereinigung aller Berufsgenossen ist das beste Mittel dazu. Werde deshalb Keiner müde, für die Union zu wirken.

In Kentucky wurde vor einigen Wochen in öffentlicher Auction für den Zeitraum von einem Jahre ein alter abgearbeiteter Neger für 2 1/2 Dollar verkauft. Ein Leihstallbesitzer kaufte denselben. Der Neger konnte keine Arbeit finden und war vergnügt, einen Herrn zu haben. Daß es weißen Arbeitern dort nicht besser geht, ist bekannt. Schöne Aussichten fürwahr!

In Allegheny Co., Pa., werden die Trades Union-Leute diesen Herbst ihre politische Feuerprobe begeben. Die Arbeiter haben dort Unionleute als Candidaten aufgestellt. Bisher konnten diese Leute 3 bis 4 Monate gegen ihre Unterdrücker striken, am Wahltag aber hatten sie keine 5 Minuten Zeit, um für ihr eigenes Ticken zu stimmen. Wir fürchten, daß auch dieses Mal die Arbeiter am Wahltag ihren Kopf verlieren.

In Californien werden solche Fabrikanten und Kaufleute „geboycottet“, welche Chinesen beschäftigen oder deren Waaren verkaufen. Hierdurch glaubt man die Chinesen vertreiben zu können. Das ist ein Irrthum. Man treibt sie nur in andere Gegenden oder in die Hände der chinesischen Vosse. Es wäre geschiedter, gegen das heutige Ausbeuterthum zu kämpfen um eine soziale Organisation zu schaffen, durch welche die Chinesen Niemanden schaden können.

Splitter.

Denis Kearney hat sich entschlossen, General Stoneman, den demokratischen Gouverneurs-Kandidaten von Californien, tumpreden zu halten.

— Die Arbeiter und Fabrikanten im Schuhgeschäft in Cincinnati haben beschlossen, alle Lohnstreitigkeiten in Zukunft durch Schiedsgerichte entscheiden zu lassen.

— Am 6. d. M. trat die Anti-Chinesen-Bill in Kraft und seit dem Tage ihrer Annahme bis zu obigem Datum wurden 20,000 Kulis in San Francisco importirt.

— Union No. 44 der Cigarrenmacher von St. Louis hat ihre streifenden Brüder in Milwaukee mit \$2200 unterstützt und außerdem \$800 als Affektment geschickt. Das ist ein Beweis für die Macht organisirter Arbeiter.

— "The Workman" ist der Name einer neuen Arbeiter-Wochen-Zeitung, welche von der Trades Assembly zu New Orleans herausgegeben wird. "Bruder J. L. Brown von Union No. 16 ist einer der Direktoren des neuen Blattes.

— Unionleute sollen nur solche Waaren kaufen, die von anderen Unionleuten gemacht werden; deshalb kauft Union Label Cigarren, und wenn Ihr sie in einem Laden nicht bekommen könnt, geht zu einem anderen, bis Ihr sie findet.

— Die Fabrikation von Cigarren in Tenementhäusern ist ein großes Uebel für alle Arbeiter. Die Monopol-Grocer S. R. und T. B. Thurber (Vestierer ist ein großer "Champion" der Anti-Monopolisten) verkaufen Millionen von Tenementhaus-Cigarren.

— Die Strafe, welche die Legislatur von Indiana für das Verbrechen, "Scabs" von der Arbeit abzuhalten, auferlegt hat, besteht in 21 Jahren Staatsgefängnis. Die Arbeiter von Evansville sind gegen das barbarische Gesetz und alle anderen Arbeiter sollten es auch sein.

— Der Empfang von Michael Davitt am 6. Juli im Union Square, New York, war eine großartige Kundgebung von 18,000 Arbeitern, die sich für die Befreiung des Landes von den Landlords aussprachen. Die Versammlung war von der Central Labor Union arrangirt worden.

— Das Memorial der Washingtoner Arbeiter-Föderation, welches dem Bundes-Senat vorgelegt ward, ist eine sehr gute Auseinandersetzung der Arbeiterfrage. Es wurde dem betr. Komitee-Vericht einverleibt und jetzt soll eine Untersuchung der Ursachen der Strikes und der Unzufriedenheit der Arbeiter eingeleitet werden.

— Frank Roney, Präsident der Befreiungs-Liga zu San Francisco, ist kürzlich von der Anklage, einen Aufruhr angestiftet zu haben, freigesprochen worden. Sein ganzes Verbrechen bestand darin, daß er ein Boycott Transparent vor einem Laden aufgestellt hatte, in welchem von Chinesen angefertigte Waaren verkauft wurden.

— Die Arbeitgeber in Rochester, N. Y., wollen die dortigen Gewerkschaften vernichten und haben deshalb eine Voss-Union gebildet. Die Schuhfabrikanten, welche die Sache angeregt haben, werden von den anderen Vossen unterstützt. Sie wollen keine Unionleute mehr beschäftigen und, wie es scheint, steht ein heftiger Kampf bevor.

— Eine Staats-Konvention der Arbeiter-Organisationen und Gewerkschaften des Staates Massachusetts fand am 30. Mai in Faneuil Hall zu Boston statt. Es war eine große Zahl Delegaten anwesend und eine Staats-Föderation der Gewerkschaften wurde gegründet. Unsere Zimmermanns-Konvention in Philadelphia hat den Plan indoflirt.

Gewerkschaften.

St. Louis, Mo.

Gewerkschaften sind Arbeitervereine, gebildet von Arbeitern aus demselben Gewerbe oder Handwerke, zu dem Zwecke: die Lage der Mitglieder und auch der übrigen Arbeiter, der Nichtmitglieder, zu verbessern. Wenn irgend eine Gewerkschaft nur ihre Mitglieder berücksichtigen will, so werden die Nichtmitglieder, da dieselben sich ganz selber überlassen sind, durch die Konkurrenz, wodurch sie gezwungen sind, sich zur Arbeit anzubieten, ganz gleichgültig, unter welchen Bedingungen, die Lage der Arbeiter so drücken, daß dieselben nicht im Stande sein werden, irgend Etwas zu erreichen. Das gilt namentlich von solchen Unions, welche noch verhältnismäßig schwach sind. Darum muß es sich jede Union zur Aufgabe machen, für alle Arbeiter in ihrem Geschäft zuerst und dann auch noch für alle übrigen Arbeiter zu streben. Nur dadurch kann etwas Dauerndes erzielt werden. Denn wenn ein einzelnes Geschäft besser gestellt wird, so werden natürlich sehr viele junge Leute in dasselbe eintreten, und durch das Mehrangebot von Arbeitskräften wird die Lage desselben verschlechtert; was dann gewöhnlich immer in solchem Grade geschieht, daß dasselbe noch schlechter wird, als die übrigen Geschäfte, bis aus demselben Grunde durch die schlechte Lage desselben sich die Zahl der Arbeiter in demselben vermindert, wodurch wieder die früheren Zustände eintreten. Es zeigt dies, daß nur durch eine Organisation sämtlicher Gewerbe etwas wirklich Gutes erreicht werden kann, und daß Dasjenige, was einem Geschäft schadet, auch den übrigen schadet, indem sich die Arbeiter des schlechten Geschäfts sich dem minder schlechten zuwenden. Lohnerhöhung allein ist aus den angeführten Gründen auch gerade nur eine vorübergehende Verbesserung, selbst wenn die Löhne nach und nach in allen Geschäften steigen; denn dann steigen die Preise der Waaren um so und so viel mehr, und nur diejenigen, welche die Lohnerhöhung zuerst durchgesetzt, haben einen Vortheil für kurze Zeit davon, was aber durch die folgende Verschlechterung wieder aufgewogen wird — und sind deshalb Lohnerhöhungen nur Mittel, um eine Verschlechterung zu verhindern, sie hinken auch meistens hinter dem Steigen der Waarenpreise her.

Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit ist schon eine wirkliche Verbesserung. Denn wenn dieselbe allgemein durchgeführt wird, so entsteht dadurch größere Nachfrage nach Arbeitern, da dann dieselbe Zahl Arbeiter nicht so viel Arbeit in derselben Zeit thun kann; nur dadurch steigt der Lohn, ohne daß der Preis der Waaren so viel steigt, wie er gestiegen wäre; wenn die Löhne bei längerer Arbeitszeit gestiegen wäre. Ebenso ist die Abschaffung der Frauen- und Kinderarbeit eine wirkliche Verbesserung. Es werden wohl Viele sagen: das thut uns ja keinen Schaden, denn in unserem Geschäft kann dieselbe ja nicht verwendet werden! Sie thut uns aber in Wirklichkeit ebenso viel Schaden, wie den Geschäften, worin sie verwendet wird; indem dann mehr Männer in demselben gebraucht würden, folglich nicht so viele Carpenter werden könnten, was auch in unsern Geschäften eine Verbesserung herbeiführen würde. Andere werden einwenden, daß ein Mann mit großer Familie die Arbeit seiner Frau und Kinder für die Erhaltung seiner Familie nicht entbehren könne. Das ist ein Irrthum. Das sogenannte "ökonomische Lohngesetz" lautet: "Die Arbeiter verdienen immer gerade so viel, wie sie zu ihrer gewohnten Lebensweise gebrauchen, zu Zeiten etwas mehr, zu anderen Zeiten etwas weniger; aber der Lohn weicht nie viel auf längere Zeit davon ab."

Dies ist keine Regel, die von irgend Jemand aufgestellt wurde; sondern es ist durch die Statistik bewiesen, und erst durch die

Erfahrung bekannt gewordener Thatsache. Ein jeder Gelehrter, der in der National-Ökonomie bewandert ist, muß das zugeben, wenn er ehrlich sein will, und thut es auch.

Wenn nun die Frauen und Kinder nichts mehr verdienen, so wird der Arbeitslohn so viel im Verhältniß zum Preise der Waaren steigen, daß der Mann allein ebensoviele verdient, wie vorher der Mann und Frau und Kinder zusammen; und noch etwas mehr, da dann die Konkurrenz im Arbeitsmarkt nicht so groß ist; darum wäre das eine wackliche Verbesserung.

Die Unions sollen aber noch für mehr da sein, als für den direkten Kampf. Sie sollen eine Schule für die Arbeiter sein, in der dieselben die Volkswirtschaft, das heißt die ökonomischen Verhältnisse eines Landes, und die Gesetze und Regel, wonach dieselben sich richten, darin lernen.

Denn in den Volks- oder Gemeindefschulen wird davon nichts gelehrt, auch in den Hochschulen nicht. Das hat darin seinen Grund, weil dieselben in den Händen unserer Gegner, der Kapitalisten sind, und die meisten derselben verstehen davon durchaus gar nichts.

Wenn sie es aber auch thäten, so würden sie sich doch wohl hüten, den Arbeiter Kindern etwas davon zu lehren, sondern sie würden nach wie vor lehren, "daß es Naturgesetz und von Gott so eingerichtet wäre, daß es Reiche und Arme gäbe, und daß einige Wenige sich auf Kosten und durch die Arbeit der Mehrzahl bereicherten." Denn sie müßten doch Narren sein, wenn sie die Arbeiter aufklären wollten, denn dieselben würden ja nicht mehr die geduldigen Sklaven sein, wenn sie erst wüßten, daß das ganze Ausbeutungs-System ein Unrecht ist. Da könnte es ja sogar so weit kommen, daß die reichen Tagelöhner, die sich jetzt so wohl befinden, selber arbeiten müßten, wenn sie leben wollten.

Eine Union muß deshalb so viel wie möglich thun, um ihre eigenen Mitglieder und auch Nichtmitglieder in dieser Hinsicht zu belehren. Es müßten in der Volkswirtschaft bewanderte Redner herangezogen und solche Schriften vorgenommen werden, und die Routine-Geschäfte etwas mehr eingeschränkt werden.

Dann würden die Unions auch bessere Fortschritte machen wie jetzt und bald im Stande sein, im direkten Kampfe mehr zu leisten. J. M.

— Die Exkursion von Union No. 8 in Philadelphia nach Atlantic City, N. J., am 17. Juli war ein finanzieller Erfolg und bot den Theilnehmenden viel Vergnügen.

— Die Föderation der Gewerke, welche demnächst in Cleveland ihre Konvention abhalten wird, sollte beschließen, daß ein Vertreter der Arbeiter in Castle Garden, dem großen Einwanderer-Sklavenmarkt, der für die Herbeischaffung von Scabs im Falle von Strikes dient, vom Staate angestellt werde.

Die Ernte in den Ver. St. ist wahrscheinlich die beste, welche jemals dagewesen ist. Wir erinnern uns nicht eines Jahres, wo der Regen so gut über's ganze Land vertheilt gefallen ist, wie dieses Jahr. Der Mais ist allerdings zurück, aber weil der August-Monat in der nördlichen Hälfte des Landes die Entscheidung über die Maisernte giebt, so haben wir guten Grund, keine Missernte zu erwarten. Im Süden ist er bereits überall gut gerathen. Es ist aber auch den armen Farmern zu gönnen, einmal sich satt essen zu können. Sie haben die letzten Jahre wenig für ihre Arbeit bekommen, obgleich die Preise hoch waren. Die Wucherer und Händler haben am Meisten dabei ergaunert.

Brüderschaft-Notizen.

— Joseph Taylor ist Präsident und E. M. Wood Sekretär der Union No. 16 in Indianapolis.

— Terre Haute, Ind., bedarf einer Carpenter-Union und mehrere thatkräftige Leute sind daselbst am Organisiren.

— Die Brüder Eberhardt, Flynn und Dobb sind Delegaten der Union No. 8 im Trade und Labor Council jener Stadt.

— Union No. 16 von New Orleans fängt wieder an zu wachsen und hat die beste Hoffnung, bald groß und stark zu werden.

— Bruder Chas. Mason von St. Louis, Union No. 6, ist zum Finanzsekretär der St. Louis Trades Assembly gewählt worden.

— Union No. 33 von Boston versammelt sich jeden Montag Abend in Cobman Hall, 176 Tremontstreet. Die Mitgliedschaft ist jetzt sehr stark.

— Union No. 11 von Detroit sollte mehr aktiv sein. Es gibt eine Menge guten Materials in Detroit, aus dem eine prächtige Union gezimmert werden kann.

— Die Versammlungen der Exekutive von Union No. 21 zu Chicago werden von jetzt an am 2. und 4. Samstag jeden Monats in No. 45 North Clarkstreet gehalten werden.

— Bruder Thomas Moor von Toronto wird binnen Kurzem London, D'chawa, Brantford und andere Städte in Canada besuchen, um unser Handwerk zu organisiren.

— Die Toronto Union No. 27 hat alle ihre Beamten mit Ausnahme des Thürhüters wiedergewählt; der neu gewählte Thürhüter ist Thomas Painter.

— Die New Orleans Carpenter-Union No. 16 wird mit der Bridleger-Union jener Stadt am 21. Aug. d. J. im Riding-Park zu Oakland ein gemeinschaftliches Pittnik veranstalten.

— Auf Anordnung der Konvention werden die Finanzberichte unserer Brüderschaft nicht im "Carpenter" abgedruckt, sondern den verschiedenen Unions als Circular vierteljährlich zugesandt werden.

— Union No. 14 von St. Louis nimmt jede Woche neue Mitglieder auf und erfreut sich der schönsten Wachstums. Einige Unzufriedenheiten wollen zwar eine neue Union gründen, wenn sie aber vernünftig sind, werden sie es bleiben lassen.

— Wenn wir zukünftig unsere Constitution ändern wollen, wäre es gut, um Zeit zu sparen, daß der Präsident, wie dies bei den Eisen- und Stahl-Arbeitern geschieht, einige Tage vor der Konvention ein Komitee ernimmt, welches die Arbeit vorbereiten kann.

— Alle Carpenter in Cincinnati sollten sich der Union No. 2 anschließen. Es steht ihnen nichts im Wege und für den Bestand von zwei Unions giebt es gar keine Entschuldigung mehr. Vereintigt Euch und laßt alle Streitigkeiten ruhen.

— Union No. 9 von Buffalo ist unter den Staatsgesetzen von New York incorporirt und hat die erforderlichen Dokumente bei den Staats- und County Behörden hinterlegt. Die früheren Beamten sind bis zum Dezember wiedergewählt.

— Den Mitgliedern der Zweig-Union No. 8 von der Carpenters-Union No. 21 von Chicago stellte sich kürzlich ein Schwindler vor, welcher behauptete, er gehöre zum "Orden der Stille Mechanik" und schlug vor, sie sollten jenem Orden beitreten. Unsere Brüder von No. 8 erklärten, sie hätten noch nie von einem solchen Orden gehört und die Brüderschaft sei gut genug für sie.

Nine-Hour Song.

By C. N. BROWN.

Air—Tramp! Tramp! the Prisoners Hope.
We have toiled for others gain, and have
robbed both purse and brain,
But we know the course is neither just
nor right;
Now the people of the land for their rights
have made a stand,
And the sons of toil will prove they're men
of might.

CHORUS—Nine hours, boys, proclaim the
watchword,
Hill tops echo with the sound;
Won't the miser yield his "tin", and
the jubilee begin—
Wealth and knowledge with the work-
men shall abound.

While the workman in the field made the
valiant rebels yield,
Speculation has been stuffing out its jowls;
But the war abroad is done, and we're
now commenced at home,
And we'll show our valor shortly at the
polls,

CHORUS—Nine hours, etc.

Monied men have made their pile, and the
tricky rogues struck ile,
Still the workman has been trudging on
his way;
But because he has been mute, judge him
not to be a brute,
For he thinks as much as other people say.

CHORUS—Nine hours, etc.

Now ye workingmen unite, and be valiant
for the right,
Equal rights shall soon prevail through-
out the land;
Here, in freedom's happy bower, bloated
wealth shall lose its power,
For the law is in the working people's
hand.

CHORUS—Nine hours, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Baltimore Items.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Union 29 of this city
elected the following officers at their last
meeting: President, John Walsh; Vice
Pres., Wm. Pugsly; Cor. Sec., Ira B. Ayls-
worth; Fin. Sec., G. H. Strewig; Treas.,
J. H. Grier; Doorkeeper, A. Squiers;
Serg't at Arms, C. Starker; Trustees, D.
Whitney, Wm. Taylor, John McCartney.

Report from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Business here is
only fair; wages \$2.50 to \$3. At our semi-
annual election of officers we elected:
President, Jos. F. Billingsly; Vice Pres.,
W. B. Martin; Rec. Sec., C. D. Murry;
Fin. Sec., J. W. Howard; Cor. Sec., S. B.
Cooper; Treas., Bro. Stanford; Serg't at
Arms, Bro. Wright.

St. Louis News.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 6 of this city is
making some headway. We expect to do
better in the Fall. At our recent election
of officers we chose: Bro. McMahon, Presi-
dent; Bro. Byrnes, Vice Pres; Bro. Flavan,
Rec. Sec.; Bro. MacCarthy, Cor. Sec.

The Camden Union.

CAMDEN, N. J.—At our election of offi-
cers in July we elected: President, W.
Souder; Vice Pres. H. H. Wilson; Rec.
Sec., G. D. Geiger; Fin. Sec., Wm. Ritchie;
Cor. Sec., H. Keen; Treas., Theodore
Walker; Serg't at Arms, Chas. Hudson;
In-Warden, Henry Colley; Out-Warden,
A. S. Waterhouse; Trustee, Chas. Hudson.

Matters in Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Union 25 is doing as
well as can be expected under the circum-
stances. Trade is very dull and it is a
hard matter to convince men of the bene-
fits of union when there is no work at the
trade. The newly elected officers were
installed. The President, Rec. Sec. and
Fin. Sec. have been reelected. Our Vice
Pres. is J. Buck; Treas., L. Kimmerlin.

Our Toronto Letter.

TORONTO, Canada.—Our demonstration
was far more successful than any one anti-
cipated. It will realize \$600 to \$700 for
the Trades Council. Trade is very dull;
many men idle, and the master carpenters
are trying to get even with us for the strike
last April. They keep a secret list of all
carpenters and put them down as inferior,
and workmen not worth the wages paid.

while the non-strikers are first class
mechanics. Strikers are getting 25 cents
a day more than the others. The bosses
are trying to reduce wages by hiring the
cheaper hands and discharging the \$2.25
men. Our union gains new members every
meeting, and we bid fair to soon have one
of the strongest unions in this city.

Kensington Notes.

KENSINGTON, Ill.—Through unavoidable
business our delegate, J. W. Rice was not
able to attend the convention, nevertheless
we are full sympathy with the Brother-
hood. Our new officers are: President,
J. W. Rice; Rec. Sec., M. F. Trembly;
Fin. Sec., D. N. Wilbur; Cor. Sec., Edwin
Mallory; Treas., W. P. Graham.

Trade in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Work is fair; wages
range \$2.50 to \$3 per day. A thorough
organization of the trade is all that is
needed now. Our Trade and Labor Assem-
bly has done some good work for the
Coopers and Plasterers within the past
month.

What Milwaukee is Doing.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Our union was un-
able to send a delegate to the convention
this year, still our hearts are with you in
the good work. Trade is only middling,
yet all our members are at work; wages
\$2 to \$2.50. The Carpenters union in this
city holds its meetings on the 2d and 4th
Tuesday of each month at Casino Hall,
7th and State Streets. Our new officers
are: President, H. M. Hughes; Vice Pres.,
J. M. Dandgath; Rec. Sec., J. A. Linna-
han; Treas., M. J. Kramer; Fin. Sec., H.
Schomer; Cor. Sec., F. W. Maas. The
Trades Assembly of this city netted over
a thousand dollars from its picnic.

Affairs in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Our newly elected
officers: President, D. Sleeper; Vice Pres.,
R. Johnston; Rec. Sec., W. Steel; Fin.
Sec., P. Freeman; Treas., D. McIntosh;
Doorkeeper, P. Haggerty. The great iron
strike in Newburgh, the 18th ward of
this city—still continues. I fear the com-
pany will not sign the scale for the iron
workers although they are running at an
immense loss. The majority of men work-
ing for them at present are raw emigrants
fresh from Europe, and everything around
the mills is confusion. The men have no
skill in iron working, the majority are
useless, still the companies seem able to
get enough of that class. We carpenters
watch this strike with great interest, and
hope the men may ultimately succeed.
The great object of the iron company is to
destroy the union, but with all their money
they will never succeed.

Organization in Minnesota.

SLAYTON, Minn.—I have started a Union
here at last; for the present our union is
known as the Carpenters and Joiners Union
of Murray Co., Minnesota, with head-
quarters at Slayton. The officers are:
Frank Morley, President; P. McCarthy,
Sec.; J. F. Duke, Treas. This month I
will visit St. Paul and Minneapolis at my
own expense to organize the Carpenters.

Advices from Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Canada.—I have a disagree-
able duty to perform, we have had to ex-
pel a Brother of our Union by the name
of H. W. Stones. At the time of the strike
in Toronto he was working in a shop for
\$1.50 per day, and when remonstrated
with, he said, that if he only got \$1.25 per
day he should keep to work. Another of
our Brothers heard of it and asked him if
it was true, and he said yes, and our
Brother thought it his duty to notify our
President of it. The result was, at our
last meeting his case came up, but he
would not appear, he being in Hamilton at
the time, and he was expelled. The build-
ing trade is getting a little better than it
was. Wages 20 cents per hour, but I am
afraid there are quite a few getting 17 1/2 cts.,
yet they will not join the union to help us
to better their condition. They stand in
their own light, and our's too, while they
keep out of the union, and don't hold up
their rights. There are a great many that
have been expecting the union to break
down. I think, that if we can keep it
going for 12 months they will have confi-
dence in it, and then join it, as it is likely
to stand. There has not been a Carpenters
Union in Hamilton that has stood as long
as we have, with the exception of the
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and
Joiners.

The Situation in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J.—State of trade fair,
but no mechanics out of employment.
We have good prospects for the trade in
the Fall; upon inquiry I find the archi-
tects very busy; but very little new work
is given out at present. As near as can be
estimated there is about \$200,000 of work
going on in and around our city. The firm
that seems to be the busiest is the one
that has all union men employed except
two. No doubt if every shop in our city
was as fully represented in the union as
we are, we would be far better off. Aver-
age wages \$2 per day and some \$2.25; few
\$2.50. Hours of labor 10 hours a day and
some few getting 1 hour off on Saturday.
Average cost of living is high. We are
not increasing very fast in membership at
present, and we don't expect to, for the
weather is too hot. But toward Fall our
prospects are very encouraging. We have
in the neighborhood of 30 proposition
blanks out and all waiting for cooler
weather. I am confident that 31 will suc-
ceed in capturing our city, all we want is
a little time.

From the Golden Gate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—At the last meet-
ing of our union our new Cor. Secretary,
Bro. Killaley, was instructed to notify you
that we will not send a delegate to the
forthcoming Convention, and that you
be requested to appoint a proxy to repre-
sent us there.

Our progress is pretty fair, we have
lodged \$200 in bank to the credit of the
Union and have a working fund in the
treasurers hands still. I expect to organ-
ize a union in Oakland in a few days.
Business is good just now and if we could
gain some reduction in the hours of labor
we would feel more contented with our lot.
I am trying to interest the men in a
project which, if they enter into it will be
of great benefit to them. I want them to
rent or provide some way a permanent
quarters where they can have a reading
room, library and hall, also an office, an in-
stitution of that kind would bring them
oftener in contact with each other, give
more opportunity for interchange of opin-
ions, tone down that asperity of temper,
which manifests itself too often, and be-
sides it would advance us educationally,
which is much wanting among us. I can
get, (if they start it) donations of books,
and other help from several parties here,
and in short I believe it would plant the
Carpenters and Joiners Union of this city
in the front rank of progressive organiza-
tions.

We will possibly number at the close of
this year 500 members, and I hope that we
will keep pace educationally and socially
with the progress of the age.

Kansas City Carpenters.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The carpenters of
Kansas City are a wonderful set. Thrown
together from all possible parts of the
globe you can hardly find two men that
will think and argue a question concern-
ing the trade harmoniously and alike.
Each and every one holds stubbornly to
his views and if these views don't prevail
out he goes, telling everybody, that every
one but himself is a fool. This is the
reason, why all of our meetings invariably
have had such small attendance. The
few who attended meetings regularly and
meant well, resolved to try and demand
advance in wages, hoping that this would
strengthen the union. The eventful day
came, and the strike was on. The strike
committee worked well and had success in
getting out a majority. The demand was
not acceded to as readily as anticipated,
and the biggest part of the strikers went
to work in a day or two at the bidding of
the bosses.

The strike committee could of course
not pay the strikers shining eagles at the
moment they reported being out. The
men in general did not trust themselves,
nor their leaders, nor the union, nor the
trades assembly, nor the brotherhood.
Many of them think this all to be a farce,
inaugurated to bring money into some-
body's pocket at the expense of the
members.

They will be slaves and loyal to capital
just as long as they can hold soul and
body together even on bread and water,
contending that it has been so always and
that capital has the power and labor must
submit.

Trade has been continually falling off,
all other reports notwithstanding. We
hope that building will revive some later
day. But now many are leaving town and
I would advise all strangers to keep away
from this city, for I think wages low as
they are have a downward tendency.

ATTENTION.

Philadelphia Union No. 8.

The following resolutions brought
before this Union July 31 by Bro.
David Farren will according to mo-
tion be brought up for final action on
Aug. 13.

1. That the Union shall insure
members' tools to the extent of 100 to
200 dollars at an annual rate of 40
cents per \$100.

2. That this Union take better
means of supplying work to mem-
bers and that an employment bureau
be established for members out of
work to report therein.

3. That a standing committee be
appointed to act with the President,
Secretary, and Treasurer, whose dut-
ies shall be to receive reports of state
of trade, etc., to consider all resolu-
tions or new business, and report
thereon before final action be taken
at the meetings and to otherwise look
after the interests of the Union.

W. F. EBERHARDT, Sec.,

2012 Cambridge St.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY GARONO

No. 563 Main Street,

(Albert Building.)

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEALER IN

Builders Hardware, Nails &c.

A full line of Carpenters' Tools.

Stoves & House Furnishing Goods.

Manufacturers of Copper, Tin and
Sheet Iron Ware. Job Work,
Roofing and Furnace Work
done at short Notice.

No. 563 Main St.,

Between Genesee and Chippewa.



Builders, Carpenters, Engineers, Mechanics,
Mill Owners, Miners, Merchants, &c., will find
in MOORE'S UNIVERSAL ASSISTANT AND COM-
PLETE MECHANIC, a work containing 1016
pages, 500 Engravings, 461 Tables, and over
1,000,000 Industrial Facts, Calculations, Pro-
cesses, Secrets, Rules, &c., of rare utility in 200
Trades. A \$5 book free by mail for \$2.50 worth
its weight in gold to any Mechanic, Farmer or
Business Man. AGENTS WANTED. Sure sale
everywhere for all time. For full Contents
Pamphlet, terms, and 128 page Catalogue of
nearly 3000 Practical Books, address NATIONAL
BOOK Co., 73 Beekman St., New York.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A new and Important Work of Especial
Interest to House Owners, Architects,
Builders and Painters.

MODERN HOUSE PAINTING.

Containing twenty colored lithographic plates,
exhibiting the use of color in the Exterior and
Interior House Painting, and embracing ex-
amples of simple and elaborate work in plain,
graded, and parti-colors. Also the treatment
of old styles of houses, together with full de-
scriptive letter press, covering the prepara-
tion, use and application of colors, with spe-
cial directions applicable to each example. The
whole work offering valuable hints and sug-
gestions on harmonious color treatment, suit-
able to every variety of building. By E. K.
ROSETER and F. A. WRIGHT, Architects. One
oblong quarto vol., handsomely bound in cloth, price,
post-paid, \$5.00.

Circulars on application.

Published by

W. T. Comstock,

Astor Place, 3 doors East of Broadway, N. Y.

THE CARPENTER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME II.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1882.

NUMBER 9.

To The Public.

The office of **THE CARPENTER** and Headquarters of the Brotherhood will be removed on September 23d, 1882. Hereafter address all correspondence to P. J. McGuire, 613 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Treachery of Some Bosses.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The readers of this journal will remember the compact we made with the carpenter bosses of this city, early last spring. Some of these bosses were so unprincipled as to lately attempt to break faith with the journeymen. In the middle of August they proposed to reduce wages from \$3 to \$2.50 per day while doing work on the basis of \$3 per day. The whole trouble hinged on the action of Deering and Johnson who notified their men of this reduction. The result was all the men, except two or three, quit work, and Union No. 1 appointed a committee to wait on the bosses. After several conferences the bosses insisted on the reduction and then the union decided to place the shop on strike. Then the firm proposed to compromise by paying some men \$3 and others \$2.75 and \$2.50, which we refused to accept. Several other bosses also tried the same game in an underhand way, but as soon as we showed a determined front, they all backed down and all now lustily deny they had ever thought of any such plan, while we know they did. The secret is they know we are prepared for them and uphold our side of the agreement made last spring. The Bricklayers and Hod Carriers are at our back, and so is the combined council of trades unions in this city.

The Tailors Union of this city are on strike and ask the sympathy of every true unionist. They have large odds against them and are fighting a reduction in wages. The Hod Carriers (colored) had a rousing picnic. The eight hour law is still a dead letter, although the Secretary of Navy has the credit in some parts of enforcing it.

THE NEW YORK DEMONSTRATION.

For ten years no such labor parade or picnic was ever held in this city as that of the Central Labor Union which took place on the 5th inst. Fully 10,000 men took part in the parade and over 20,000 on the grounds. In many shops the day was proclaimed a general holiday. All nationalities and trades mingled together in festive enjoyment and listened to speeches of encouragement from various workers in the cause. It is now suggested that the first Tuesday in September shall become the labor holiday of New York and be celebrated every year by a parade and picnic. It is also proposed that this day should be likewise observed throughout the country; that Labor by its own will should establish its own universal holiday—a day that would represent the new industrial era of peace which is coming through the fraternity of Labor, and which will commemorate no bloody battle fields, or sectional wars, but will be a Harvest festival of universal rejoicing for organized industry. The ruling classes have their Decoration Days and Thanksgivings; why should not Labor declare its own legal holiday?

CHIPS.

—The New Orleans Trades Assembly now numbers 25 trades unions.

—Labor candidates are to be nominated by the Toronto Trades Council for legislative offices.

—The North American Federation of Trades will meet at Cleveland, O., Tuesday, Nov. 21. G. Edmonston of Washington, D. C., is our delegate.

—A very well edited monthly—*The Artisan*—published in Nashville, Tenn., has come to our notice. It is specially devoted to the manufacturing, milling and mercantile interests of the South.

—Work in St. Louis is very slack and carpenters from various cities are still flooding the town. Wages are low and many men idle. Don't go near St. Louis, for you can't get work there.

—Within the past few weeks, San Francisco *Truth* has been enlarged and much improved. At no time has there ever been a more fearless and staunch labor paper than our contemporary of the Pacific coast.

—On the 11. inst., the ordinance passed by the Chicago Common Council granting a site on the lake front to build a Trades Assembly Hall, goes into effect, without the signature of the Mayor, who is absent in Europe.

—Joseph Arch, the leader of the English farm laborers, says that in the seven years' existence of their much-abused union it put thirty millions of money, by increase of wages, into the pockets of the laborers. And yet men will ask "What good are trades unions?"

—The Federation of Trades in Washington, D. C., is too often mistaken publicly for the North American Federation of Trades. We trust the name will be changed to "Trades Assembly" or "Trades Council", or something else that will distinguish it properly.

—Twenty-six years ago last April, the workingmen of Victoria, Australia, established the eight hour system after a hard fight. Year after year the anniversary of this reform is celebrated until the "Eight Hours Day" has become a standing public and official holiday of great magnitude in Australia.

—When the Philadelphia Labor Convention endorsed Tom Armstrong of the *Labor Tribune* for Governor of Pennsylvania, they did it as a rebuke to the politicians and capitalists who want to send him to the Penitentiary under the Conspiracy law. Now it is for the workmen of the Keystone State to say whether he shall go to the Governor's chair or into States Prison.

—Stick to your trades unions and to the brotherhood. Organization by trades, and a central head for each trade, is the only true plan.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The Fifteenth Annual Session of the Congress of Trades Unions for Great Britain and Ireland will be held in Manchester, England, Sept. 18, 1882. This year's Congress bids fair to be one of the largest ever held by the trades unions, and extensive arrangements are being made. Among the subjects to be discussed as a Parliamentary programme of the unions for 1883 are: Amendments to Employers Liability Act; Increasing the number of Factory and Workshop Inspectors; Reform of Patent Laws; Certificates of Competency for men in charge of steam engines and boilers; Abolition of imprisonment for debt; Reform of Jury laws, so as to admit workmen more freely; Cooperation and its relation to trades unions; Labor representation in Parliament; Overtime and apprentices; Reform of land laws; Extension of hours of voting; Codification of the Criminal law.

The annual Trades Union Congress appoints from its body what is known as a Parliamentary Committee, whose duty was to keep an eye upon all legislation affecting labor.

The Liverpool Brassfounders, society lately held a general meeting, to take into consideration the granting of funds toward the support of this Committee. The society ordered its secretary, Mr. Thomas Jeffers, to forward a letter to the press, in which he states that only three votes were cast in his Union in favor of the Parliamentary Committee. The letter states: "Our Union is of the opinion that the Committee has forfeited claim to the support and confidence of trades union in consequence of its leaders importing, largely into the deliberations of the Congress, political questions that trade societies as a rule, neither considered nor gave any expression of opinion upon. Questions in fact that cannot be discussed in their meetings, because such subjects are altogether outside of trades unions."

They also express their opinion that the Parliamentary Committee has become too politically partisan, and protest against any attempt to use the trade societies of the country, which have been formed for social purposes, for furthering the interests of any party politicians."

REVENGEFUL BOSSES.

The boss carpenters of Toronto feel terribly provoked that their little black book has been made public. The revengeful retaliatory policy they are pursuing is one only fit for savage instincts, and one that workmen in their hour of triumph would never adopt. We thought these bosses were Christians enough to give us better examples. If they can't, then some of them had better cut off their pew rent, for it won't save them on the Day of Judgment.

—Reducing the hours of labor is of more permanent benefit than an increase of wages.

TRADE NOTES.

—Trade declining in New York; not half the activity of six months ago.

—Detroit Union No. 10 is still alive, and a good earnest band hold it together.

—It is said, there is a good demand for carpenters and masons in Chattanooga, Tenn.

—Journeymen carpenters of Hartford, Conn., have organized a union, and did it in such good style as to command favorable notice.

—The furniture manufactories of Grand Rapids and Detroit, Mich., are supplying the trade of New York and Philadelphia with artistic furniture.

—There are 10,683 persons employed in all the wood working industries of Cincinnati, and not one quarter of them in their trades unions.

—From the monthly report of Amalgamated Carpenters, trade is quite dull all over Great Britain and Ireland, and no better in New Zealand or Australia.

—The carpenter bosses in Philadelphia are slyly feeling their way around to cut down wages. They had better keep their hands off, or it may cost them a pile.

—San Francisco Carpenters Union No. 22 has established the eight-hour rule on Saturdays, beginning Sept. 2. All the leading bosses conceded the demand without a strike.

—For every 36 acres of timber cut in the United States, only one acre is planted. Such profligacy will find its retribution in a scarcity of lumber before another score of years roll by.

—An appeal from the bosses to the workingmen of Holland to take the places of the striking carpenters of Antwerp has been answered by the carpenters of Holland, warning workmen not to go to Antwerp.

—The shingle manufacturers in Manistee and Ludington, Mich., found prices falling and shut down their mills for thirty days, and the prices went up 40 cents. When the men were asked to return, they demanded additional recompense for the increase in prices and their lost time, and had to strike to get it.

LET IT ALONE.

The International Cooperative Association—or the I. C. A. as it is called—is the pet scheme of a shoe-maker whom we met in Philadelphia in 1875, next in Kansas City and now he is in St. Louis. Any society which promises you one dollar for every member you bring it, is a barefaced fraud. Our St. Louis members have suffered enough through cooperative groceries and other swindles, to have learned the lesson to mind their own trade unions and not enter into speculative enterprises. This is published in response to the inquiries of several St. Louis carpenters.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office in New York, as second-class matter.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1882.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

—The lumber cut of Michigan for 1882 will not be less than 4,000,000,000 feet, the largest in amount and value of any state in the Union.

—A circular saw, 87 inches in diameter, and believed to be the largest of its kind yet made, has recently been turned out by a Sheffield firm.

—The Chinese and Japanese built most of their vessels in teak. This wood is very durable, and will stand the water better than any other wood that is used for shipbuilding.

—In Germany sawdust is combined with glue, or some other intensely adhesive material to form a plastic mass from which are wrought door knobs, piano-keys and a variety of objects.

—Concerning the relative value of cedar and pine, an exchange says that a recent examination of a bridge built some twelve years since, in which both woods were used, revealed the facts that the pine supports had so far decayed as to be entirely useless, while the cedar is still intact.

—Fireproofing for wood may be made as follows: With three parts of alum and one part of green vitriol, make a strong, hot solution with water; make another weak solution with green vitriol in which pipe-clay has been mixed to the consistence of a paint. Apply two coats of the first, dry, and then finish with one coat of the last.

—When it is not convenient to take locks apart in the event of keys being lost, stolen or missing, when you wish to fit a new key, take a lighted match or candle and smoke the new key in the flame, introduce it carefully into the keyhole, press it firmly against the opposing wards of the lock, withdraw it, and the indentations in the smoked part of the key will show you exactly where to file.

CENTER BEADING..

A center-bead may be fitted to the arms of a plow, and adjusted for center-beading narrow stuff, such as ceiling or flooring. For beading white boards, a pair of long arms might be fastened to a block for a face-guide, and by means of keys or thumb-screws, secured in any position. Among some workmen it is customary to tack on strips against which to run the plane, but, aside from the extra time lost by this way, it may often be impracticable, especially if working on hard wood finish, where nail holes are sought to be avoided.—*Builder's Journal.*

We have protective tariff laws passed ostensibly to prevent the importation of the products of European cheap labor, but we have none to prevent the importation of the cheap labor itself. Think it over a little, reader.—*Truth.*

"Sam, you are not honest. Why, do you put all the good peaches on the top of the measure, and the little ones below?" "Same reason, sah, dat makes de front of your house marble, and the back gate chiefly sloop-bar'l, sah."

ORGANIZATION OF EXCHANGE.

LETTER NO. 5.

Dear Sir:—Seeing how intimately the organization of exchange connects itself with the question of finance, I will at this point call your attention to the bank of deposit and consignment.

We have said that the depreciation of the exchange note or circulating medium of exchange should equal that of the product. The depots or magazines will therefore have to make an inventory at fixed intervals of the loss occasioned by the deterioration of goods and it is upon the result of this inventory that the depreciation of the exchange note will be based.

Even at present the loss arising from the deterioration of goods is very small; and it will be much less in the store of society where there will be neither false speculations nor forced idleness. Where the demand will be definitely known and the supply will be regulated accordingly, where no man will idle and starve while others are wanting that which he produces and themselves are idle. Where exchange will be scientifically organized and the wants of all may be gratified, by exchanging the results of labor, the idler alone will be poor. The worker who might desire personal adornment, or who would furnish his dwelling with costly articles of luxury and art, or who in order to enjoy a relaxation from his daily occupation, would desire to devote a few weeks to the pursuit of some favorite occupation or pleasure, or to the acquisition of knowledge, would never be deterred from so doing by this almost insignificant loss. In fact to hoard an exchange note would be to expose it to loss; thus all would prefer to deposit in some place of security, such notes as were not required for immediate use, as people now deposit their money in banks.

It would therefore be necessary to establish a bank of deposit and consignment payable on demand, subject to no further depreciation than would arise if they had remained in the hands of their possessors.

Suppose that in America each laborer should deposit on an average the result of one hour's labor per day. Say there are 10,000,000 of men and women who labor. It would give the result of that number of hours labor per day which the bank could employ to pay for labor upon works of public utility, or for the products of labor deposited in central depots and magazines. Suppose that between the time of deposit and emission of the labor note, or sign of exchange—or circulating medium of exchange, as, between the time of deposit of products and the time of their sale, should be a depreciation of one per cent, on the average. There would remain in this bank of deposit a daily value of 100,000 hours of labor, which would be more than necessary to cover expenses, and the surplus should go into the public treasury, not to enrich a few capitalists, but to enrich society.

We believe this estimate to be a very low one; there are numbers of working men and women who to-day suffer many self-imposed privations because of the uncertainty of to-morrow; and who hoard—not because they love to accumulate, but because of this uncertainty. When the worker can supply the necessities of life by a few hours labor per day, since all should and would be producers, enjoying the fruits of their

labor from which no *speculating class* could obtain a profit which would enable them to live in idleness, nothing will then prevent the workers from devoting the remainder of the result of their labor to the obtaining of such knowledge, or pursuit of such pleasures as are secured at present only to the privileged few, who are favored by fortune. It would not be the value of ten millions of hours but perhaps forty or fifty millions which would be daily deposited in the bank of the people.

It is difficult to realize the importance of an institution which, without imposing interest or discount upon the laborer, (who is the creator of all wealth,) would realize annually the value of millions of hours of labor which would be consecrated to public utility and advancement.

Had the fathers of the republic in their declaration of independence recognized social and industrial freedom to be as important and as necessary to "life" and "happiness" as political liberty, and had prepared the way, by the organization of exchange, for the establishment of some such rational system of money as here indicated, the United States would not have been compelled to beg for the means wherewith to build the Centennial.

LETTER NO. 6.

Dear Sir:—Is it necessary to say a word on immovable products. We have spoken as yet only of such products as can be warehoused, a great number of products are of another description and demand special attention.

When by a certain number of men the abolition of property is spoken of, it is intended to convey the whole of the abuses which appears to be inseparable from the right of property, as at present exercised, the owners of property and the capitalists seem to forget the duties which accompany their rights, and fail to perceive that their property is the result of the labor of past generations added to their own, and that their social function is to act as guardians or administrators of the property which is part of the wealth of society.

But knowledge which is acquired by application and study, aptitudes developed by application and diligence are truly personal property which all must respect, as it contains no abuse, and is an evidence of virtue. It is the same in regard to articles of consumption purchased at the depots or warehouses. As the laborer cannot procure them except by paying their integral value, they are naturally consumed, so far as society is concerned, from the moment that they leave the warehouses and remain the personal property of the individual, until they are entirely consumed or become extinct. Not so with the instruments of labor, tools, machinery, and materials; they should remain the property of society, which should place them at the disposition of the laborers in public workshops, manufactories etc.

The same may be said of such products as are immovable and which are consumed collectively. An individual cannot consume a railroad or take a house with him if he changes his locality or uses a canal or telegraph in his own personal business. Such products cannot be sold, but are hired by society to the consumer. The producer who has created such products by his labor is paid for the quantity of the labor which he per-

forms, the product finished they are on the market for consumption, that is to say each individual pays, for the time he makes use of it, the amount necessary to cover the cost of production and keeping in repair.

If a railroad is to be built, under the present system, a company of capitalists advance the necessary funds and become the proprietors of the line, which they exploit for their sole profit, and frequently to the detriment of the public. The company establishes its tariffs in such a manner as to repay the capital advanced in ten years, whereas the line will last, say half a century; it makes use of all kinds of vile tricks and speculations and fraud in order to augment its profits.

It is unjust that a few capitalists should run, in their own personal interest, a public work which should be for the benefit of all; society alone should advance the funds necessary, in notes of exchange, to pay for the labor and material. The work thus executed would and should be the property of the nation and used in the national interest—for the convenience and benefit of all.

Neither is it just that the present generation should bear the expense of public works of which it will only enjoy a part. Tariffs should be so arranged that they would repay the funds advanced by society, not in ten years but in fifty. We say fifty rather than a hundred, as some disaster might destroy the road, some new invention, the discovery of aerial locomotion, or other discoveries might render it useless, therefore the duration of such works should be calculated at its minimum.

That which we have said of railroads may apply with slight modifications, to houses, ships, telegraphs and all other immovable products. Your own mind will supply examples which want of space renders it necessary to suppress.

DRURY.

WOODEN BOLTS.

Wooden bolts in house building, and their superiority over nails is thus commented on by an English journal: Why do you make so lavish a use of nails in the carpenter's work of our houses, to the exclusion of the honest old oaken pin? Pull down any building, if it be merely a barn, of more than 200 years old, and you will not find a single nail in the original work; rafters and joists were all bolted together so stoutly as almost to defy the tools of the destroyer. Many an old manor barn, when pulled down of late years—as unfortunately only too many of them are—has shown itself to have been better built than most palaces are now. There are arguments in the way of economy of time and so on in favor of the use of nails in house building, but they are as nothing compared with the solid advantages of using wooden bolts. The iron nails in time canker and rot rafters and floors, but bolts hold them together "like grim death," and render a house practically indestructible.

At a collection made at charity fair, a lady offered the plate to a rich man well-known for his stinginess. "I have nothing," was his curt reply. "Then take something," the lady joined. "You know I am begging for the poor."

APPRENTICES.

One of the best boss carpenters in New York, who does a large business, says:

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the race of good workmen is dying out, and that were it not for the immigration of foreign workmen we should be at a loss for men to do even the commonest jobs. The best foreign workmen do not come here at all, finding enough to do at home, so that those we do find are not such workmen as we had twenty years ago; but at least they are better than the men who have failed to learn a trade here. It is not in the shop-owner's interest to have any apprentices at all. There is no such thing as a legal apprenticeship bond between a boy more than sixteen years of age and an employer; consequently a boy who is taught something useful in a shop will leave when he can get half a dollar more a week in some other place. A boy will not stay in a shop for more than a year without pay. As boys are usually not worth their salt in a carpenter's shop, we do without them. I have not had a boy for years, and will not until the law frames an apprenticeship indenture which will insure me some return for the trouble of teaching apprentices. The consequence is, that boys pick up a trade in a superficial way instead of learning it.

THE HAMMER—ITS UNIVERSALITY.

Taking as its text the ancient legend of the Mechanic's Association, "By hammer and hand, all arts do stand," the *Economist* pays the following glowing tribute to this implement of industry:

WHERE SOME OF THE TIMBER GOES.

The hammer, too, is no partisan. It is an instrument of the savage and the civilized. Its merry clink points out the abode of industry and labor. Its handle is extended, inviting all to grasp, and with its unyielding head, by the help of the strong arm, forges happiness and prosperity. It is, in fact, a domestic deity presiding over the aspiration of wealth and ambition. Not a stick is pointed, not a house is built, not a ship floats or a carriage rolls, not a wheel spins or an engine thunders; not a press speaks or a

CONDEMNING PIECE WORK.

Resolved.—That we as a Chapter, and as practicing architects, look with disfavor upon and condemn, and in our individual capacities will forbid, the practice of parties letting any part or portion of work contracted for, and under our control, respectively, by the rule or system known as *piece work*.

This course of action should be adopted by architects in every city and should be enforced most rigidly. It is of as much benefit to the architect as to the journeyman, and both should cooperate in its fulfillment. Without excellence of work from the journeyman, the design of the architect can not be realized.

A correspondent in the *Builder and Wood Worker* recommends the following rigging for a shingling seat or jack on steep roofs:

A GALVESTON school teacher asked a new boy: If a carpenter wants to cover a roof fifteen feet wide by thirty broad by twelve long, how many shingles will he need?" The boy took up his hat and slid for the door. "Where are you going?" asked the teacher. "To find a carpenter. He ought to know that better than any of we fellows.

NEW

RHODE ISLAND AWAKENED.

For a trenchant, telling and pointed paper, there is none to beat the *Sunday Morning Truth*—a weekly just started in Buffalo, N. Y.

It is proposed to make the *Progressive Age* of Chicago, a daily; its efforts as a weekly labor paper are worthy of the utmost encouragement.

2 THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
BY THEBrotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
OF AMERICA.

Office: 184 William St., New York.

Terms.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, post-
paid.

Send all moneys and correspondence to

P. J. MAGUIRE, Secretary,
P. O. Box 3,560, New York.1882
000 fe

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1882.

—WHEN men want low dues in a local union, then they may expect a weak organization and low wages.

—In our brotherhood we have no room for laggards and shirkers, each man must do his part. Attend the meetings and bring in new members.

—THE meanest man in the world does the one who wants a trade union to do everything for him, and his share of the work is simply to growl when asked to pay his dues.

—SOME men want a union to live on wind and to pay them besides. These are the ones who have been dragged in by the hair of the head, and only want an excuse to get out.

—By increasing the monthly capital to five cents, it costs no more than it did formerly to the local unions. But there is the advantage that the paper is to be sent to the residence of each member.

—WE have seen those who could spend a few dollars for beer or sport on pay night, and the same fellows are always preaching poverty as an excuse for not joining their trade union, and they never have a cent for a labor paper.

ENDOWMENT FUND;

The plan of benefits adopted by our convention does not mean an extra tax on each union nor increased dues for the members. It means to pay \$250 death benefit, and \$100 disability benefit. And this is to be done by each union setting aside 10 cents per month from each member's dues, no matter what they are. This ten cents is to be put in a separate fund and can be used only for these benefits. When a death occurs, the General Secretary will apportion the death benefit so that each will pay its share in proportion to its number of members. For example, we will say there are 10,000 members and a death occurs, then to pay \$250 will require 2½ cents from each member. Hence a union with 500 members would pay \$12.50 as its share, while a union with 50 members would pay only \$1.25. And this money comes out of the separate fund for that purpose without any extra tax on any member.

CAUSES OF DEFEAT.

With every influx of "good times," or when work is more plentiful, there is an era of strikes and with the defeat comes the usual cry: "Aha! didn't I tell you strikes are a humbug."

But the causes of defeat are never examined.

As a rule men seldom rush hastily into strikes when trade is dull and times hard—nor do they then pay much attention to their trades unions. But upon the very first approach of a revival in business, after prices have advanced for everything but human labor, when it costs the workman more to live, then enthused by advancing prices they delusively imagine they can float with the tide, and all they have to do is, to make a demand, and, organized or not, they can coerce their employers into granting it.

But this phantasm is soon dispelled. The employers look on the men with disdain, refuse their demands and spurn them with contempt. Why? Because the bosses know it is only a matter of a short time when, without organization and funds, through division and hunger, the workmen will be forced to return at the bosses' terms. This was the case with the New York freight handlers, Cohoes operatives, Lawrence spinners, Maryland miners, Boston longshoremen and others, who, although justly entitled to all they asked, were unwise enough to pit their bare pockets and empty stomachs against the well-filled coffers of the capitalists.

Had these strikers organized each in their respective societies and then combined that society with other trade societies; had they first perfected the organization of the men in their craft so as to enroll every one of their fellow workmen; had they waited until they had a treasury of their own well filled to sustain them, and sister trades unions to reinforce them, then we would not have to chronicle these defeats. But just as raw recruits without arms and equipments, who rush recklessly on the artillery of a well trained and fortified enemy, are bound to be slaughtered, so will the workmen, as long as they strike first and then try to organize afterwards.

Let journeymen carpenters take a lesson from these defeats and in time of peace prepare for war, in case war is forced upon us. If we organize our forces properly we will not need to strike, for strikes will only be forced upon us when the bosses know we are penniless.

Look at the example of the Amalgamated Engineers, and the Stone Cutters of Great Britain, who by virtue of their strong Unions and well filled treasuries, command their own terms and have not had a strike for years. If there is a cause for defeat in the late strikes in this country, it is disorganization and want of union.

CONSOLIDATION OF CAPITAL.

An extremely curious and significant exhibit, showing the tendency of our leading industries toward concentration in fewer hands, with increased capital and production, is shown by the return of the tenth census relative to textile manufactures. From the official figures it appears that the number of establishments manufacturing cotton goods decreased from 956 in 1870 to 751 in 1880; while at the same time the number of spindles increased from 7,131,815 to 10,678,516; of looms from 157,310 to 227,156; and of capital employed from \$140,706,291 to \$207,781,868.

There was also a corresponding increase in the number of employees and amount of raw material consumed. The aggregate value of products and amount of wages paid show a smaller nominal increase; but this fact is largely due to the radical change in prices in every department of trade since the period of inflation.

The discrepancy in this particular is therefore more apparent than real. But the conspicuous feature of the case is the diminished number of establishments and the vast proportionate increase in the scale on which they are conducted.

The same tendency to consolidation is manifest in other textile industries—notably in the manufacture of woollens, worsted goods and carpets, the figures in regard to some of which are even more striking than those which we have given. The drift is undeniably in the direction of monopoly, and yet the anti-monopolists howl about railroad monopolies and fail to note the growth of monopolies in cotton, woolen, iron and other industries.

But whether they do or not, this development of wealth can not be impeded or counteracted, notwithstanding all the efforts of the anti-monopolists.

It is true, they are rendering valuable service in calling attention to these facts, and whether they realize it or not, they are indirectly the means of preparing the people for great social changes to come. But they nor no other reformers by any measure of limitation can hope to curb the growth and consolidation of these monied interests.

It may seem hard to say, but nevertheless 'tis true that all this consolidation must go on and is a natural result of the competitive system. It is the organization of industry by the capitalists for their own interests. And all this aggregation of wealth, and its tendency to drift into fewer hands is but the signs of the approaching fruition and consequent downfall of the present system of class antagonisms, and competitive industry. Hence the workers must prepare themselves for a change, lest it come and find them unfit to administer affairs in their own interests. They must perfect their own class unity, organize their trades, comprehend their own economic or industrial interests, become versed in their social duties to each other and equip themselves to inaugurate cooperative industry. Then when the proper time comes, the workers will be able to administer the industries of the world without the intervention of capitalists, politicians or speculators to run the machine and appropriate the fruits of industry.

H. B. KUHLMAN.

Organizer and first President of Cincinnati Union No. 2 died July 26th at the City Hospital after a lingering illness of 8 months. He was also a delegate to the Chicago convention which formed the Brotherhood. He had a large heart and broad sentiments, and all his life was devoted to uplift his fellows. He was a tall man, forcible in argument, impressive in voice and could not be convinced to believe or act other, than according to Union principle. Our Union loses a member whose loss can not well be filled. He was one of the best workmen. For years he has worked in Cincinnati as a Journeyman Carpenter, and of course his frankness, activity and honesty in the Labor movement prevented him from getting rich. But his sensitive nature was aroused at sight of the wrongs of workingmen and therefore devoted his life to the service of mankind. Had we more such men as Kuhlman the Union would stand firmer to day, but alas we have not. I will tell of an incident which happened last May when the Procession of Carpenters passed the Hospital. Kuhlman was looking out of one of the windows on the first floor. One of the members jumped over the fence and presented him with a badge, which affected him so much that tears rolled down his cheeks, it was indeed a touching scene. The Union passed fitting resolutions regretting his early death and sympathizing with his two sons, his wife having died some time ago. It was unanimously resolved to publish a fitting obituary in the CARPENTER. May his noble spirit forever live to animate others, and let his memory never be forgotten.

THE SOCIAL FEATURES OF OUR ORGANIZATIONS.

At our Philadelphia Convention the above topic furnished a very interesting portion of the discussions; and while it was treated with the most careful consideration, nevertheless the delegates were of opinion that the adoption of the plan should be left optional with the unions. Thus, by practical experiment, purely voluntary, and without doing violence to the unions by any coercive law, the delegates expected that in the next convention, we would be better able to judge of the plan by the results accomplished wherever a union adopts it.

The plan as outlined in Ex-President Edmonston's report was to have a quarterly reception to which the wives and families and friends and relatives of the members might be invited without entrance fee or cost. This reception to be held in the hall of the union if possible. The exercises should consist of music, both vocal and instrumental, appropriate recitations, literary exercises and a brief debate on some labor subject. The programme to not exceed one hour and a half in duration; and to be varied at times by tea and cake, or sandwiches gratuitously distributed. Such a reception was recently given by the Bricklayer's Union of Chicago, with very gratifying results. And certainly the carpenters unions under our jurisdiction might do worse than try it. In our work in the labor movement, we seem to entirely ignore the great social assistance we can secure by enlisting our wives and families, our sweethearts and friends in support of our cause. Too often they ask of what use is our unions to them, and the only side of the question which will interest them is the social side. The churches, the temperance movement, the lodges, all draw encouragement from women's presence and support. We can not afford to ignore this any longer.

SOUND TALK.

Chas. F. Burgman of the San Francisco Tailors Union, and Representative of the Pacific Coast for the Federation of Trades, is a level headed workman, and knows what he talks about when he deals with the labor question. The following extracts taken from a recent address before the San Francisco Trades Assembly demonstrate this quite fully:

While the questions between the present existing political parties are not questions of reform, but of spoils; while the leaders and foremost champions of these parties are simply playing sharp practices toward each other in order to get possession of these spoils; while the power of concentrated wealth is, day by day, extending its domain and endeavoring to subjugate every vestige of self-government to serve the selfish purpose of corporate monopoly; the producers of the country, these children of the future, are quietly and busily at work to prepare the minds of men for the good time coming. The light which is destined to brighten the path of progress will not shine on us from above, it must rise from among ourselves.

Impulsed by the grand prospects which are before us, I submit to you the following, which may serve as a guide to future action:

First—The working classes are relying too much on the protection of governments forgetting entirely that governments are controlled by a class whose interests are directly antagonistic to the welfare of the great mass of the people.

Second—By trusting their liberties to the adjustment of statutory laws, the working classes have placed their future destiny into the hands of soulless manipulators.

Third—Governments have no right to make or enforce laws which will work for the benefit of a minority to the detriment of a majority.

Fourth—It is impossible for the working people to redeem themselves through the present existing political machinery. Their only hope of redemption is to start a government within a government, socially, politically and industrially; this should be the aim of all labor organizations, local, national and international. Organizations without such aims must fail sooner or later.

All efforts should be concentrated toward a proper education of the masses, the establishment of labor literature, of labor lyceums, and of joint meeting places, in order to produce a more beneficial social intercourse. Capital guides the intellect of its offspring to oppress the masses. Why cannot Labor itself direct the education of future generations, and prepare them for their complete emancipation? We have been clamoring for a reduction of the hours of labor to eight for many years past, and demanded that the Government should reduce them for us, when, in fact, the Government can only regulate and reduce the hours of labor of Government employes. Thus we have created a law beneficial only to a set of men that will cast their vote every time in favor of the party in power, creating, in fact, a formidable barrier toward our emancipation. A reduction of the hours of labor, to my thinking, can be created independent and outside of the Government by joint and simultaneous action of all labor organizations throughout the entire country. Of course it requires one or

two years' preparation. But I do think, after mature consideration, that the necessity of self-preservation will compel the working classes to put a check upon the existing infernal competitive system by regulating the hours of labor themselves.

I wish to call attention, however, to a very important feature which, to a certain extent, retards a unity of action in the ranks of labor organizations—it is the absence to a considerable degree of the spirit of fraternity. We are entirely given to fault finding with each other. There is too much distrust and jealousy among working people. This spirit, while it has its natural causes in the improper development of individuals, engendered by overwork, bad nourishment and ill-ventilated work-shops and dwellings, etc., is still more intensified by the very exclusive and executive meetings of trades organizations. I think if the members of the various unions would exchange occasional visits, and impart a variety of ideas into their meetings, it would bring a pleasant emotional coloring into the regular dry routine of simple trade matters; the meetings would become more interesting and attractive to all concerned, and a good deal of prejudice and narrow conception would disappear.

HEMLOCK.

Hemlock is well adapted for any of the coarser uses in building, where small timber is required. It makes a better joist and a better scantling than pine, for the reason that it is stiffer timber and holds a nail so firmly that it is difficult to draw one after it has been driven. In sand it is more durable than pine, but in clay soil it is not so good. It is fully the equal of pine for durability in a position where it is exposed to both wet and dry, but while as good, is no better when always under water. It is not adapted to so many uses as pine, while better for graineries, for the reason that rats and mice avoid it, being unable to gnaw through it, is not in thin lumber so well adapted for use. It is not more in favor, because in the past pine has been cheap and plentiful, and while better known is easier worked. It is in good repute in the Eastern States where it largely fills the place of pine for coarse uses, and is to some extent used for finishing purposes, but we must confess to prejudice against it in this connection. As pine becomes scarcer, hemlock is coming more into favor, as may be seen from the fact that stumpage which was held a year ago at 25 cents per thousand is now selling for \$1. The main disadvantages of hemlock consist in a disposition to shake and unsoundness, and it is then comparatively worthless, its culls being the meanest lumber known. We have knowledge of hemlock shingles put upon a barn roof 40 years ago and in as good condition to-day as pine shingles put on some years later. The shingles curl enough after a rain to admit of their drying out readily so that they do not decay as speedily as pine, while flattening to their place at once under a shower. For actual value as studding joist and grainery user, hemlock is worth more money than pine, for stiffness, durability and freedom from the encroachments of vermin; and the prejudice against it because of its stiff slivers gives away rapidly under experience in its use.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

Es muß nicht bezahlet, denn das sie doch nicht vom Verderben retten.

THE EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM.

It is fifty six years since I commenced learning the trade of a carpenter, in Zanesville, Ohio. In the summer months we worked as long as we could see a scribe or a chalk line. We commenced at daylight and quit when we could no longer see a gauge mark, and after that clean out the shop, or building where we were at work, and put the tools away.

In those days we had very little labor saving machinery; everything was made by hand, oak and ash flooring, an inch and a half thick, was dressed with a jack and fore plane, and tongued and grooved with match planes; when the timber was very hard, the planes were worked by two persons, one pushed and the other pulled. Indeed, every piece of timber, including door, sash and blinds, had to be prepared by hand.

However, this is an age of progress, and we must not expect to arrive at the highest degree of perfection. Labor saving machinery has reduced the necessity for so much manual labor. A house that formerly took years to build, may now be constructed in a few days, the spinning-jenny and sewing machine have reduced the labor of making clothes a thousand per cent; agricultural instruments have reduced the yearly toil of the farmer to the work of only a few days.

So it is with everything that we eat, drink, or wear, either of necessity or of luxurious indulgence. We no longer count the miles between cities, but the time on cars occupied in going and coming. We have plenty of time to spare, the only question is how to reduce its division to system, so as to make the proper application. In the building of Solomon's temple, the mechanics and other laborers were restricted to a distinct division of time; eight hours for labor, eight hours for sleep, and eight hours for recreation.

If this were good in that day, why not apply it now?

The grand masters having charge of that great and glorious work were wiser in their day on that subject than all the generations that have come and gone since. They saw that workingmen must have time for other duties beside a day's work. Their families had to be cared for, and made comfortable, then public duties required that they should understand the principles of government, and the lines laid down for their work had to be studied and understood.

It does look strange that the present generation must go back to antiquity to learn civilization, yet it is true as strange. It is not only so as to the proper division of time, but the grand orders of architecture still stand as monuments of their progressive greatness. The Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite orders are yet alone in their glory of excellence, century after century have passed, and progressive civilization has astonished the world in many things, but no genius has ever equalled them in proportions of magnificence.

And yet however simple the operation, if we desire a column sixty feet high, or any other height, we divide it by six, eight, or ten, according to the order selected, and we have the size of the column from which every moulding may be measured. Say the Corinthian order is selected, divide the height into ten parts, one gives

the size of the column; divide that into sixty parts, and each part into tenths, thus we have a standard measure with which to get the base shaft and capital of the column, the architrave, frieze and cornice of the entablature with the height and projection of each member.

Architects have founded styles for building, but nothing will bear exact proportion like the orders of architecture. Such a state of facts is not very creditable to the progressive genius of this age. Still we have much to learn before we can claim perfection. Each generation is wiser than the last, yet there are lost arts that we have never been able to discover. One reason for this is that this generation must see money in an invention or they won't study it.—Gen. A. M. WINN of California, in the "New Enterprise."

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

—Vorschlags-Formulare und Arbeiter-Karten sind bereits zu haben.

—Anerkennung verdient Union Nr. 21 Chicago, welche mit \$100 zu Hilfe kam, um die Constitution damit drucken zu können.

—Die Carpenter-Unionen von Providence, R. I., und Hartford, Conn., sind reorganisiert worden und entwickeln sich sehr gut.

—Der "Carpenter" wird von nun an jeden 15 des Monats erscheinen, um mit dem fiscal-Termin der Convention im Einklang zu bleiben.

—Wenn wir gewillt sind, der Föderation der Gewerkschaften beizutreten, dann muß die jährliche Steuer von 3 Cents per Mitglied auch bezahlt werden.

—Nach dem 23. September wird die Adresse des Sekretärs der "Brotherhood" folgendermaßen lauten: "B. J. McGuire, 613 Callowhill Str., Philadelphia, Pa."

—Lokal-Unionen haben darauf zu sehen, daß der General-Sekretär im Besitze der Adresse eines jeden Mitgliedes ist, damit denselben der "Carpenter" in's Haus geschickt werden kann.

—Im nächsten Monat veröffentlichen wir eine vollständige Liste aller Lokal-Unionen mit Angabe derer Beamten und Versammlungen, nebst den Adressen der Sekretäre der Lokal-Unionen.

—Geschäft in St. Louis liegt sehr darnieder, trotzdem gehen viele Carpenter von anderen Städten nach St. Louis, obwohl dort viele müßig gehen und die Löhne demzufolge niedrig sind. Bleibt deshalb von St. Louis weg.

—Die Internationale Coöperativ-Association, für die gegenwärtig in St. Louis fast agitiert wird, ist ein Schwindel. Unsere St. Louiser Genossen haben bereits genug von derartigen Coöperativ-Grocerie-Schwindeleien zu leiden gehabt.

—Die Constitutionen werden noch in dieser Woche die Druckerei verlassen. Dieselben sind deutsch und englisch zugleich und mit einer Mitgliedsliste versehen. Das Buch zählt 64 Seiten. Die Lokal-Unionen sollten sofort ihre Aufträge dafür einreichen.

—Das neue Ritual, die Einführungszeremonien bestimmend, ist veröffentlicht und an die Lokal-Unionen verandt worden. Dasselbe findet allgemeine Beachtung. Wir hoffen, bald im Stande zu sein, eine deutsche Ausgabe derselben veranstalten zu können.

—Wir beabsichtigen, an alle uns fern liegende Carpenter-Unionen und einzelne zum Geschäft gehörigen Personen ein Circular zu erlassen, in dem dieselben zum Beitritt aufgefordert werden. Wir bitten einen Jeden, uns Adressen solcher Parteien zuzusenden.

—Mitglied Gustav Quelfert, der seit dem letzten Dezember krank, ja sterbenskrank war, befindet sich außer Gefahr, kann aber noch nicht arbeiten. Er befindet sich 190 Freeman Street, Cincinnati, O. Die Philadelphier Convention votierte ihm einstimmig den Dank des Vorstandes für seine Thätigkeit für unsere gemeinsame Sache.

—In der Buffalo Union Nr. 9 scheint etwas nicht ganz Richtiges gegen den Bund zu vorgehen zu sein und es wird hoffentlich nicht lange dauern, ehe wir der Sache auf den Grund kommen. Die Verschwörung besteht darin, gegen Alles und Jeden sich aufzuheben und die Schieber zu vertreiben, damit die Union in eine politische Bewegung umgewandelt werden kann.

HOW TO WIN A STRIKE.

In our September and December numbers last year we published some articles in the German language about strikes. The interest of our Brotherhood compels us to translate some of the points.

Under the present system of production the employer is a master and the employe a servant. The first one is holding in his power the means of living for the latter, because he is in possession of the means and instruments of labor. The employe only sells his working power for so much money and for a certain time. The interest of the employer under the present competitive system is to get the most work for the least money; the interest of the employe is to get the highest price for the least work. Consequently there is a conflict of interest between bosses and wage workers, wherever the wages system prevails. If the work slacks or a crisis or panic sweeps over the land, thousands of hands soon become idle. Shops have to be closed, bosses become bankrupt and the competition among them is so strong that they have to work with loss if they don't reduce the expenses of business. The first thing is to tell their hands that business compels them to reduce wages; if the men don't accept, a lock-out or strike is the consequence. On the other hand, if business is brisk, and the cost of living advances, the hands try to raise the price of their labor, or to reduce the working time. If the bosses do not agree to this a strike ensues.

If the workmen are not organized they generally lose the battle. If they are well organized they generally win. To begin a strike and to win, are two different things. A common brawler can provoke the first, but to accomplish the latter, needs an intelligent class of well trained men and a good executive committee. It is no wonder that workmen lose so many strikes, because their number is large and their business capacity very small, and it is very difficult to find the right quality of workmen to manage a strike and then to unite them in that effort. The bosses easily understand their interests and stick together. If any country begins a war it should be well prepared to beat the enemy; if not, then it must expect to get whipped. A strike is a question of power. No petition, no arbitration, no human feeling will be heard after the fight has commenced. The one who fights the poorest will get whipped. Workmen are generally not decisive enough: in their warfare. The chains of servitude have too much weight on their spirits, so that even in strike times they fear the loss of their jobs. They do not think of the fact that the boss can kick them out of the shop whenever he pleases. It is this that makes some of them too cowardly to stand up for their rights.

The greatest care has to be taken on our side before a strike is declared; to find out the power on both sides. If the chances are stronger on the bosses side, let the strike alone; but if they are in favor of the workmen, then go head and make your demands and carry them out.

The bosses power is their unity and their wealth whenever attacked. A dozen rich bosses are harder to fight than a hundred small ones. A great power for them is their sweet, cunning, smiling talk to their best men in promising a steady job, or a small raise of wages to turn these men back to work. But if the men are firm this cannot do harm, because everyone knows if the men did not gain their point the boss will soon fall back to the old rate.

The most important point is the state of trade. If it is slack, don't strike, but wait for a better time. If bosses are not compelled through a rush of business to raise the pay, it is of no use to wait for their good will. If a local union wants to go on strike first let her try to get all men in, but if that is not possible, join hands with the rest of the men and stand firm against the bosses. Drop all personalities and let devotion to principle be the foundation on which every man stands. If this is the case, no smiling boss can wheedle you. It must be the tactics of the executive committee to keep the strikers together and to divide the enemy. It is of no use for the strikers to yield or compromise to one boss or all of them after the strike has started. It hurts every time. The strikers must make up their mind to stand out until the bosses come to them. If the men are not able and not willing to do this, it is far better not to begin. They ought to be decided on this before they go into the fight. Then the bosses will respect the men and will grant their demands.

G. LUMBERT.

WORKMEN OPPOSED TO WAR.

The 337th monthly report of the Society of Iron Founders of England, Ireland and Wales is just published and deals with the condition of the society which numbers 12,000 members in good standing. In referring to the Egyptian War the report says:

The world, and our own country in particular, has been startled by an event pregnant with deep and grave issues to trade and commerce. Alas, we have witnessed the letting loose of the war dogs, and when once the shedding of blood commences, like fire, who can tell or foresee its issue. We are apprehensive that trade will be very much deranged by this event, unless a speedy settlement is brought about, which to all appearances seems very unlikely. One thing is certain, it is time workmen bestirred themselves to think over these war questions. We witness bodies of men belonging to the toiling classes of the community, "and whose greatest interest is peace," brought face to face in order to shoot down other men; men who have never had a quarrel, never saw each other before. In the case of this war, the toilers of the one country have been occupied in producing the raw material, cotton; the opposite side have been busily engaged in working that material into useful garments to clothe and make decent thousands of their fellows either in our own or distant countries, as the market might open up. All this good work, is now stopped, and in place thereof each side is to try and do as much injury as possible to the other. War is very exciting when once commenced; men are hurried away with impulse, and very often reason and reflection are buried for the time being. We are inclined to agree with the doctrine, "Friendship with all alliance with none." If we practised the doctrine as a nation in dealing with others as we should like to be dealt with, it is very certain we should not have so many wars. We know very well that ultimately the toilers of each country will have to find the war material in the shape of food for powder in their own persons, and afterwards have the satisfaction of paying the cost of the same in taxation extending over their lives and their children's. We hope that a speedy settlement may be arrived at, and war's horrors avoided.

TRADES UNIONS AS COOPERATORS.

Associations and Trades Unions of workmen are to be given an opportunity by the "Administration of the Department of the Seine"—which has charge of Public Works in Paris—to compete in the bidding for contracts to put up public buildings and other public works. The practical difficulty in carrying out a contract for public works by such an association lies, of course, in the absence of capital to pay for wages and material while the job is in progress. To meet this, regular fortnightly payments are to be made to these associations on account, twenty-five or thirty per cent, being reserved until the end of the job. Each association is to have its board of managers and syndicate who will sign in its behalf. The operations of these associations will be watched with deep interest. Such experiments have been heretofore made with success in Paris, and are just as applicable here in America as in France. The first thing is for our unions to be

fully legalized, so to be considered as legal institutions with chartered rights. Then when once our legal status is defined and established, the stone masons, bricklayers, carpenters, and the trades unions in the building line can do as their brothers in Paris. And there is no reason why this same principle cannot be extended in other ways to other trade unions as well.

WHITE CEDAR SHINGLES.

White cedar shingles last from 40 to 50 years. Large quantities are manufactured at Norfolk, Va., the wood being obtained in great abundance from the Dismal Swamp, which abounds in white cedar. Six or eight millions of these shingles are used by the trade in New York City, about the same in Philadelphia, and a less quantity in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Before the war the shingles were split out and shaved by hand in a slow and laborious manner. They are now made by machinery in large quantities.

ACROSS THE SEA.

FRANCE.—In Marseilles, the metal workers are on strike, and the truckmen on the railroad demanded 28 francs per week as they often labor until midnight. Thirteen of them were arrested—still for all that they succeeded.

—The workmen of Paris in common with the workmen of France, and of England and Italy have lately held immense meetings and in the name of Industry protested against the Egyptian war, and against all wars unless those exclusively for National defense.

—Upon complaint of a boss the Executive Committee of striking cabinet-makers in Paris have been arrested and sentenced to 15 days imprisonment and to pay 600 francs damages. Their great offence was that they had called upon all cabinet-makers to keep away from a certain shop, whose owner had discharged a deputation of men that waited on him to demand an advance.

—While the Italian workmen in France number 300,000, there is a measure on foot to prevent their organization by enacting a law to punish what is called "foreign agitators", men of their own tongue who desire to organize the Italians.

—The metal-workers lately held a congress at Lille, which decided to establish their own trade Journal and to send a delegate to the Labor Congress in Paris in 1883. They resolved to reduce the hours of labor, to introduce insurance against accidents, to regulate piece-work and to institute arbitration.

—In the city of Marseilles the strike of the carpenters, which lasted over two months has terminated, having been settled by a joint committee of the journeymen and bosses.

—The carpenters of Chambéry in Savoy are on strike for a reduction of hours, an increase of 12 cents per day, and travelling expenses when sent to jobs beyond a prescribed limit from the city.

—At the town of Rochefort-sur-mer the House Joiners Union has declared a strike.

—The City Council of Marseilles has voted 2,000 francs to send a number of working-men as delegates to a labor congress about to be held at St Etienne.

ENGLAND.—The strike of the house joiners in Sunderland, for 8 pence per hour has been successful.—In Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, there is a strike of carpenters on several jobs; and also in Gateshead on Tyne, Durham; and in Newcastle, Northumberland.

—The workmen of London are sending delegates to a "Workmen's National Channel Tunnel Committee" for the purpose of stirring up the question of the international submarine tunnel between France and England. This is done as the promoters express it "to circumvent the military clique who are afraid they may be called upon to fight, and who don't want to work", and wish to prevent the French and English workmen from becoming more intimately acquainted with each other.

Der Carpenter.

New York, September 1882.

Eine unerhörte Charakterlosigkeit.

(Mitgetheilt.)

Auf der letzten Convention in Chicago freute sich jeder deutsche Zimmermann, daß so viele deutsche Unionen dort vertreten waren. Die amerikanischen Carpenter, welche früher so verächtlich auf die deutschen Zimmerleute herabgesehen, bekommen alle Ehre und Respekt für uns Deutsche, indem sie sahen, daß wir nicht länger die Lastträger der "Boße" sein wollten und gewillt seien, Hand in Hand mit den amerikanischen Kameraden für die Verbesserung unserer Existenz zu kämpfen. Leider ist es nur zu wahr, daß viele deutsche Zimmerleute nicht den Muth haben, denselben Lohn zu verlangen, welchen unsere amerikanischen Kameraden bekommen. Durch unser einiges Zusammengehen mit denselben aber hatten wir auf der Convention in Chicago ihre Achtung und Liebe erworben und zum Beweis dafür wurde Herr John Ritter von New York zum ersten Vicepräsidenten der Bruderschaft gewählt.

Mit dem vollen Bewußtsein, daß die Zimmerleute in New York für die Bruderschaft den ersten Platz einnehmen, beschloß die Convention, daß Hauptquartier nach New York zu verlegen. Leider scheinen die Framers in New York nicht geistige Fähigkeit und guten Willen zu besitzen, um die Aufgaben und Pflichten, welche sie den Carpentern des ganzen Landes gegenüber haben, zu erkennen.

Jedenfalls hat deren jetziger Präsident, Herr John Ritter, sich als ein sehr kurz-sichtiger und einseitiger Mann zu erkennen gegeben. Wir wollen hoffen, daß die Kameraden in New York dies wieder gut machen, indem sie den Beschluß in Wider Erwägung ziehen, und Herr Ritter selbst wird bei ruhiger Ueberlegung einsehen, daß er einen sehr dummen Streich gemacht hat, indem er für den Austritt aus der Bruderschaft sprach. Er hat sein Versprechen, daß er mit der Annahme seines Amtes der Bruderschaft für dieselbe mit ganzer Kraft zu arbeiten, gebrochen; er hat die deutsche Framers-Organisation von New York in eine schiefe und verzerrte Lage gebracht und unnötigen Zwiespalt erzeugt; er hat das Ansehen und die Ehre der deutschen Carpenter unseren amerikanischen Kameraden gegenüber sehr geschädigt, und dem Bestand unserer ganzen Bruderschaft einen Schlag versetzt, der nur durch das feste Zusammenhalten der charakterfesten und muthig weiter kämpfenden Kameraden überwunden werden kann.

Hätte Herr John Ritter das wahre Prinzip, nämlich: "Kampf für die Verbesserung der Carpenter des ganzen Landes" in sich, so hätte er nicht so thöricht handeln können und derjenigen Organisation, durch welche es nur allein möglich ist, den Rücken zu kehren.

Hoffentlich werden die Framers von New York gesunden Menschenverstand genug besitzen, um einzusehen, daß sie ihren Lohn nicht aufrecht erhalten können, wenn derselbe sich nicht annähernd hoch im ganzen Lande dazu verhält.

Eine Union sich von der andern trennen, ist dasselbe, als wenn ein Regiment es mit dem Feinde allein aufnehmen will — bei der ersten ernstlichen Schlacht würde es zusammengehauen werden.

Hoffentlich werden die Framers New Yorks sich nicht durch kurz-sichtige Ideen auf's Glatteis führen lassen.

Uns scheint, als wenn die Probe jetzt an die Zimmerleute dieses Landes herantritt, um zu beweisen, ob sie soviel Gehirn besitzen, um gemeinsam für die Verbesserung ihrer gesammten Klassenlage mit Erfolg zu kämpfen.

Haben sie das, so werden sie festhalten an der Bruderschaft und ihr Organ, den „Carpenter“, aufrecht erhalten. Haben sie das nicht, so verfallen sie den einzelnen prinzipienlosen Großmännern zur Beute, die eine kurze Zeit sich die Herrschaft über die Anderen anmaßen und dann über kurz oder lang den Verfall der Union nach sich ziehen.

Das Erstere, das Festhalten an der Bruderschaft, meint: sicheren und besseren Lohn, bessere Behandlung und angenehmeres Arbeiten für uns Alle; das Letztere, das Sich-lostrennen, meint: niedrige Löhne, sklavische Behandlung und vollständige Machtlosigkeit den Völkern gegenüber.

Wer Muth hat und kämpfen will, wähle das Erstere; wer ein Feigling und Kriecher ist, das Letztere.

Bruderschafts-Notizen.

— E. Wood, Sekretär der Union No. 15 von Indianapolis, ist zum Mitglied des Gesetz-Comites der Trades-Assembly in genannter Stadt erwählt worden.

— Die Delegaten der Union No. 21 von Chicago zur Trades-Assembly sind: J. P. McGindley, Ed. Johnson, W. F. Gunther, L. E. Pale und Thos. Hynes.

— J. J. Maguire ist zum Präsidenten von Union No. 8 in Philadelphia gewählt worden an Stelle von John D. Allen, welcher seine Stelle niederlegte, um diejenige des Präsidenten unserer Bruderschaft anzutreten.

— John E. Egly ist zum korrespondierenden Sekretär von Union No. 13, Kansas City, gewählt worden. Die Union hat ihre Beiträge zu 60 Cents monatlich erhöht und die Mitglieder halten fest und treu zusammen.

— Union No. 27 in Toronto macht sich famos. Sie hat kürzlich mehrere große Versammlungen abgehalten und nimmt fortwährend neue Mitglieder auf. Die Union steht mit der Zweig-Organisation der Amalgamated auf bestem Fuße und harmonisieren die Mitglieder zusammen. Thos. W. Scott von Hamilton, Canada, unser dritter Vice-Präsident, hielt kürzlich in der Union zu Toronto eine Ansprache.

— Bruder M. J. Kerwer von Union No. 21 beklagt sich, daß die Eisenhändler Krane Bros., Ede Clark und Van Buren Str., Chicago, Ill., ihm schlechtes Werkzeug verkauft haben. Die Firma garantierte für die gute Qualität der Werkzeuge, welche aber nicht mehr werth waren, als die Handgriffe gekostet haben. Deshalb fordert Bruder Kerwer alle Zimmerleute auf, sich den Namen obiger Firma genau zu merken.

Spähne.

— Die Nordamerikanische Föderation der Gewerkschaften wird am Dienstag, 21. November, in Cleveland, Ohio, zusammentreten. G. Edminton von Washington, D. C., ist unser Delegat.

— Während der letzten Wochen ist das Arbeiterblatt „Truth“ von San Francisco vergrößert und bedeutend verbessert worden. Ein furchtloseres, freimüthigeres Arbeitsblatt als „Truth“ hat es noch nie gegeben.

— Am 11. d. M. sagte der Stadtrath von Chicago einen Beschluß, nach welchem am Seestrande eine große Arbeiterhalle gebaut werden soll. Der Beschluß tritt in Kraft ohne die Unterschrift des Mayors, welcher in Europa ist.

— Im April vor 26 Jahren gelang es den Arbeitern in Victoria, Australien, nach hartem Kampfe, den Normalarbeitstag von 8 Stunden einzuführen. Jedes Jahr wird das Ereigniß festlich begangen und der „Achtstunden-Tag“ ist jetzt in ganz Australien ein allgemeiner Feiertag.

— Joseph Arch, der Führer der englischen Farmarbeiter sagte, daß in den 7 Jahren des Bestehens seiner vielverleumdeten Organisation die Farmarbeiter 30 Millionen an Lohnzulagen erhalten haben, und doch giebt's noch Leute, welche fragen, wozu Trades-Unions gut sind?

— Die Föderation der Gewerkschaften in Washington, D. C., wird häufig mit der Nordamerikanischen Gewerkschafts-Föderation verwechselt, welche im November v. J. zu Pittsburg gegründet wurde. Es wäre wünschenswerth, daß die Organisation zu Washington einen anderen Namen, etwa „Trades Assembly“, „Trades Council“ oder etwas dem Ähnliches annähme, damit diese unliebsame Verwechslung aufhöre.

— Als die Arbeiter-Convention zu Philadelphia die Nomination von „Tom“ Armstrong von der Labor Tribune“ indosirte, wurde damit den Politikern und Kapitalisten zu verstehen gegeben, daß die Arbeiter solche Schandgesetze wie das Verschönerungs-Gesetz abgeschafft haben wollen. Die Capitalisten möchten Armstrong gern auf Grund jenes Gesetzes in's Gefängniß schicken. Wenn die Arbeiter von Pennsylvania diesmal ihre Pflicht thun, wird Armstrong zum Gouverneur gewählt, statt in's Gefängniß geschickt zu werden.

Gewerkschafts-Nachrichten.

— Das Geschäft in New York läßt nach; kaum halb so viel zu thun wie vor sechs Monaten.

— Die Zimmerleute von Hartford, Conn., haben eine sehr gute Union organisiert und verdienen dafür hohes Lob.

— Es heißt in Chattanooga, Tenn., werden augenblicklich viele Zimmerleute und Maurer verlangt.

— Die Möbelfabriken von Grand Rapids und Detroit, Mich., schicken Kunstmöbel nach New York und Philadelphia.

— Die Holzindustrie zu Cincinnati beschäftigt 10,683 Arbeiter, von denen noch nicht einmal der vierte Theil organisiert ist.

— Von 36 Acker geschlagenes Bauholz in den Ver. Staaten ist nur je ein Acker gepflanzt. Wenn diese Holzverwüstung so fort geht, wird das Holz in 20 Jahren ziemlich rar sein.

— Nach dem Monatsbericht des „Amalgamated Carpenters“ geht das Geschäft in Großbritannien und Irland ziemlich schlecht und in Neu Seeland und Australien ist's nicht viel besser.

— Die Carpenter-Bosse zu Antwerpen erließen kürzlich einen Aufruf an die Zimmerleute von Holland, um nach Antwerpen zu kommen, wo ein großer Strich ausgebrochen war. Die Arbeiter antworteten darauf mit Zeitungsanzeigen und Plakaten, in welchem die Zimmerleute gewarnt wurden, nicht nach Antwerpen zu kommen.

— Die Schindelfabrikanten in Mainstreet und Ludington, Mich., schlossen, als die Preise für ihre Waaren fielen, ihre Fabriken für 30 Tage und der Preis stieg zu 40 Cents. Als die Arbeiter aufgefordert wurden, die Arbeit wieder aufzunehmen, verlangten sie eine Zulage und mußten striken, bevor ihre Forderung gewährt wurde.

— Die Zimmermeister in Toronto ärgern sich furchtbar, daß ihr kleines, schwarzes Büchelchen veröffentlicht worden ist. Ihr heimtückisches, rachsüchtiges Verfahren zeugt von ihrem brutalen, bestialisches Instinkt. Die Arbeiter würden dasselbe nicht thun, wenn die Stunde ihres Triumphes kommt. Wir dachten immer die „Bosse“ wären gute Christen und sollten uns deshalb mit gutem Beispiel vorangehen. Wenn sie das nicht können, sollten sie lieber für ihre Kirchenstuhl nicht mehr bezahlen, denn das wird sie doch nicht vom Verderben retten.

Correspondenz.

Lieber Bruder! — Von vielen Seiten und hauptsächlich in St. Louis von den deutschen Mitgliedern unserer Union ist mir schon öfters gesagt worden: Es sollte mehr Deutsch im „Carpenter“ geschrieben werden. Aus diesem Grunde haben Bruder M. und ich uns entschlossen, den Anfang mit deutschen Correspondenzen zu machen.

Mit Brüdergruß Fr. Sommerfeldt.

Drei Forderungen.

I.

Wenn man nach den Gründen fragt, weshalb die Mehrzahl unserer Arbeiterbrüder unserer Vereinigung noch nicht beigetreten ist, so sind diese mehrfacher Art. Einer derselben und wohl der hauptsächlichste ist der Egoismus, den fast alle Menschen so zu sagen mit der Muttermilch eingegeben haben, oder der ihnen bei der jetzigen Erziehungsmethode aneingenommen ist und der sich deshalb so festgesetzt hat, daß er alle besseren und edleren Gefühle verdrängt.

Denn was ist es Anderes als der kraßeste Egoismus, der die uns fernstehenden Arbeiter sagen läßt: „Ich bin ja bis jetzt auch ohne die Union durchgekommen und werde es auch wohl noch ferner, denn wenn arbeitslose Zeit ist, kann dieselbe mir doch keine Arbeit verschaffen und dann ist das Geld, was ich da hingegeben habe, nutzlos weggeworfen.“ So, oder ähnlich, suchen diese Leute ihre Handlungsweise zu rechtfertigen, und wissen doch nicht, daß sie selber schuld daran sind, wenn wir für den Augenblick keine großen Erfolge aufzuweisen haben.

Wir wollen einmal annehmen, daß die größte Mehrzahl der Carpenter Unionsmitglieder sind, und uns nun umsehen, was für Nutzen die Mitglieder derselben von der Vereinigung hätten. Lassen wir selbst die Produktiv-Association, deren Nutzen von unserem Bruder Lübert den Arbeitern so passend klar gelegt wurde, daß gewiß Jedem, der überhaupt Begriffsvermögen hat, deren Nutzen einsehen muß, beiseite, so könnten und würden wir in erster Reihe folgende Forderungen aufzustellen und durchzuführen haben:

Einen wenn erforderlich öfter zu erneuernden Minimallohn für alle Carpenter der Vereinigten Staaten; derselbe müßte, gestützt auf statistische Erhebungen, mindestens so viel betragen, daß der Arbeiter ein menschenwürdiges Dasein führen kann. Unter menschenwürdiges Dasein verstehe ich nicht allein, und ich muß dieses hier besonders betonen, daß man nothdürftig zu essen und trinken hat, sich kleiden kann und einen Platz hat, wo man nach vollbrachtem Tagewerk sein Haupt hinlegen kann, sondern ich verstehe darunter alles Dasjenige, was das Leben angenehm machen kann.

Schon jener große deutsche Agitator, Lasalle, hat den Arbeitern auseinander gesetzt, daß, je mehr Redefreiheit ein Volk hat, desto höher die Kulturstufe auf der es steht, und jener Mann war es, der damals den deutschen Arbeitern ihre „verdammte Bedürfnislosigkeit“ vorgeworfen hat. Denselben Vorwurf könnte man auch hier den Arbeitern, namentlich den deutschen, machen. Anstatt daß der Arbeiter in gesunden und geräumigen Wohnungen wohnen sollte, zieht er es vor, in den schlechtesten, ungesunden Löhern, die manchmal noch zu schlecht für das liebe Vieh sind, sich einzunisten; ein oder höchstens zwei Zimmer genügen ihm vollständig, und diese beiden Zimmer müssen dann als Küche, Wohnzimmer, Schlafzimmer, gemeinsames Schlafzimmer und bei manchen Arbeitern auch noch als Werkstatt dienen.

Sieht man sich in diesen Arbeiterwohnungen um, so findet man, daß diese Räume nur die allernothwendigsten Möbel enthalten, und es will einem manchmal nicht einleuchten, wie der Arbeiter sich mit dieser Ausstattung behelfen und dabei zufrieden sein kann. Ganz genau so ist es auch mit

der übrigen Lebensweise: Früh Morgens gehts auf die Arbeit und dann wird nur mit Unterbrechung der Mittagspause gearbeitet bis zum Abend. Ist, wie es hauptsächlich in großen Städten vorkommt, die Arbeitsstelle weit entfernt von der Wohnung, so vergeht noch eine Stunde und darüber, bis man zu Hause ist; dann nach Verzehrung der Mahlzeit gehts ins Bett, und so gehts Jahr aus, Jahr ein, wenn immer Arbeit vorhanden ist.

Da ist keine Zeit, daß man sich Abends einige fröhliche Stunden seinem Familienleben hingeben kann, da ist auch keine Zeit, daß man eine Stunde auf gute Lektüre verwenden kann, noch viel weniger ist Zeit dazu, daß man ein gutes Concert besuchen, oder einem guten Theaterstück beiwohnen kann. Es ist kaum Zeit, daß man die neuesten Nachrichten aus der Zeitung überfliegt, gewöhnlich wandert dieselbe den Tag mit zur Arbeit und muß während der Mittagspause gelesen werden. Leider hat der Arbeiter sich so in diese Lebensweise eingelebt, daß er denkt, es muß so sein, und wenn ihm dann noch von Leuten, die eine Interesse daran haben, daß es so bleibe, vorgepredigt wird, das ist so die göttliche Weltordnung, dann glaubt er wirklich, er lebt in den besten der Welten und so und nicht anders muß es sein.

Das jeder Mensch den gleichen Anspruch und das gleiche unveräußerliche Recht hat, sich das Leben so angenehm wie möglich zu machen, und daß Alles, was hierzu dient, jedem in gleichem Maße zu Theil werde, davon scheinen die meisten unserer Arbeiterbrüder keine blasse Ahnung zu haben. Diese Bedürfnislosigkeit ist schuld daran, daß der Arbeiter immer tiefer herabsinkt, mit immer weniger Lohn zufrieden ist und seine Consumption mit seiner Produktion in gar keinem Verhältniß steht. Wäre der Lohn aber wie oben angedeutet, durch die Union geregelt, daß der Arbeiter sich alle die Genüsse, die jetzt nur dem Capitalisten, also dem nichtsproduzierenden Theil der menschlichen Gesellschaft, zugänglich sind, verschaffen könnte, so würde mit einem Schlage die ganze Sachlage geändert: Es würde dann keine Ueberproduktion und keine Krisen eintreten können, und der Arbeiter brauchte nicht mit Hängen und Bangen der Zukunft entgegenzusehen.

Unsere Wechselblätter.

— Das treffliche Wochenblatt „Progressive Age“ zu Chicago soll demnächst von den dortigen Gewerkschaften täglich herausgegeben werden.

— An Schärfe, Logik und treffender Kürze wird die „Sunday Morning Truth“ von Buffalo, N. Y., von keiner Wochenzeitung im Lande überboten.

— In Nashville, Tenn., wird jetzt ein sehr gut redigirtes Monatsblatt „The Artisan“ herausgegeben, welches hauptsächlich die Gewerks-, Fabrik- und Handels-Interessen des Südens vertritt.

— Die Arbeiter der New Yorker „Volkszeitung“ marschirten am 5. September in corpore in der großen Parade der New Yorker Central Labor Union. Das Geschäft der Volkszeitung war den Tag über geschlossen.

— Alle Carpenter im Lande sollten zu einer einzigen großen Genossenschaft vereinigt sein, dann können sie den Preis ihrer eigenen Arbeitskraft höher setzen, als wenn sie in tausend kleine Gruppen vertheilt sind. Leute, welche einer solchen Vereinigung entgegen sind, werden entweder von selbstthätigen Zwecken geleitet oder sind erbarmungswürdige Blödsinnige.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

—Proposition blanks and working cards are now ready.

—Bro. John Madden of Cleveland Union No. 11 is very ill.

—Camden Union No. 20 needed rallying and President Allen did the work.

—The carpenters unions of Providence, R. I., and Hartford, Conn., are newly organized and doing well.

—Some Financial Secretaries seem to want a good deal of stirring up to send in their monthly reports.

—All glory to Chicago Union No. 21, who came to the rescue and advanced \$100 to print the constitutions!

—If we wish to take part in the Federation of Trades, then our annual tax of three cents per member must be paid.

—THE CARPENTER now appears on the 15th of each month to keep straight with the fiscal term adopted by the Convention.

—Bro. Sam. R. Heakes of Toronto Union No. 27 has been elected Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Toronto Trades Council.

—E. Wood, Secretary of Indianapolis Union No. 15, has been elected a member of the Legislative Committee of the Trades Assembly in that city.

—Chas. H. Mason is President of St. Louis Union No. 6, and all our brothers in the "Future Great" should assist "Charley" in his work of rebuilding the union.

—J. J. Maguire has been elected President of Philadelphia Union No. 8, vice John D. Allen, who resigned to attend to the duties of President of the Brotherhood.

—The delegates from Chicago Union No. 21 to the Trades Assembly of said city are: J. P. McGindley, Ed. Johnson, W. F. T. Gunther, L. E. Pake, Thomas Hynes.

—John C. Egly is elected Corresponding Secretary of Kansas City Union No. 13. The union has raised its dues to 60 cents per month, and the members are true and faithful.

—Next month we will publish a list of all local unions, and their time and place of meeting, also a list of the officers of the Brotherhood and of the Secretaries of the local unions.

—The new ritual and installation ceremonies are published and have been furnished to the local unions who express great satisfaction. We hope soon to have funds enough to print the same in German.

—Local unions must see that their list of members is at once furnished to the General Secretary, so that THE CARPENTER can be sent direct to the house of each member.

—We wish to issue a circular appeal this month to all detached Carpenters' Unions and unorganized journeymen of the trade, to connect themselves with us. Send on the addresses of every such party.

—The Constitutions will be out of the printer's hands this week, and will be English and German in one book of 64 pages, with a certificate of membership included. Let the unions send in their orders.

—Bro. Gustav Luebker, who has been deathly ill ever since last December, is now out of danger, but still too weak to work. He is stopping at 190 Freeman St., Cincinnati, O. Our Philadelphia Convention gave him a unanimous vote of thanks for his labors in our cause.

—Toronto Union No. 27 is pushing ahead in splendid style. Several large public meetings have been held and new members are being constantly initiated. Union No. 27 and the Toronto Branch of the Amalgamated work in close harmony.

—There seems to be some underhand work against the Brotherhood in Buffalo Union No. 9, and it won't take long until we unearth it. The plot seems to be to kick against everything and everybody, and to drive such men as Joe Schieder out, so that they can twist the whole union into some political movement.

—Bro. M. J. Kerwer of Union No. 21 complains that the hardware firm of Keene Bros., corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, Chicago, Ill., misrepres-

sented tools they sold him. The tools were warranted by the firm as first class, but when used were not worth the price of the handles. On this account Bro. Kerwer asks all Chicago carpenters to give Keene Bros. a wide berth.

BLACK LIST.

JOHN BOYLE, CHARLES ROBINSON and F. E. T. JOHNSON, have been expelled from Carpenters Union No. 1 of Washington, D. C., for violation of the rules of the Brotherhood.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Making Converts.

TOLEDO, O.—Union No. 25 is well pleased with the work of the Convention, and although trade is dull, we are making converts of non-union men.

Organization Needed.

MORRIS, Stevens Co., Minn.—In my travels through Minnesota, I find trade dull in some places, and quite brisk in most cases, but wages are flat and will remain so, until carpenters organize in one body all over the land.

Boston Carpenters.

BOSTON, Mass.—Business good, wages \$2.25, and adding to membership. J. C. Doyle has been elected Financial Secretary of No. 33 in place of G. Murray, resigned. Union No. 33 means to organize this city and vicinity, and we call upon every member to do his whole duty and attend the meetings.

Laggards to Blame.

HAMILTON, Canada.—The building trade is not very lively at present. We are getting new members steadily. When the outsiders know the benefits we are going to have under our new constitution, then we will go ahead. Workmen should show a little more spunk and join the Union. It is formed for the elevation of the trade and it is only the laggards who hold us back.

What Cleveland is Doing.

CLEVELAND, O.—The situation here is not very encouraging. While there is as much work as there has ever been, yet we find as many chips around the streets as at any time during the panic. Some of our delinquent members had better show up and do their duty. We will not always be as lenient as we are now. Now is their chance to reinstate themselves. We want every carpenter with us.

Cincinnati News.

CINCINNATI, O.—Every one says, THE CARPENTER is very much improved, and worth double its price. I distribute it among non-union men, so they can see for themselves what benefit it is to belong to a union. Union No. 2 has hard work before it since our strike, but we are equal to the task. We are working hard to increase our membership. When we meet a carpenter, we stop and talk to him, and explain matters, and by persuasion get him to come up and join us.

The Baltimore Union.

BALTIMORE, Ind.—Business is only moderate here; wages \$2.25 to \$2.50. Our Carpenters Excursion was a success. Union No. 27 is getting along in good shape; several new members at every meeting. The death benefit and disability benefit will work well for us and all the unions, and no doubt will increase the membership. The quarterly working card is also an admirable feature.

New Union in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Our new union has at last organized permanently. We are continually adding new members to our rolls, and have elected a full board of officers, with Geo. Laverack, President, and we are getting along admirably. It is astonishing what strangers we were to each other even in this small city. Some of us never met, did not know each other by name; but now all this will soon be changed. Where formerly distrust and jealousy existed we are implanting the principles of Unity and Brotherhood.

The Situation in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Trade has been very dull here the past month. Wages \$2.25 per day. We propose to hold public meetings in different parts of the city to encourage carpenters to join Union No. 15. We are growing in a very encouraging manner. Our union meets every Saturday night at 27 South Delaware Street. Every local union in the Brotherhood should do its level best to push on the good work of our organization. We will do all we can and let others do the same.

Our Toronto Letter.

TORONTO, Canada.—We have a District Committee of Five from the Brotherhood and Five from the Amalgamated, of which Thos. Moor is Chairman. This committee is to devise means for the complete organization of the trade, to keep union men in employment, and to effect a thorough understanding. Good results will follow these efforts. We have had Bro. Thos. W. Scott of Hamilton to come up here and explain the work of the Convention and the endowment and disability funds. Trade is very dull and carpenters are leaving the city. Our union is running smoothly and gaining members, but we have the organized opposition of the Master Carpenters' Association to contend with.

Chicago Seceders Defrauding Workmen.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The secessionists, who formerly belonged to No. 4, have been attempting some disreputable practices since the Philadelphia convention. They took in some new members under the pretense that they were still connected with the Brotherhood, and of course got money out of them to the tune of \$2.75 each. How many they victimized in that way we do not know. But at any rate two of the victims tried to get work on our jobs, and their cards showed they did not belong to us. The cases were brought before Union No. 21 and a committee was appointed to visit the seceders and have them reimburse the workmen they had defrauded by false pretences. They refused to do so; but the end of it was that they took in their Brotherhood transparency, which had deluded the unwary and now they have gone over and joined the Knights of Labor. Union No. 21 is initiating hosts of members every night in the various branches; old members are paying up back dues. The convention has done us a world of good and our men are pleased with the work. We hope to have one thousand members before winter.

From J. F. Bray.

PONTIAC, Aug. 18, 1882.—Our friend "Drury," in an article on the "Organization of Exchange," in the August No. of THE CARPENTER, gives me undeserved credit. I did not establish a "Labor Exchange Association," had nothing to do with one, and realized no funds for that or any other purpose. I believe the project originated with that great and good "socialist" and "communist" Robert Owen. I have had no faith in the success of these partial reformatory efforts. An antagonistic society smothers them. Better to promulgate a broad revolutionary idea adequate to the needs of an advanced society, and then educate the whole people up to it, as was the case in our Revolution. The issue was then political independence or servitude, and now it is industrial independence or servitude. That is to say, class distinctions of employers and employed must be abolished, and labor and capital be united in equitable partnership, giving labor entire self-government in the matter of hours and wages; or the existing system must be continued, leaving the wageworker a helpless and poverty-stricken serf to capital. When the majority of workers see the necessity for this radical reform, it will be accomplished. We waste time in striking and petitioning for ameliorations of wages-servitude. The only remedy is to abolish it. Capital must own and control labor, or labor must own and control capital, universally. Educate all up to this idea, capital as well as labor. A new social order is unavoidable. Let all assist in laying the foundations.

J. F. BRAY.

NOTE.—Drury in his article stated BRAY, not J. F. BRAY, hence it is a case of mistaken identity on the part of our Pontiac friend.

St. Louis Stirring up the Trade.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Union No. 14 has decided to establish its own employment office to go into effect Oct. 1. Furthermore we will have our own library of English and German books, and when members are out of work they can go there and improve the opportunity. We propose to give family soirees or sociables once a month next winter, with music and theatricals, for which we will build our own portable stage, one we can take apart or put up at any time. We must get our families interested in our union, and by giving entertainments we will interest them in our work. We initiate new members every night.

Union No. 6 is picking up now. They resolved to admit all suspended members on payment of one dollar and that such persons be ballotted for the same as new members. This was done to wipe out the score of many who had lapsed away from their duties to Union No. 6. We believe it will build up the union and we mean to work hard for that purpose.

Union No. 12 is suffering a reaction caused by entering into cooperative schemes too liberally. By the breaking up of the cooperative grocery store, after a few months existence, our members lost heavily in shares they had bought. Fred Wittmer is President of No. 12; H. Voderberg, Vice Pres.; B. Wisker, Rec. Sec.; Chris. Kline, Fin. Sec.; Henry Hartmann, Sergeant-at-Arms.

HENRY CARONO

No. 563 Main Street,

(Albert Building.)

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEALER IN

Builders Hardware, Nails &c

A full line of Carpenters' Tools.

Stoves & House Furnishing Goods.

Manufacturers of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Job Work, Roofing and Furnace Work done at short Notice.

No. 563 Main St.,

Between Genesee and Chippewa.

Builders, Carpenters, Engineers, Mechanics, Mill Owners, Miners, Merchants, &c., will find in MOORE'S UNIVERSAL ASSISTANT AND COMPLETE MECHANIC, a work containing 1016 pages, 500 Engravings, 461 Tables, and over 1,000,000 Industrial Facts, Calculations, Processes, Secrets, Rules, &c., of rare utility in 200 Trades. A \$5 book free by mail for \$2.50 worth its weight in gold to any Mechanic, Farmer or Business Man. AGENTS WANTED. Sure sale everywhere for all time. For ill. Contents Pamphlet, terms, and 128 page Catalogue of nearly 3000 Practical Books, address NATIONAL BOOK Co., 73 Beekman St., New York.

JUST PUBLISHED.

FOURTH REVISED EDITION OF

CARPENTERS

AND

BUILDERS' ASSISTANT,

And Wood Workers' Guide,

By L. D. GOULD,

Architect and Practical Builder.

Containing 38 Plates. Fully Described.

Also, tables of the strength of materials, length of braces, where the run is given, and length of run where the brace is given, technical terms used by carpenters, etc., etc.

One 8vo Volume Bound in Cloth, Price \$2.50

This great work is intended to combine all the knowledge the workman requires to construct any design in carpentry by an easy system of lines, reducing the science of construction to an agreeable and pleasant occupation, rather than an unpleasant task.

Published by

W. T. Comstock,

6 Astor Place, New York.

—Circular of Contents on application.

THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME II.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1882.

NUMBER 10.

TO OUR READERS.

This month THE CARPENTER appears in a new dress with a new engraved head, and an increased amount of reading matter in both English and German. We trust this step will meet with the hearty support it deserves from our readers and friends.

The office and place of publication of THE CARPENTER will not be removed to Philadelphia. It will be located in New York until further notice. The office of publication is 184 William street, New York.

FALSE REPORTS.

Carpentry and Building this month says: "There seems to be almost an unlimited sell in St. Louis for mechanics of all kinds, and for planing mills, foundries, and all other establishments which are concerned in supplying building material." This report is undoubtedly erroneous. At present, more than for many years, the labor market is overcrowded to its full capacity. These false reports about a great demand for labor in St. Louis find their way all over the Eastern States. They are sent out by the Missouri Bureau of Immigration and other companies in the interest of land speculators in Missouri who want sale for their lands and higher rents by an increase of population.

SERVES HIM RIGHT.

Last spring the carpenters employed by a certain builder in Detroit asked for an advance of 25 cents a day. It was refused. The best workmen the employer had left the shop, and their places were filled by wood-butchers. This fall the contractor has out several thousand dollars' worth of work, on which he cannot collect anything, as the parties declare the work is not completed in a workmanlike manner according to contract. The contractor has since admitted that it would have been money in his pocket to have paid the advance and kept his old hands.—*Detroit Unionist*.

WHAT A BOMBARDMENT COSTS.

War is not only a relic of barbarism but it is prodigiously expensive. When all nations have become civilized to a sufficient degree, it will doubtless be abolished, not only for reasons of humanity but on economic grounds as well. The cost of a single round in the bombardment of Alexandria is figured up by the *Pall Mall Gazette* as \$2300.

The *Gazette* very pertinently inquires if this is the bill for a single round, what must it be for a day's bombardment? And this is only one item in the vast outlay required to maintain an army and conduct a campaign. And the workers pay for it.

—It is to labor, and to labor only, that man owes everything possessed of exchangeable value.—*McOuloch*.

TRADE NOTES.

—Wages in Indianapolis is \$2.25; trade dull.

—Myles McPadden's trial as a conspirator for making trades union speeches in Clearfield Co., Pa., has been postponed until after election.

—As usual at every election the mania to start "labor papers" has this year taken hold in various cities. These political sheets are short-lived.

—The Plasterers' Unions of various cities met in convention at St. Louis lately, and formed a National Union of Plasterers which will meet next time in Cincinnati, July 21, 1882.

—W. H. Foster, for many years Secretary and officer of the Cincinnati Trades Assembly, and present Secretary of Federation of Trades, has been elected a delegate to Cleveland Trades Congress.

—Four hundred potters in East Liverpool, Ohio, are on strike against a combination of six firms, which demand that the men shall sign an agreement to abandon all trades and labor unions.

—Chicago Trades Assembly has appointed commissioners to secure a charter from the State to enable them to proceed with the building of the Trade and Labor Hall. Bro. McGindley is one of the commissioners.

—In 1867 the carpenters of New Orleans were getting \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day, now they get \$2 to \$2.50, simply because the mass of them are willing to work for it and will not join Union No. 16 to better their condition.

—Within the past few years the Southern States are developing the various industries among their people. Great interest is taken in all branches of labor and this is evidenced by the increased number of technical and trade journals.

—The Toronto Trades Union Advocate mentions that one of the boss carpenters who fought against the men last Spring is now paying his honest debts with 25 cents on the dollar, and is perhaps reserving the other 75 cents to fight the men next time.

—Among our list of labor exchanges this month we notice that *The Organette* has now grown to be quite a size; *The Laborers' Advocate* appears in a new typographical dress and is full of interest to all classes of labor; *The New Argo* is out in a new quarto form.

—A North Carolina clergyman is on strike. He has served his congregation for 11 years for \$3 per week, and now asks for an advance of a dollar a week. In the event of the advance being refused he proposes accepting a call to do cooper work at which no doubt he will be of more service.

—At the Dry Dock yard, Camden, N. J., the ship carpenters' as is the usual custom, carried home chips and pieces of wood. Lately the company posted up rules forbidding the practice under penalty of discharge. This the men regarded as an insult and the consequence is a strike. The company finds it difficult to fill the men's places.

ACROSS THE SEA.

SWEDEN.—We hear that the carpenters of Stockholm have formed a secret Brotherhood.

FRANCE.—The strike of the carpenters of Montpellier still continues. They are as calm and energetic as the bosses are sullen and headstrong. Being supported by other trades the men are likely to succeed.

AUSTRIA.—In Fünfkirchen, Hungary, the coal miners are still on strike and have sent warning all over Europe for workmen to stay away.—All over Austria the labor movement is being suppressed by wholesale arrests and government intimidation.

SPAIN.—A recent national congress of workmen held in Barcelona had 152 labor unions represented by 224 delegates. They declared that the instruments and means of labor should become social property to be placed in the hands of workingmen's cooperative associations.

SWITZERLAND.—A national convention of Swiss trades unions was lately held at Olten. Delegates were present from Basel, Berne, Zurich, Geneva, Chaux-de-Fonds, Frauenfeld, Olten, and Winterthur. A system of traveling loans or financial assistance for trades unionists was adopted and the official journal is to be maintained.

GREAT BRITAIN.—During the last forty years no less than 42,900 lives have been lost in coal mining. Legislation has been enacted which of late years has greatly reduced the annual average of deaths, so that while in 1851, one life was lost for every 219 employees, and in 1881 only one life for every 518 was lost.—The National Conference of miners was held Aug. 29—30, at Manchester. Delegates were present representing 49 districts in England, Scotland, and Wales, and a membership of 270,000 men.—Chinese cheap labor is now being rapidly imported in large quantities into England and the British provinces. Our British brothers in the trades unions are taking steps to remedy the evil.

CAUTION TO CHICAGO CARPENTERS.

To the Carpenters and Joiners of Chicago:

We hereby wish to caution all carpenters against engaging with the firm of Steinmetz & Eilenberger, 225 to 263 East Twentieth street, as they lately hired many men on an agreement of \$2.75 per day, but on paying off refused to give more than \$2.50. Brothers, beware of these daylight robbers!

By order of Branch 4 of Union 21, Brotherhood of America.

RICHARD ROWE, 54 N. Curtis st.
T. JONES, 125 S. Green st.
WM. FRANCIS, 3 N. Clark st.

—When the object is to raise the permanent condition of a people, as well as for them to do not merely produce something, they produce no effect at all.

CHIPS.

—The trades assembly lately formed in Memphis, Tenn., is flourishing.

—The Amalgamated Tailors of England number over 14,000 members with \$85,000 on hand.

—At the ninth annual convention of the Brotherhood of Firemen which met in Terre Haute, Ind., 129 lodges were represented.

—Iowa Republican State Convention has declared in favor of a Department of Industry in the National Government. This is what we want; but if it is to be simply another office for some politician, then we don't want it. We want a labor man for the place.

—In Havana the custom tailors are on strike for higher wages. Tailors from New York were offered 60 per cent. more wages to go down to Havana, but the New York Custom Tailors Union came to the rescue of their Havana brothers, and prevented men from going.

—By unity and determination the conductors and drivers on the Chicago North Division street cars won their strike within 5 hours. The men came out against an increase to 16 hours per day, and succeeded in obtaining the twelve-hour system and the discharge of the superintendent who had increased the working hours.

—Five years ago when the New York cigar-makers were on strike, the cigar-makers of Belgium forwarded 1000 francs to aid them. Now that the cigar-makers in Ghent, Belgium, are on strike, their fellow-craftsmen in New York have not forgotten a good turn and are rendering them pecuniary assistance.

—The great Iron Workers strike is settled after 16 weeks struggle. For the first time in its history the Amalgamated Association has been defeated. And its defeat is due to internal dissensions which were apparent to the bosses from the beginning. The strike was undertaken on a falling market and against the advice of President Jarrett.

—Piano-makers in Steinway's shop in New York are on strike against an arbitrary superintendent; 350 men are out the past three weeks and have good prospects of success. The Piano-Makers' National Union is well organized, has \$60,000 in the treasury, and has spent over \$70,000 in support of strikes the past year. It is sustaining Steinway's men.

—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are so admirably organized they control nearly every man in their fraternity. The consequence is that J. Gould in attempting to reduce their wages on the St. Louis roads had to take a back seat. The Locomotive Engineers also brought the Canadian road to a standstill when they discharged workmen for tampering with men.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office in New York, as second-class matter.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1882.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

—It is thought that the building operations in Pensacola, Fla., this season will amount to \$600,000.

—The scarcity of suitable timber for the sills of freight cars, has induced the invention of iron supports in place of wooden ones.

—Fully two millions of building has been done in Augusta, Ga., this year. And very little of its benefits went to the workmen for want of trade unity among themselves.

—Wood holds a high position as an employing agent. The carpenter trade alone employs nearly three times as many persons as the cotton mills, and nearly thirteen times as many as are employed in the production of flour and meal.

—Black birch, which is coming into favor as a substitute for black walnut, is a close-grained and handsome wood. It can readily be stained to resemble walnut, is just as easy to work, and is suitable for many of the purposes to which black walnut is applied.

WORN-OUT FILES.

To sharpen worn-out files, first clean them very carefully with a little warm potash water and a stiff brush; wash and rinse in warm water, and wipe perfectly dry. Then dip them an instant in nitric acid, and wipe off the acid carefully with a rag wound on the end of a stick. It is impossible to wipe off the acid between the teeth, however, and this remains corroding and sinking into the metal until the teeth are as long and sharp as when first made. Wash in warm water with a brush, two hours after completing the operation. If not yet satisfied with the result, repeat the whole operation.

TIMBER AND LUMBER.

While there has never been any official definition of these two terms; yet few apparently recognize the specific interpretation of the words and thus they are usually confounded with each other. Long established usage in this country recognizes by the term "Timber" only that class of sticks not less than 30 feet in length and 12 by 12 inches or over. All under 12 by 12 is denominated "Lumber." In England, on the contrary, the entire range from one inch boards to the largest square, is known as "Timber." In that country there is no lumber trade, it all being designated as timber trade. In fact, in no other country than the United States is the term lumber applied to traffic in the products of the forest; that term being monopolized to designate a collection of useless odds and ends, such as will collect about a dwelling or place of business, and find lodgment in the garret (American) or lumber-room (English).

NO COLOR LINE AMONG UNION MEN.

The Memphis Mercury says that workingmen through their trades unions have accomplished what all political parties have failed to accomplish—the breaking down of the color line. A white member of the Bricklayers' Union was buried recently by his society, and by the hearse walked three white and three black men as pall bearers, while there followed a procession of seven carriages, containing white and black men. This very fact demonstrates that trades unionism unites all men, and all religions, and the means of labor—no matter how many of the few must be instrumental in doing it.

ORGANIZATION OF EXCHANGE.

LETTER No. 7.

Dear Sir: Permit me for a moment to direct your attention to unconstituted values. A value is constituted when it is fixed by supply and demand, as it then presents the two conditions necessary to the appreciation of value: the quantity of labor and the utility. Unconstituted values are those which have not been or cannot be submitted to the action of supply and demand, such as objects of art, unpublished literary works, new discoveries, newly invented machinery, etc. Industry is so nearly allied to art, that it is impossible to draw a line of demarcation between them. From an economic point of view works of art are those only which cannot be multiplied at will. Such as the painting of the famous old masters. It is certain that in a future state of society no individuals will be able to monopolize those unique beauties of masterly production; their proper place is the public museums, within the reach of all who devote themselves to the study of art. As to the retribution of the artist, it is probable that it will be fixed by the supply and the demand of the reproduction of his works: lithography, engravings, photography, reproduced paintings; industry reproduces in bronze, plaster, terra cotta, statues and other sculptures, and it is natural to give to the artists, for a specified time a percentage upon each reproduction of his work.

If an author write a work, the book may or may not be good, may find few or many purchasers. Society could not undertake to print all the manuscripts presented. The writer would therefore advance the cost of printing which would be returned upon the sale of the work. As retribution for his labor he would receive a percentage during a certain fixed time, or upon the sale of a certain number of copies, after which the work would become public property.

That which applies to the artist and author will also apply to the inventor: If it relates to the building of a house or ship, or a railroad, society advances the capital necessary, because it is certain of the success and utility. But in regard to a new discovery this certainly no longer exists. Out of ten persons who think to possess an invention, nine generally do not succeed. Society could hardly make an advance of funds for experiments, of which the success is so uncertain.

It may be objected that progress would be retarded if no encouragement were given to the artist, the author and the inventor, who being compelled to apply themselves to manual labor could not develop their natural talents. We believe that such an arrangement would enable them more fully to develop themselves. Schools and colleges which are at present accessible to only a few, would be open to all, and teach all branches of industry, production and human activity; would give opportunities and open up to men of capacity the means of becoming useful as professors which would be remunerative and enable them to become accomplished and profound in their special branches. They would always find their proper place in public museums, libraries and public administrations, magazines, publications and journals. If a man should produce a remarkable work, the remuneration which he would receive would enable him to consecrate the whole of his time to new labors and new discoveries. Science comes by labor and its results and remuneration should return to labor; he who knows but theory is incomplete, he who knows but practice is equally incomplete, he alone is capable and intelligent who unites practice and theory. The proper place of the chemist, architect, the inventor is not entirely the cabinet, the laboratory and the workshop, but also the factory and the workshop of the theories which they study.

were men of knowledge, and all men of knowledge, workers: the world at large would profit from the combination. It is presumable that societies for the encouragement of art, science and invention would be more general than at present.

These societies, composed of the most intelligent and competent men of each branch would be enabled generally to distinguish the true merit of a project, reject such as were false and encourage those which embody the elements of success. Such societies exist at present in a certain form, societies for the encouragement of arts, of commerce and navigation, the arctic club, the zoological society: all tend toward instituting special functions in society. In fact society itself could lend assistance, if after a thorough investigation, such societies were to declare that a certain project merited public support.

LETTER No. 8.

After having organized exchange between workers of one locality, it remains to be organized between different localities and different countries.

We have already called attention to the principle cause of commercial failures and financial panics; the uncertainty of the state of the market. We would now call attention to another cause. The ignorance of the true wealth of a particular country. Nothing can be more incomplete and ridiculous than our present commercial statistics, based as they are on the returns of the tax gatherer, the assessor, the internal revenue department, etc., and which is only a rough estimate, approaching correctness within a few millions, more or less. Beside which these statistics can only be made at the end of the year: so that at a given moment none can tell the wealth of a nation!

In a state of society in which science would be the basis of operations, there would be no speculators who would keep their operations secret in order to deceive their neighbors; industry would be conducted openly under the direction of society. Products which are now scattered in a thousand directions without reference to their relations to each other would be assembled in vast warehouses or depots where all supplies and all demands would be centralized and precisely known, the debit and credit account of society would be simply a matter of book-keeping. Let all the factories, workshops, markets and depots publish a daily account of their standing, and we should know exactly what was produced and what consumed. Let each local depot supply its superabundance to, and demand what it requires from the central administration, and nothing would be more easy than to organize exchange between different localities upon a perfectly secure, scientific and economic basis.

In order to simplify local exchange, it would suffice to establish local warehouses in which to store the superabundant products of the local depots. Suppose, for instance that San Francisco be the depot of silks and Chicago that for corn. If Chicago offers to supply to the central administration so much corn and demands so much silk, the central organization, which might be located at St. Louis, would immediately telegraph to Chicago to deliver corn to the localities requiring it and to notify San Francisco to send silk to Chicago. If Boston and Philadelphia demand pork; Cincinnati, shoes and calicoes: then the central depot at St. Louis would notify Philadelphia to send shoes and Boston to send calicoes to Cincinnati, while it would at the same time notify Cincinnati to forward pork both to Philadelphia and Boston. By this means exchange would be organized between States and the central depot would perform the function of a clearing house, to keep the books and balance accounts as between States. The result of this organization of exchange would greatly affect the much

agitated question of the currency, and as I mentioned in one of my former letters will reduce the financial question to one of secondary importance. The truth of this I think we shall see as we proceed.

DRURY.

LABOR PRODUCES THE WEALTH OF ALL NATIONS.

It sows the seed and reaps the harvest. It digs down into the bowels of the earth for nature's hidden stores of wealth. It builds the railroads and the locomotives. It fashions the implements of the farmer and the machinery of the manufacturer. It spins the thread and weaves the cloth. It builds the homes and monuments which perpetuate the history of nations. It prints, cuts, paints, carves, stamps legibly and indelibly the patience, fortitude and courage of human industry. In fact, it feeds, clothes and shelters the human race.

The question naturally arises to our minds: Do we deserve no more than the dry crust and picked bones that belong to dogs?

By the numerous subdivisions of labor, commerce is brought into play, to distribute and equalize the value, and facilitate the exchange of labor's products. This has created another class, who plans and schemes to obtain the largest part of labor's surplus and has produced an antagonism that has called into existence the organized wealth producers to resist their exorbitant demands.

This antagonism has arrayed on one side the best legal talent, the best pulpit talent, the metropolitan press, while on the other side there is arrayed the brain and muscle of the workman, clogged and hampered by a stomach that will not permit him to neglect its clamor for food. On the side of capital its adherents are well organized and disciplined. Its movements are machine-like without any pangs of conscience. It grinds into dust the life and progress of civilization. Even the liberty of a nation is not exempt from its attack when it proves a barrier in its way.

On the side of labor we find confusion and disorder, disjointed and impulsive, movements of a mighty rabble, without order or discipline. Can there be any doubt as to the issue of such a conflict? Defeat and disaster is the certain penalty of a want of harmony in action and discipline on our part. Contemporaneous with the advancement of the social condition of labor has been the advancement of civilization. Without the advancement of the laborer there is no civilization. History proves this fact beyond a shadow of doubt.

Are we of inferior ability to the rude barbarians of Germany who introduced the sentiment of personal independence during the fifth century? Or to the vassals or serfs of the feudal age that first began to question authority, and finally to overthrow the despotism of a class that claimed even the shirts that covered their backs?

No; I have firm faith in the sound judgment of my fellow-workmen. It is true, we have educated our hands and neglected to practice our tongues to express the thoughts and feelings that struggle to find utterance. But the spirit of resistance to injustice is doubled by the enlightenment of freedom.

I appeal to you, brother workmen, to let your efforts be directed towards establishing order and discipline to the end that we may obtain united action of all without regard to creed or trade or mode of conducting organization.

The question of open or secret organization is not material to the end we have in view. And to make it an issue and interfere with the general progress is too much child's play to admit of discussion.

G. EDMONSTON.

EIGHT HOURS ON THE PACIFIC.

Gen. A. M. Winn, of California, is writing a series of letters to the *New Enterprise*, on the rise and progress of the Eight Hour system on the Pacific Coast. He credits the building trades with being the pioneers of the movement, and in the following extract he shows in how far the carpenters were connected with the movement:

In 1866, the ship workers, bricklayers and plasterers of San Francisco began to work eight hours. The bricklayers and plasterers working on the same buildings with the carpenters, and working but eight hours a day, rendered the wood workmen very uneasy, and they became dissatisfied. About the 25th of January, 1867, George A. Grant and H. D. Claffy who were at work as journeymen carpenters, like many others, when being laughed at by the eight hour workmen, felt the sting, and determined to call a meeting of the house carpenters, at Union Hall, corner of Market and Second streets. The meeting was held on the 28th of January, 1867. The house was crowded. The House Carpenters Eight Hour League of San Francisco was then organized. On February 11th another meeting was held and the report of the Committee on Constitution was adopted. The following permanent officers were then elected: B. C. Donnelan, President; H. D. Claffey, T. C. Riddell, and George W. Markley, Vice-Presidents; Frank D. Morrell, Secretary; Joseph Wilcox, Treasurer; George A. Grant, Sergeant-at-Arms. The fees were fixed at fifty cents per month. This was the first organization of journeymen carpenters on the Pacific Coast. We rented Dashaway Hall, one of the largest of the city, but it was too small for our use. The League met every Monday night in secret session, and its membership increased rapidly.

The journeymen ship and steamboat joiners commenced working eight hours per day in December, 1865; the gasfitters, nine hours in 1866; the bricklayers, riggers, lathers, hod-carriers and some others, on the 1st of May, 1867. The house carpenters were determined to begin work at eight hours after the 3d of June, 1867. Public notice was given of the time fixed for commencing the short day, so that contractors might be ready for the change. As the time approached, much uneasiness was manifested about the probable result. Opposition was so general that we could scarcely count on friends outside of the eight hour organizations; while there was no union among the trade associations. Quite a number of inferior workmen were out of employment, and would not join the league, hoping to profit by the agitation.

The House Carpenters Eight Hour League determined to celebrate the occasion by a procession on the 3d of June, and appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements. This fact was advertised and other associations requested to act in concert. The first meeting of the committee was held April 24. The plasterers, lathers, bricklayers, ship and steamboat joiners, stone cutters, and laborers combined with the carpenters for that purpose, and the result was an immense parade and the adoption of the Eight Hour system among the carpenters of San Francisco. This system was finally discontinued by the indifference of the men themselves who failed to enforce it.

—In properly organized society there will be no looking after individual methods of subsistence. Labor will be so systematized that every man, woman and child will know just what duty belongs to him and will perform it with alacrity. There will then be utilized in absolute freedom. People will be released from the conditions that generate selfishness, and there will be time and inclination to cultivate the nobler emotions and feelings—time for love and happiness.

POPLAR AND ITS USES.

In the early days of New York and Philadelphia this wood was extensively used in the construction of houses. It was used for rafters and joists in the upper stories, and was much esteemed for its lightness and strength. As the wood became scarce in the vicinity, pine very naturally took its place. In the middle, southern and western states, where the tree grows abundantly, it has been, and still is extensively used, and is considered a good substitute for pine, red cedar and cypress, and serves well for the interior work of houses as well as for external covering. The panels of doors, wainscots, and mouldings of chimneys are made of the wood, and shingles have been made in some States. These shingles are preferred by some to pine, because they are more durable and not likely to crack from the effects of intense frosts and sunshine. Large quantities of tables and bedsteads have been made from this wood. They are usually stained to imitate mahogany. It often enters into the construction of bureaus and general cabinet work, particularly where it is the base for covering with veneer. One-third of the lumber used in making coffins in New York city is whitewood, it being used for the sides and tops. Very large quantities are consumed in the backs and legs of pianos. Furniture manufacturers use it for ebonying, and in parts where great strength is not required. A manufacturer of bungs in New York uses 500,000 feet annually and it is also used largely in making toys and pumps. It has been used to some extent for flooring, and quite extensively for mouldings and trimmings.—*Canada Lumberman*.

A SCREW-DRIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Most people who use screw-drivers must be occasionally inclined to use strong language at their persistency in slipping out of the niche, and their refusal to go into it. All that is wanted is a short tube, big enough to inclose the screw-head somewhat tightly, but only spring-tight, so that it may rise as the screw-head comes near the wood. Also, to provide for heads of different sizes with the same driver. All this can be done by just turning up a strong tin tube, three or four inches long, like a slate-pencil case, big enough to slide over the widened point of a round screw-driver, and then fitting spring-tight on the shank by means of a piece of leather wrapped round it; and for larger screws than usual, you might pull the socket off and put a larger on, with a thicker piece of leather. I find it answers perfectly. You need not even look at your screw, but just put the tubed screw-driver on, and turn. It will drop into the niche at the first half-turn and stay there till the screw is screwed home.—*English Mechanic*.

THE MANUFACTURE OF NAILS.

It is related of the Tahitians that, when Captain Cook first burst into their lonely isle, they were using nails of wood, bone, shell or stone, and that, when they beheld the iron nails they conceived them to be shoots of some very hard wood, and, accordingly, desirous of securing to their own island such a valuable commodity, planted them in their gardens. In later years they abandoned the wooden nails and adopted the one made of metal. The machine-made nail may be said to be of comparatively recent date when the antiquity of the handicraft art of nail-making is considered. Until ninety years ago all nails were forged. Some idea of the number of people once engaged in the trade may be gained from the fact that previous to the era of the nail-making machine, 60,000 nailers were employed at one time in the city of Birmingham, each family forging its own nails at what might be termed domestic forges. This is still done in some sections in Germany.

THE LOST ARTS.

By our common chronology, over 3,000 years before the Christian era metals were used in Asia. Wendell Phillips says, "They can work more wonders in them there to-day than we can, and they have always done so." It has been thought that English steel is the best in the world. But the first quality of English steel put into a chronometer watch or a surgeon's lancet will rust in the climate of India. Now Sheffield is the great center of the English steel manufacture; but when, to-day, a watchmaker in London wishes the best steel, he has learned to send, not to this scientific center, but to the Punjab of India, where there is no science at all. Oriental steel has been noted through all history. The Indian steel and Damascus steel do not rust. A Damascus blade can be twisted like a cork-screw, and the point made to touch the hilt, and it shines to-day as it did a thousand years ago.

Then, oriental steel will take an edge that no English or Swedish steel will. A Hindoo, says Phillips, will cut floss silk, floating in the air, with his saber. And he tells the story of Saladin, who drew his keen blade across an elderdown pillow, and laid it in two pieces; and severed a scarf, floating almost like gossamer, before it could reach the floor. "Now," he says, "we can produce nothing like this." Then we must say that the art of producing oriental steel and a Damascus blade are lost arts.

Then there are the wonders of the mechanical powers that the Egyptians used with such marvelous results. These results have never been explained. No one can tell the secret. They are unaccountable. We have steam hydraulic power, and many forms of combination of the simple mechanical powers. They had the lever, the inclined plane, and the pulley. How they, with these simple tools, could do the work they did, we don't know. It is a lost art. We can move the obelisk, true. They cut it out of the quarry in one piece, and carried it 150 miles, sometimes 800 miles, and so far as we can know, by help of their own illustrations, only with the aid of the above rude instruments. Herodotus says they used a crane. Possibly, at any rate they hung the capital of Pompey's Pillar, weighing 2000 pounds, 100 feet high. The weight of the obelisk before the temple of Karnak, the greatest in Egypt, is given by Wilkinson as 300 tons. There are colossal figures that weighed over 800 tons; and a monolith is named that weighed 5000 tons. The obelisks sometimes were more than 90 feet long. They could not draw them straight out, on account of the narrow entrance to the quarry. They had to lift them bodily from their bed, and swing them clear. They lifted stones 40 feet long to the top of the doors and to the roofs of their largest temples; all this they did with their primitive machinery. Wilkinson says no insight by their paintings or their sculpture is given into the secret of their mechanical knowledge. So we leave it. We can only read and wonder. It is a lost art.

STRAW BOARDS.

The rapid culling of the American forests for walnut lumber must soon exhaust the supply unless it is stopped by the decay of the fashion for furniture of that kind wood, or lessened by the introduction of some good substitute. Among those suggested is the English straw lumber. A report just published on the subject by the British government says that this is unquestionably admirably adapted for joiner work, and can be sold at one-half the price of walnut. The supply of this material, made by pressing straw in moulds with cement, is practically inexhaustible. A ton of straw will make 1000 feet of boards, and the wheat fields of the West appear to be likely to solve the lumber as well as food problem.

HOW THE CAPITALIST WORKS.

The laborer can see every day, cotton exchanges, produce exchanges, grain exchanges, dealers and lumbermen's exchanges, brokers' exchanges, and in fact, exchanges of all kinds being organized to control freights, prices, shipments, and politics and every thing else that such combinations can control and yet he is a quiet and submissive being, almost as much so as the lamb being led to the slaughter. Why is it that since the wages of the laborer have been so much reduced that the cost of provisions is not reduced in proportion? It is labor alone that produces capital and has produced it in all countries and ages of this world. The gold and silver in the mountains of California and Nevada may be sold, unmined, for millions, but they can only be made available for commercial purposes by labor. The cereals on which we almost daily and entirely subsist can only be produced by labor, but here is where the capitalist gets in his work. Suppose a farmer to have one thousand bushels of wheat, over and above what is necessary for his own and family use, that thousand bushels of wheat becomes capital from the time it leaves the producer until it reaches the consumer, where it ceases to be capital, for it is no longer for sale or traffic; but in its journey that same wheat must pass through so many exchanges and run the risk of so many corners that by the time it reaches the consumer, he must pay fully three times as much for it as the producer receives, although it may not have traveled 500 miles.—*New Orleans Workman*.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Visit the car shops of the rail roads and you will not find more than one apprentice to a hundred skilled workmen and helpers employed. Go to the factories, binderies, clothing factories, breweries, distilleries, bakeries, tanneries, foundries, metal works, etc., and you will not find one apprentice to fifty skilled workers and helpers. The bosses will not make room for apprentices, and will not allow the foremen to lose time to instruct apprentices. It is the height of impudence to accuse workingmen of a conspiracy to prevent the teaching of skilled trades to the American boys and girls. Autocratic bosses, who by federal legislation built a Chinese wall against the importation of European manufactures and got a monopoly of the American markets, turned on their American workmen the competition of cheap labor from all parts of the world and abolished apprenticeship altogether, and now we find ourselves with millions of boys and girls waiting and starving for the mere chance of learning standard trades.

Minute subdivision of labor, introduction of steam and electricity, and endless varieties of labor-saving machinery threaten us with the creation of hereditary pauperism of the masses, unless public opinion brings about the introduction of compulsory industrial education, and by affording our school children a chance to learn the rudiments of trades as they now learn the rudiments of a commercial education.—*Progressive Age*.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

It is now asserted that the opposition to the Channel Tunnel, professedly an apprehension of danger to the security of England, was, in fact, an outgrowth of jealousy on the part of a rival company which proposed to accomplish the same end, but who found impracticable. It is that the two companies be consolidated, and that the tunnel be built against the work, vital work, a strong flavor of the Channel Tunnel. It has been with the Channel Tunnel.

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
OF AMERICA.

Office: 184 William St., New York.

TERMS.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, post-paid.
Send all moneys and correspondence for this Journal to

P. J. McGUIRE, Secretary,
184 William St., New York.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1882.

—Wealth increases six times faster than population—yet there is poverty.

—Every millionaire represents what thousands of workers have earned and been deprived of.

—The redemption of the human race lies in the elevation and ennobling of Labor, to make it the duty of man and not a curse.

—The true solution of the labor question is the equitable exchange of services—the just and full compensation of the worker.

—Politics seem to have run mad in many trades unions. To take political action before there is a unity of ideas is dangerous in the extreme.

—The curse of low wages and long hours is a crusade on the flesh and blood of the workingmen and means exhaustion, poverty, ignorance, and—a pauper's death!

—If the baron in his castle can not levy tolls upon his vassals, why should the baron in the bank parlor or counting room levy tribute upon our millions of people?

—Capital controls the land, industry, finance and exchange, and through that means holds sway over the press, the government and the dominant political parties.

—The inequitable distribution of the products of Labor is the terrible curse of our age and of modern civilization. It underlies and corrupts every institution and every form of government.

—All property rightfully belongs to the men and women who create it, but our social system backed by class laws, accumulates it in a few hands. And it will always flow there, till we have sense enough to stop it.

—It is time we were having a change to better laws, purer systems, higher development, moral conditions, more general wealth and comfort and more widespread prosperity for our long, dreary years of faithful and life crushing toil.

—Slavery secured to the slave, food, dress, and shelter, as long as he lived, and not. Freedom, to-day secures the men a worker an insufficiency of the same, supplied only when some one hires his labor, or else it means starvation and death.

—The rule of the monarch, the rule of the people, the rule of the merchant, the rule of the king must be supplanted by the rule of the workers. The ownership and control of the social wealth—the means of labor—must be vested in the hands of the few must be transferred to the many.

THE MORAL OF STRIKES.

Various capitalistic organs as an argument against strikes estimate the total loss in wages to the iron workers, freight-handlers, Lawrence cotton operatives, Clearfield and Cumberland coal miners, Cohoes operatives, and the Liverpool, Ohio potters, will amount to over twenty million dollars.

While these mathematicians figure up the loss to the workman they fail to give the loss on the other side. For every dollar the workmen have lost in wages, the capitalists have lost from five to ten dollars in less trade and diminished business.

And if the workmen are to be branded as "stupid" for bringing this loss on themselves, the same epithet will more properly apply to the "intelligent" men of business who, too bull-headed to yield fair wages, provoke a strike and injure themselves rather than recognize their workmen's demands.

The strikers, even if they have lost millions of wages, can rest content that they have inflicted much heavier damage on the other side. And this lesson is never lost on the bosses who indulge in the expensive luxury of learning it. Hence from a moral stand point, a strike even if lost has the effect of commanding consideration for workmen through the fears of their employers, and as a rule, is the means of maintaining wages that, were it not for the strike, would be reduced at the first opportunity; consequently we do not belong to that class who condemn strikes indiscriminately and who, looking at them from a materialistic point of view, fail to see their moral and educational side.

This is not to say that we advise strikes and recommend them. Not at all. Their cause is due to want of sufficient organization among the workmen. Well organized trades do not need to strike. They make their demands and are treated with by the bosses, and get what they ask, or are offered a compromise without a strike.

Were it not for the stupidity of the bosses and the division of the men strikes would cease to exist. But when they do occur it is not our place to decry them, but to recognize their value and assist them to succeed. If there were less croaking and more work, strikes would not be so apt to fail.

PROFITS AND WAGES.

From the census of 1880 it is partially discernible that the profits of capital in various industries are sufficiently large to warrant higher wages. We have not been able as yet to get the full reports for the building trades, but we will for the present take one industry, the manufacture of agricultural implements, as an example. The figures for that industry for 1880 are:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Capital invested..... | \$62,315,966 |
| Wages paid..... | 15,499,114 |
| Material used..... | 32,094,107 |
| Total Value of Product.... | 68,373,086 |
| Number of Employees..... | 49,180 |

Now what do these figures indicate? They show the average wages to be \$315 per year for each one of the 49,180 employees, which is an average of \$6 per week. They further demonstrate that allowing 6 per cent interest on the capital invested, and counting wages and material, the total expense for these items would be \$51,332,158, while the value of production is \$68,373,086, leaving a balance of \$17,041,928 for rent and profits, which is more than the total amount paid for wages. We do not include salaries of superintendents and clerks, as these are no doubt included in the element of wages, and which if properly classified would leave the wages of labor at a lower average than even \$6 per week.

This is in striking contrast with the statements made by Edward Atkinson, in his address at the recent opening of the New England Manufacturers and Mechan-

ics Institute in Boston. Mr. Atkinson places the total annual product of this country at ten billions of dollars, and upon this he bases the assumption that each head of a family of five out of our total population of 54 millions, would average a gross income of \$2.50 per day, or \$912.50 per year. There is one error Mr. Atkinson falls into, and that is he counts not the actual 308 working days in the year, but he includes the whole 365 days. Another error is he assumes that each head of family gets his allotted share, while the very existence of millionaires on the one hand, proves that some workers on the other hand have not had their shares. And above all Mr. Atkinson makes no allowance for material, rent, interest and profits which are deducted from the product before Labor gets its wages.

To increase wages, Mr. Atkinson argues in favor of diminishing the cost of production which he says will allow a larger sum to be divided between the employer and the workmen. In our opinion Mr. Atkinson fails to take one factor into consideration. He counts on the purchasing power of the people as a fixed quantity that is not affected by any reduction in wages. Hence he reasons that by cheapening the cost of a product it can be brought into the market and command the usual price. This would be true if there were no competition in the market, or if wages were not reduced to cheapen the cost of production. But we know full well that wages are reduced and the work-class is the great body of consumers and that every general reduction in their wages affects the market. And further in cheapening production, the capitalists bring in machines, and women and children, or subdivide labor so as to require but little skill, and thus the cheapening process cheapens labor and in the end destroys all home markets.

THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE WORKERS.

We want free labor not slave labor; we want cooperative labor not government labor. Hence we agitate for trades unions and organize them and seek thereby to unite the workmen, to enlarge the scope of these unions and to extend their actions so that from them will spring the future industrial state.

We must be organized as workers as well as citizens and voters. With the development of industry the number of wage workers is increasing. The small farmers as a class will soon be reduced to the condition of hired men, the shopowner to a factory hand, the struggling business man to a mere store servant. These workers must be organized on a basis of industry and not on a basis of politics exclusively.

'Tis true they must use the ballot to protect themselves from legal encroachments on these unions and to contend for the repeal of every statute now against them and their social liberty. The working class must use its own political power for itself and not as of old for other classes. But in paying attention to this they must not lose sight of the importance of industrial organization, nor should they make such organization subsidiary to politics.

Trades unions are the first attempt of the masses to organize as workers—not as soldiers or citizens—and in them lies the germ of the future industrial government. Any system of society that will not give to each trade its own industrial autonomy is a system of centralized political tyranny. All we ask of the general government is to secure us in our liberties and regulate those affairs common to all industries. But we do not ask that it become the general employer of the people. We want no political bureaucracy to control industry and dictate to the workers. In the future the workers propose to manage their own industries through their cooperative trades unions.

ONLY A WORKINGMAN.

Yes, that is the expression, "Only a workingman!" Among our aristocracy it is a designation of contempt. It implies inferiority in every particular. It means a man born to toil for others, to be kept out of "good society," a machine to vote, but never to be put up for a candidate, or elected; something between a man and brute, a despised imbecile when on a strike or demanding better social conditions.

This "workingman" is the son of another workingman. His race has been in servitude for ages, but, unlike the serf or slave, he is permitted to learn to read and write. This is about the extent of his education, unless his native energy leads him to educate himself. He begins his hard life of toil when a boy and keeps it up until he dies. He has no bonds, stocks or investments. He owns no factories, forges or mines, but is only a dull and discontented serf, to create wealth for others.

Working early and late, and harassed by the cares of a family; crowded down into inferior surroundings of all kinds, what wonder that this "workingman" has no higher aspirations or ambitions? What wonder that he is despised by the very classes that he supports in luxury and idleness?

Somebody must work, that is certain, and, therefore, there will always be "workingmen" not as a distinct and degraded class, but as the highest type of physical and intellectual manhood, as all head and hand-workers should be.

A hereditary working class is the natural consequence of a hereditary capitalistic class. The only remedy is to blend both classes into one, with a common unitary interest. Class divisions are a remnant of ancient feudalism and force. The old baron has gone with his man-at-arms, but his modern representative dominates in the mine, factory and workshop, and unceasingly collects his tribute from labor in the shape of rent, profit and interest.

You "Workingmen" set your wits to work. Is there anything your "Boss" does that you cannot do yourselves, if the factories and mines were yours? Dissect our social system. There is a class of bankers, issuing "promises to pay," and these they lend at interest to the class that controls the factories, mines and railroads. This class employs labor and pays it with the "promises to pay" of the banker.

Now, "working men," what chances for you under this arrangement? What bank will lend you or your trade union a dollar? None of them will trust you, hence you must trust yourselves and organize as a laboring class independent of all other classes.

IN MEMORIAM.

At the meeting of the Executive Council of Union 21, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Our beloved brother James Matthews has been taken suddenly from this life; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the carpenters and joiners of Union 21, hereby express our deep regret at the loss of a staunch and honorable union man and estimable citizen, and our sincere sympathy with the friends and relatives of our deceased brother; also

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded to the official journal and *The Progressive Age* for publication, and that a copy be furnished the family of the deceased.

—As land is not the production of any individual, and exists for the good of all, it is inexpedient to permit one class to arrogate to itself sole proprietorship to the exclusion and starvation of others.—*Westminster Review*.

Oct. 10, 1882.

BROTHERS—The time has arrived when it becomes our respective duties to ourselves and the Brotherhood, to see that the laws and usages of our order be put in force and strictly adhered to for the benefit and good of the whole trade.

The first instalment of the endowment fund must be paid to the General Treasurer of the Brotherhood prior to Jan. 1st 1883.

Your attention is called to the capita tax. The tax is necessary and must be promptly forwarded on the first of each month, in order that the G. S. can properly manage the business of the Brotherhood, therefore it is the duty of the local trustees to see that the tax is promptly paid after the first meeting, and prior to the second meeting, in each month.

Local unions whose local By-Laws conflict with the Constitution of the Brotherhood should revise such parts of their By-Laws, so that they will conform with the new Constitution.

To sum up the matter the B. is strictly a trade organization, entirely composed of one special branch of industry, and as now organized is a benevolent organization. Its objects are to rescue our trade from the low level to which it has fallen; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social conditions of all journeymen carpenters; and for mutual aid and assistance and other benevolent purposes.

In times gone by all trade unions have generally flourished until partisan politics were introduced. In short metre after that they went down; therefore "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Keep politics out of your trade unions, and in a quiet manner individually, make for man do your political work in the ballot box on Election day. By that means you will preserve your unions and your political results at less expense than when these matters are mixed into politics.

No doubt you all see the vital necessity of prompt action and efficient work on the part of officers and members, in order that we may achieve the grand objects for which we are organized. It is only by united action that we can hope to gain the objects and purposes for which we are organized.

JOHN D. ALLEN.

General President's Office,
426 North 4th street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

We have called attention to the strike of the House Joiners of Bordeaux, France, which was caused by a coalition of the bosses to reduce the wages of the men. Through the kindness of some friends we have been favored with the perusal of a private letter from Mr. Laurent Hypolite, of Paris, giving some curious developments of the strike. which are well worthy of attention, and doubtless many will consider, equally as well worthy of imitation.

This bill of prices has been sent to all the architects of the city and environs, as well as to builders and landlords. They state their case succinctly and clearly, lay before all parties concerned the prices at which they offer to work for their bosses, and solicit work upon the same terms. They guarantee to furnish competent and skilled workmen—which of course the Union can do, for it alone knows the capacity of each of its members—who are capable of superintending and executing the work in the best possible manner. The circular ends by expressing the belief that when architects and the public in general become acquainted with their aims and purposes, they will be accorded a liberal support.

All honor to our French brothers! May success attend their enterprise! What other nationality will next follow this intelligent example of the Frenchmen?

After working for six months, two hours each day more than the law requires, some thousands of the per diem employes of the general government were glad to see the twenty-first day of September, for the winter eight-hour schedule will now be in force for six months. It has been repeatedly stated that the administration is in favor of enforcing the eight hour law; but while this statement has been going the rounds over and over again, that law has been openly and notoriously violated to the manifest injury of several thousand good citizens. Suppose there was a plain law on the statute books for the benefit of railroads, banks or manufacturers: suppose that law had been

**BRINGING UNFAIR BOSSES TO
TERMS.**

1.—We, the organized workmen of the Building Trades in the District of Columbia, agree to render assistance to each other to obtain and maintain a fair rate of wages, such as will cover the cost of living and will insure us against accident or disease.

3.—When a union names an employer an "Unfair Boss," it shall at once notify all unions forming this compact of their decision. And again when its restrictions have been removed the employer becomes a fair Boss.

5.—If the trouble occurs after the contract is commenced, no demand shall be made to injure an innocent third party. But all fair Bosses shall be notified that on future work where the unfair Boss may be employed, the wages will be 25 cents per day on the ruling wages.

6.—This agreement can only become operative on its adoption by each organization and affect only such unions as adopt it.

The *Building News* relates a singular misfortune which has occurred to a small church in Andover, Mass., which seems to be in process of being eaten up bodily and swept away. The church was erected about six years ago, and is finished with what is said to be ash, but has more the appearance of chestnut, which often closer resembles the coarser kinds of ash. A year or two after its completion the sexton noticed little heaps of dust on the carpet near the walls. These grew more and more frequent, and appeared in various portions of the building, so they had to be gathered up regularly every week, and on searching for their cause the wood of the base-boards and portions of the pews was found to be completely riddled with holes made by small, round, black or blue worms, the debris of whose borings fell out occasionally upon the floor in the form of dust. Unlike most boring worms, this species seems not to object to the taste of varnish, for the polished surface of the wood is pierced in thousands of places."

—A wealthy but illiterate man, who was advised by his architect to build his suburban residence in the Tudor style, replied: "I don't want two doors. One door will do for me; my family is small and there'll be the less to look up."

Not long since a prominent contractor in New Orleans, named John Samuels, rushed into the public prints of that city and alleged that there was a scarcity of skilled carpenters in that city. His object was to delude workmen from the North to flood the city and aid him in a general reduction of wages. *The Workman*, the official organ of the New Orleans trades unions, however, came nobly to the aid of the carpenters, and in reply to Mr. Samuels, last week printed the views of Mr. Fitzpatrick, a contractor of even better standing. Mr. Fitzpatrick says:

A New Orleans mechanic who has once acquired a trade is more thorough than those who come out of a Northern factory for the simple reason that he is permitted to go through shop and thoroughly acquire every department.

At the North he is kept in the branch, it being a custom to give a versified skill in the several departments of industry.

It is not the object at the present time to produce thoroughly educated men, but to educate each in a special trade, to utilize the combined mechanical aptitudes of a dozen men to produce a perfect

During each winter the city Northern mechanics skilled actor of work, who being enabled to under-bid permanent mechanics, enjoy the lion's share of mechanical work during a season. In the spring of the pack up and leave, and upon workmen depends the heat of dull summer, while a great earnings are carried away.

Were the carpenters of the every other department of the organization to organize into associations for improvement and for the development of that branch of industry in which they immediately concerned themselves, they would abandon the bar-room long and gladly take up the new improvements in their particular vocation, to ascertain how poor men can acquire the art of the mechanic, we would produce a competitive mechanic equal to any

But so long as the carpenter without any organization he to make even an equitable share of the profit which

Any man in the manufacturing will tell you that, with proper much skilled labor can be found in Orleans as there is work for it. The universal desire to reduce the minimum, is one. The evil can only be combatted by the use of an equal amount of intelligent ranks of industry that is made of capitalists.

—Proudhon said: "Woman is commonly affirmed, the half equal of man, but the living pathetic compliment that is to make him an individual."

—The wealth of Trinity Church in New York consists of 62 acres of untaxed property with 2½ miles water front and is worth over 80 million dollars. On this property it is estimated there are 756 gin and rum shops, and 92 known houses of prostitution.

—The Eau Claire, Wis., fire was
following: "Buildings cawed — gave
buildings to the left
ley and thunder. A gust of
count, but there
when shall our
prise be stayed
have has seen

TOLEDO, Tenn. — A group of men are plotting to change the name of the city from "Toledo" to "Toldeo" in order to attract more business to the city. The group is led by a man named "Toldeo" and they are planning to hold a convention in Chicago, Ill., to discuss the matter. The group is also planning to hold a convention in Toledo, Tenn., to discuss the matter. The group is also planning to hold a convention in Toledo, Tenn., to discuss the matter.

Welche Mittel stehen dem unorganisierten Arbeiter gegen den Arbeitgeber, der sie bei dem jetzigen Winter am Lohn kürzen will, zur Verfügung? Wer sich nicht fügen, sein Joch nicht gutwillig tragen will, mag gehen. „Gehen! was das unter dem herrschenden Arbeitsmangel, namentlich für einen Familienvater, heißt das wissen wir Proletarier nur zu gut. Größere Noth und noch härtere Entbehrungen sind das Loos Desjenigen, der gegen die Sklavenpeitsche sich lehrt.

Und das nennt man Freiheit, das Gleichberechtigung!

Nein, arbeitendes Volk, ob Du nun dem Bauern-, Handwerker- oder dem Lohnarbeiterstande angehörst, ohne gehörige Berufsorganisation bist Du willenloser Unterthan des Geldsacks.

In unserer Zeit des durch die gesellschaftlichen Einrichtungen bedingten und großgezogenen raffiniertesten Eigennutzes handeln die Menschen eben nach Interessen. Wir sehen in den Behörden wie im Berufsleben sich bekämpfende Interessengruppen, sehen die besitzende Klasse allüberall ihr uneigenes, dem der Besitzlosen geradezu entgegengesetztes Interesse als Klasse wahrnehmen und wir, das arbeitende Volk, sollten dies Beispiel nicht beherzigen, nur weil wir in einem „freien“ Lande leben? Sonderbare Zumuthung!

Wer wird unser Interesse in den Behörden und auf unseren Arbeitsplätzen wahrnehmen, wenn wir es nicht selbst thun? Etwa unsere Gegner? Fast möchte man es glauben, wenn wir sehen, wie das Volk seinen erklärtesten Feinden die Stimme gibt, wie es unorganisiert sich nach Willkür die Arbeitsbedingungen vorschreiben läßt.

Nur durch Organisation des arbeitenden Volkes, nur durch ein Stimmen für Leute, die für unsere Interessen und Bestrebungen eingenommen sind, können wir unser Interesse in den Behörden wahrnehmen. Nur durch stramme Organisation der Lohnarbeiter in Berufsorganisationen (Gewerkschaften) können wir günstigere Arbeitsbedingungen erringen. Und doch, wie wenig ist noch in dieser Richtung geschehen. Und wie gar kläglich ist es mit der Gewerkschaftsbewegung, der Vorschule für das Gewerkschaftswesen, beschaffen!

Arbeiter, wie sollten bessere Löhne kommen, wie anständigere Behandlung und ausreichender Rechtsschutz, wie Wander- und Reiseunterstützung ohne Vereinigung? Die Arbeiter in jeder Werkstätte, in jeder Stadt, in jedem Land gewerkschaftlich verbunden, welche Macht könnten sie anwenden sowohl auf die Behörden als die Arbeitgeber! Die 40—50 Rappen wöchentlich für die Gewerkschaften kämen zehnmal ein in Form von höheren Löhnen, Unterstützungen und in günstigen, streng durchgeführten Arbeiterschutzgesetzen. Kürzere Arbeitszeit in Folge eines den Bedürfnissen entsprechenden, auf die Zahl der vorhandenen Arbeitslosen basirten Normalarbeitstages und mit diesem die Beseitigung der die Löhne grenzenlos drückenden überflüssigen Reservearbeiterarmee gäbe den Arbeitern Zeit und Mittel, sich körperlich und geistig auszubilden, eine angenehme, ungleich sichere Existenz.

Ohne stramme gewerkschaftliche Organisation sind wir dem herzlosen Kapitalismus ohnmächtig preisgegeben, Lohnsklaven wir, die wir uns freie Männer nennen. Mit der vielgepriesenen Harmonie zwischen Arbeit und Kapital ist's nichts, das Kapital drückt die Arbeitslöhne, während wir sie heben müssen, wollen wir nicht arbeitend hungern. Wohin wir mit dem gedankenlosen Stimmen für die herrschenden Parteien, für wohlklingende Namen gelangen, das zeigen uns die Befehle, die produziert werden, das zeigt uns die mangelhafte Ausführung der Arbeitergesetze und die Ueberbürdung des arbeitenden Volkes mit Steuern.

Darum, arbeitendes Volk, erkenne Dein eigenes Interesse, welches nur durch eine politische und gewerkschaftliche Organisation des arbeitenden Volkes gewahrt werden kann. Der herrschende kapitalistische Klasse kann eben nur durch stramme Organisation unsererseits werden. Oder wollen wir uns von den Kapitalisten leiten lassen und so in noch größerer Abhängigkeit, an den Fesseln des Geldsacks nicht unser Willkür sein! Wir müssen der Arbeit, in Arbeiter-

Organisationen, gründet und unterstützt allenthalben Gewerkschaften, die sich ihrem eigenen Gewerkschaftsbunde anschließen sollen, dann, aber auch nur dann wird es besser werden, dann bringen wir den noch allmächtigen König Mammon zu Boden.

Conrad Conzett.

Gewerkschafts-Congress.

Derselbe würde bei sehr vielen Arbeitervereinen auf Zustimmung rechnen können, wenn derselbe den verschiedenen Organisationen einen Plan zu einer Vereinigung der auf demselben vertretenen Gewerkschaften zu einer einzigen Organisation vorlegte; ähnlich wie jetzt die einzelnen Gewerke für sich. Um einen Strike zu beginnen, müßte dann eine Union die Zustimmung der Mehrzahl der Gewerkschaften in der Stadt oder dem Distrikt und der Centralbehörden haben. Dann wären aber auch sämtliche Gewerkschaften bis zu einer angegebenen Summe oder einem Prozentsatz ihrer Einnahmen verpflichtet, denselben zu unterstützen. Auch würde die moralische Unterstützung eine weit größere sein, wenn ein Jeder dadurch seine eigene Organisation direkt unterstützte.

Gegenwärtig stehen sich die Arbeiter der verschiedenen Handwerke zu fern und haben nicht genug Fühlung miteinander.

Wenn die Arbeitgeber wissen, daß alle organisierten Arbeiter zusammen wirken, so wird mit denselben viel eher zu reden sein, wenn ein Comité zu ihnen kommt, und es würden wohl viele Strikes ganz vermieden werden und die Arbeiter im Ganzen sich viel besser stehen.

Es wäre zu wünschen, daß der diesjährige Gewerkschafts-Congress einmal ernstlich darüber berathen würde und Schritte zur Ausführung desselben in Vorschlag brächte.

Aus dieser Organisation heraus könnte dann eine politische Organisation gebildet werden, welche dann ganz andere Resultate erzielen könnte, als die verschiedenen Arbeiter-Parteien, welche gar keinen Zusammenhang haben und die in verschiedenen Plätzen bis jetzt nur sehr wenig Erfolg aufweisen können.

St. Louis, Mo., 26. Sept. 1882.

J. M.

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

— Leset den Aufruf des General-Präsidenten.

— Die Union Nr. 14 von St. Louis hat ihre Monats-Beiträge auf 50 Cents erhöht und befindet sich sehr wohl dabei.

— Die Carpenters Union von Pittsburg wird am 20. Oktober in der alten City Hall ihren Jahresball abhalten.

— In Detroit hielt Union Nr. 10 am 3. Oktober in Nr. 133 Bates Str. eine gutbesuchte Massenversammlung ab.

— Das Geschäft in Washington, D. C., ist ziemlich gut und der größte Theil der Unionsleute hat Beschäftigung.

— Bruder J. E. Schieder, von der Union Nr. 9 in Buffalo, ist einer der energischsten Präsidenten aller Lokal-Unionen.

— In Baltimore geht das Geschäft mittelmäßig; viele Unionsleute sind arbeitslos und haben schlechte Aussichten für den Winter.

— Die Scandinavische Zweig-Union Nr. 8 von Chicago hielt am 14. Oktober eine große Versammlung nebst Abendunterhaltung ab.

— Die Union Nr. 15 von Indianapolis nimmt an Mitgliedern fortwährend zu. Das Geschäft hebt sich, obwohl es nicht besonders gut ist.

— Harry Ingram, Mitglied der Pittsburger Carpenters Union, ist Kandidat für die Legislatur von Pennsylvania auf dem Arbeiter-Ticket.

— Das Hauptquartier der Brüderschaft befindet sich jetzt in Philadelphia, Pa., und alle Briefe, Gelder u. s. sind nach Nr. 613 Callowhill Str. zu adressiren.

— Wir erfahren zu unserem Bedauern, daß Bruder J. C. Pale von Union Nr. 21 in Chicago sich schwer an der Hand verletzt hat, so daß er eine Zeitlang nicht arbeiten konnte.

— Bruder J. P. McWindley und Bruder L. E. Schneider von der Chicagoer Union Nr. 21 sind von der Trades Assembly zu Kandidaten für den Staats-Senat nominirt worden.

— Der „Hayes Bailey Advertiser“ sagt, Bruder Edward Owens von der San Francisco Union Nr. 22 sei zum Kandidaten für das Amt des dortigen Straßen-Kommissärs nominirt worden.

— Die Union Nr. 9 von Buffalo erklärt, es bestehe unter ihrer Mitgliedschaft kein Komplot, die Brüderschaft zu schädigen, wie dies schon in der letzten Nummer des „Carpenter“ angedeutet wurde.

— Zwischen unserer Union Nr. 27 und den „Amalgamated Carpenters“ in Toronto herrscht das freundschaftlichste Einvernehmen. Sie besuchen einander in ihren Versammlungen. Zu wünschen wäre es, daß ein ähnliches Verhältnis allenthalben, wo die „Amalgamated Carpenters“ sich finden, existirte.

— „Our Organette“, eine Buchdrucker-Union-Zeitung von Indianapolis, Ind., sagt in ihrer letzten Nummer: „Das Wachsen der Carpenters Union übertrifft die Erwartungen ihrer Gründer. Es ging ziemlich langsam, aber sehr sicher. Es wird beabsichtigt, in verschiedenen Theilen der Stadt Massenversammlungen unter freiem Himmel abzuhalten, an denen jeder brave Zimmermann theilnehmen sollte.“

Spähne.

— Die kürzlich in Memphis, Tenn., gegründete Trades-Assembly macht gute Fortschritte.

— Die Vereinigten Schneider von England zählen 14,000 Mitglieder mit \$85,000 in der Kasse.

— Wir hören, daß die Zimmerleute in Stockholm, Schweden, eine geheime Brüderschaft gegründet haben.

— In Havana sind die Schneider im Auslande, um höhere Löhne zu erlangen. New Yorker Schneider, denen 60 Procent mehr als den Strikern geboten waren, haben sich gewei- gert, nach Havana zu gehen.

— Die republikanische Staatsconvention von Iowa hat sich zu Gunsten eines Industrie-Departements in Washington erklärt. Damit ist uns gedient. Wenn es aber nur ein neues Amt für irgend einen politischen Bummeler sein soll, dann wollen wir nichts damit zu thun haben.

— Der Strike der Zimmerleute in Montpelier, Frankreich, dauert an. Die Ausständigen sind ebenso ruhig wie energisch, wie die Bosse geschwollen und dickköpfig sind. Da die Striker von anderen Organisationen unterstützt werden, wird der Ausstand möglicherweise erfolgreich sein.

— Durch Einigkeit und Entschlossenheit haben die Condukteure und Kutscher der North Division Str. Bahn in Chicago in 5 Stunden einen Strike gewonnen. Die Striker hatten 16 Stunden arbeiten müssen und verlangten eine Reduktion der Arbeitszeit auf 12 Stunden, sowie die Entlassung eines unliebsamen Superintendents, welcher die Arbeitszeit verlängert hatte.

— Als vor zwei Jahren die New Yorker Cigarrenmacher im Auslande waren, erhielten sie 1000 Franken von den Cigarrenmachern in Belgien. Jetzt sind die Cigarrenmacher in Gent im Auslande und ihre New Yorker Kameraden, die noch nicht vergessen haben, wie die Belgier ihnen halfen, werden jetzt auch in ihre Kasse greifen, um den Brüdern auf der andern Seite des Oceans ihre Erkenntlichkeit zu beweisen.

— Die Pianomacher von Steinway & Sons in New York sind im Auslande, weil die Firma sich weigert, einen schaffstöpfigen, tyrannischen Superintendenten zu entlassen. Die Striker zählen 650 Mann, sind seit 3 Wochen im Auslande und haben gute Aussichten auf Erfolg. Die National Union der Pianomacher hat \$60,000 in der Kasse und trug im vergangenen Jahre \$90,000 zur Unterstützung von Ausständigen bei.

— Der große Eisenarbeiter-Strike in Pennsylvania ist nach 16wöchentlicher Dauer beigelegt worden. Zum ersten Male seit ihrem Bestehen ist die Association der Eisen- und Stahl-Arbeiter geschlossen worden, und das kommt daher, daß die Mitglieder nicht unter sich einig

waren. Sie hatten den Strike gegen den Rath ihres Präsidenten, John Jarrett unternommen, welcher vorausgesehen hatte, daß bei den fallenden Eisenpreisen die Löhne nicht erhöht werden würden.

— Bei der 9. Jahres-Convent'on der Brüderschaft der Lokomotivführer, welche in Terre-Haute, Ind., stattfand, waren 129 Tagen vertreten. — Die Organisation ist so vortreflich gelehrt, daß fast jeder Lokomotivführer beigetreten ist. In Folge dessen konnte Jay Gould seine Absicht, die Löhne auf den St. Louiser Bahnen zu reduciren, nicht durchsetzen. Die Brüderschaft hat auch die Canadischen Bahnen zum Nachgeben gezwungen, welche die von ihr entlassenen Unions-Mitglieder wieder anstellen mußten.

Der Hunger und die Revolution.

Richts kann verkehrter sein, als die oft gehörte Behauptung, je schlechter die Zeiten seien, desto besser gehe es mit unserer Bewegung vorwärts. Es kann zwar nicht geleugnet werden, daß ein heftig auftretender Nothstand zu Krawallen und Aufständen führen kann — die Geschichte liefert zahlreiche Beispiele dafür —; auf der anderen Seite sieht es aber auch fest, daß große historische Umwälzungen niemals durch momentane Nothstände hervorgerufen worden sind, wenn solche auch häufig während des Verlaufs der Umwälzungen eine wichtige Rolle gespielt haben, wie z. B. in der französischen Revolution.

Wer unsere Arbeiterbewegung kennt, weiß, daß dieselbe während der guten Geschäftszeit die größten Fortschritte gemacht, und von der schlechten Geschäftszeit, trotz theoretischen Ruhens, praktisch nur Nachteile gehabt hat. Der Hunger stachelt wohl den noch nicht gänzlich Herabgekommenen zu augenblicklichen Verzweiflungsthaten auf, giebt aber nicht die Zuhilfenahme planmäßigen, zielbewussten Handelns, wie es bei großen Bewegungen nothwendig ist. Mit einem Wort: der Hunger schafft Rebellen, aber keine Revolutionäre. Zum Revolutionärsein gehört die Erkenntniß der Ursachen des Elends und der Unterdrückung, sowie der Entschluß, diese Ursachen mit allen Mitteln zu beseitigen.

Seit einiger Zeit fangen in Deutschland die Geschäfte an, sich etwas zu heben. Der Nothstand ist zwar kein höherer geworden, als während des schlimmsten Geschäftsganges; aber in den meisten Branchen ist mehr Arbeit vorhanden; es wird längere Zeit gearbeitet, die Arbeiter haben volle Beschäftigung, und es werden Arbeitskräfte gesucht.

Und so erklärt es sich, daß die Geschäfte jetzt in verschiedenen Industriezweigen „stolt“ sind. Zum Beispiel in Chemnitz ist die Nachfrage nach Arbeitern sehr groß, und können momentan nicht genug „Hände“ beschafft werden. Wehnlich steht es in unseren Weberbezirken. Nach der Lehre der Hungerpessimisten müßte hier jetzt die Bewegung zurückgehen. Das gerade Gegentheil ist aber der Fall. In Chemnitz ist — wie schon bei der vorigen Reichstagswahl gezeigt hat — die Partei im herrlichsten Aufschwung, und das „jächliche Mandel“ hat sich den 1878 verlorenen Ehrentitel „Hochburg des Sozialismus“ wieder zurückerobert. Und auch in den Weberbezirken, wo die Noth bisher schwer auf den Leuten gelastet und die tüchtigsten Parteigenossen niedergedrückt hatte, regt sich wieder frisches Leben; und die Hoffnung auf bessere Löhne treibt die Massen in die Bewegung. In Greiz, Regensburg, Reichenbach und anderen Orten finden wir die Arbeiter in siegreichem Ringen um Lohnerhöhungen. Es unterliegt keinem Zweifel, daß diese Bewegung sich in weitere und weitere Kreise erstrecken und eine Arbeitsbewegung nach der andern ergreifen wird — ganz am Anfang der 70er Jahre.

(Auszug aus „Sozialismus“)

— Eine Nachahmung Wallnutholzlar billig hergestellt werdet Convention in Chicago, Mich. und das Capital wird in Wasser. Wenn das Capital in Wasser, wird eine 1883 planmäßig a. d. Chicagoer Arbeiterbewegung. —

William T. Comstock,
Publisher,
P. O. Box 27, Station D.
6 Astor Place, New York.



A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME II.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1882.

NUMBER 11.

A WORD TO CARPENTERS.

I do wish that the carpenters would learn to see the necessity of attending their meetings, as it is really of as much importance as their every day work; but they seem to think that all they have to do is to come once a month and pay their dues, and call it good. But that is not all we desire. We wish to have their aid and opinion in transacting business pertaining to our mutual welfare. We should organize and unite our trade as perfectly as the bricklayers and plasterers, who receive for their work from \$4 to \$5 per day, when carpenters get but \$2.50 to \$3. This is a shame and humiliation, as carpenters require more skill and tools to perform their labor. Nothing but a thorough organization of the trade will obtain for us the remuneration to which we are entitled, and therefore I sincerely hope that all carpenters who may chance to read this will make it their business to do all they can to further the interests of the Union.

P. MATHISON.
A Member of Chicago Union No. 21.

PIECE WORK.

The *California Architect* in speaking of the movement of the Carpenters Union of San Francisco to destroy piece work, says: The movement of the Union to break up the piece-work system—has been to some extent beneficial, as its presentation to the Chapter of Architects has enlisted a greater interest therein by the members of the Chapter, and the general discussion of the question among contractors has exposed the error of the method to such an extent, that none are willing to admit themselves guilty of the practice. Many, however, who disclaim culpability in this regard, do so very gently, and often with a very cherry-colored countenance, as if inclined to blush a little while protesting their innocence. But the members of the Union may rest satisfied that no piece-work will be permitted by the members of the Chapter, with their knowledge, on works under their superintendence.

THE DEBAUCHERY OF POLITICS.

In speaking of the corrupt and debauching use of money at public elections, Britton A. Hill of St. Louis, in a speech in that city very tritely said;

It might perhaps be better for the city, State and federal treasurers to put up the several offices at public auction, on election day, and place the price paid for each office by the highest bidder in the respective treasuries, than to continue the present system of selling out the offices to the overshadowing railway, telegraphic, bondholding, official, banking and political rings that control the bosses and the political machines in both the old parties.

—In the State Legislature of New York which passed the Penal Code, in 1881, there were twenty-five farmers, thirty-two lawyers, forty-three bankers and business men, and two mechanics! What wonder that such legislation was enacted?

TRADE NOTES.

—The German boss carpenters of New York recently held a meeting to reduce the wages of the men so as to pay by the hour during the Winter.

—Carpenters should aid to organize building trades councils in each city, so as to connect the trades unions in these trades for mutual interests.

—Nearly fifty million dollars of house building has been done in New York City for the year just ending. But now, just at present, trade is quite flat.

—In Toledo work is plenty, still many are working for \$1.75 per day, because they have not the manhood to join Union No. 25. Union men get \$2.25—\$2.50.

—Wages in St. Louis range from \$2.25 to \$2.75 per day, and are on the decline. The Pullmann car shops in St. Louis have reduced wages, and want none but cheap labor.

—A branch of the Amalgamated Carpenters has been organized at Winnipeg, Manitoba. The men propose to ask \$4 a day to offset the outrageously high cost of living.

—Trade in Milwaukee is fair. Wages \$2—\$2.50; very few get \$2.75. The Carpenters' Union of that city is growing and meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday, cor. of State and 7th street.

—Statements are being published to induce carpenters to flood San Francisco with a hope of high wages and plenty of work. But we wish to warn men that this is done only to reduce wages. Keep away from there.

—Our subscribers in North Shaftsbury, Vermont, and in Concord, N. H., should organize local unions. Subscribers everywhere should do so, as it is not enough to read our paper, unless something is done to carry out its precepts.

—From official statistics of the Illinois State Labor Bureau it appears that the carpenters' wages last year averaged \$597 in that State, which is less than \$2 per day for 300 working days in the year. And of this they paid 27 per cent. for rent.

—The Trades Union Hall in Halifax, Nova Scotia, was opened on September 29th, by a large mass-meeting of carpenters. The hall is finely decorated and has a library, reading room and recreation rooms. Such an example should be followed in every city.

—Boss carpenter and ex-Alderman J. J. Withrow of Toronto, is talked of as a candidate for Mayor in that city. We remember Withrow was a bitter opponent of higher wages for the carpenters last Spring. He has more than once showed his hand against trades unions. If he aspires for the Mayoralty we hope the workmen of Toronto will put him safely away in some political ice-box other than of his own manufacture.

FROM OTHER LANDS.

ENGLAND.—Coal miners in New Castle-on-Tyne District on strike for 10 per cent. more; 11,000 miners in South Yorkshire for 15 per cent., the same in Kilnhurst. In Derbyshire bosses compromised on 8 per cent., men refused.

GERMANY.—The weavers in Gera and Greiz have won their strike. And now the strike for higher wages is spreading through all the mill districts of Saxony. In Grimtschau 1000 weavers have just started on strike to reduce to 11 hours; for 10 per cent. more wages and honest measurement of work.

AUSTRIA.—The printers of Vienna are agitating to abolish Sunday work and to demand higher wages.—On Oct., 15—16, a Labor Congress was held at Brünn which was largely attended, and declared in favor of 8 hours as a day's work and for factory inspectors and an international factory law, and against child labor and the prison contract system.

SPAIN.—The workmen's Congress at Seville was a complete success, numerous trades were represented, and the congress consisted of 251 delegates from 492 unions and societies, with a membership of 49,561. They declared in favor of an eight-hour workday, and took measures to stop hasty strikes and to assist all recognized strikes, and to publish an official journal. Next Congress will be in Valencia, Sept. 8th, 1883.

"THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED."

We quote the above words in order that they may not be forgotten as having been spoken by one of the great capitalists of the 19th century. They are expressive of the highly cultivated moral sentiments of the "Classes Supérieurs." It is a fit accompaniment to Beecher's bread and water sermon. THE CARPENTER has engaged a special poet to sing the poems of such "culture." The following is the first instalment:

Oh Vanderbilt, Oh Vanderbilt!
What blood of innocents you've spilt,
One day in hell you'll surely wilt
Oh Vanderbilt! Oh Vanderbilt!

Oh Vanderbilt! Oh Vanderbilt!
Whoever can sum up your guilt!
Oh! when in hell you're fairly crammed
We'll shout: "Oh Vanderbilt be damned!"

—Bro. Chas. F. G. Maas of Milwaukee Union No. 30 polled a large vote as a candidate for the Legislature on the United Labor ticket.

—Bro. Wm. Francis of Branch 3, Chicago Union No. 21, was greeted on his 38th birthday by a pleasant surprise party of his brother trades unionists and friends.

—Kansas City Union No. 13 will hold a Social Ball at Trades Assembly Hall on Tuesday evening, Dec. 12, 1882. Arrangements are being made to make it the grandest ball ever given by any trade union in Kansas City.

SPLINTERS.

—The Varnishers are taking steps to organize a National Union.

—One more Trades Assembly has been organized in Springfield, Ohio.

—Delegates from eleven unions of stationary engineers met in New York a fortnight ago and formed a National Union.

—The Central Labor Union of New York has appointed a committee to effect a local council or federation of the building trades.

—Der Hammer is the name of a new German trade journal published in Philadelphia, Pa., by the National Metal Workers Union.

—The Cigar Makers Journal last month appeared in a new dress and with many improvements in reading matter and appearance.

—A State Convention of coal miners was held in Columbus on the 25th ult., to agree upon a uniform scale and to perfect unity of operations.

—In New Orleans, the compositors on the Daily States are on strike against ill-treatment. The trades unions of that city are rendering financial assistance.

—Fifth Annual Convention of Furniture Workers met in Cincinnati lately, and established a strike fund and an endowment feature, also agreed to issue a trade journal.

—On Oct. 18, the Locomotive Engineers met in National Convention, in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Louisville, Ky., and adopted an endowment and disability benefit of \$2,000.

—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are so well organized that without a strike they compelled the N. Y. and New Haven railroad to reinstate two of their members who were unjustly discharged.

—At Somerville Glass Works, Boston, the boys struck for more pay and were forced back to work, by the threat of the Chief of Police that he would make them go to school. Why don't he do so anyhow?

—Wm. H. Vanderbilt is supposed to be worth \$150,000,000, which is the 1-46th part of all the wealth in the Empire State and about 122d part of that of the whole country. He represents in wealth the importance of 200,000 ordinary men.

—Trades unions have forced themselves forward to official recognition in Toronto. The Mayor of that city recently sent communication to the Trades Council of Toronto, to appoint delegates to act with other bodies in the Semi-Centennial celebration.

—At the National Convention of furniture manufacturers in Chicago, 855 firms with sixty mill workmen were the advertised. They have seen, we have seen, and other less recommend it as a practical and of course, practical explanation, which is a matter of necessity be very brief, and explained their own d. three months an advance 3 months am T Comstock k,

Chicago Correspondence.

made in a block had been submitted in connection with us at all. day yet every Winter

Anderson M.

power of cons

Place, New

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office in New York, as second-class matter.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1882.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

—Never strike a line when it is down.
—No. String it upon a level with your shoulder, and give the line a chance.

—We would not advise amateurs to attempt to hang a sash.—It would be better to secure the services of a competent hangman.

—The modern flat and apartment houses are constantly increasing in number and cost. During the past six months \$8,500,000 was expended on French and English flats in New York City.

—Engravers are finding it difficult to procure good boxwood. The box forests of Turkey, upon which the bulk of the supply depends, are being wastefully cut, and few new trees are planted.

—Denver has been suffering from a nail famine. A good deal of building has been necessarily delayed, and some important work has had to be postponed entirely, on account of the scarcity of nails.

—The pleasant odor of cedar seems inseparable from the wood. Pieces of white cedar stumps which had long been under water at the entrance of New York harbor, had the odor of newly-grown wood.

—There is said to be in Walton county, Ga., a blind wagonmaker, who has been known to go to his shop at the dead hour of night and without any light put two new spokes in a wheel, shrink a tire, and send an accident-delayed traveler on his way rejoicing.

—The latest way in which it is proposed to solve the sawdust question, is to utilize the dust in the production of gas. This, it is claimed, has been successfully tried, and there are saw mills now in Bay City, Mich., which are lighted by gas made from sawdust.

—A large portion of the wood manufactured and forwarded under the name of cherry proves to be principally sweet gum. For many purposes it is really superior to cherry, but when the difference in market value is taken into consideration, the transaction is questionable.

—Ohio has 2,325 lumber establishments, with a capital of \$8,000,000, and employing 15,000 hands. Ohio has never claimed to be a lumber State, yet but two States have a larger number of establishments, only four employ a larger number of hands and but four employ a larger capital in the business.

—A frame-saw is shown in a painting at Herclaneum. The sawyers are at each end, one standing and the other sitting. The bench to which the timber is secured by clamps is supported by four-legged stools. The saw frame is square, and the saw blade is strained in the middle; the teeth stand perpendicular to the plane of the frame. Frame saws were common in Egypt many centuries previous to this time.

—A very large demand exists in the country at the present time for wild cherry. In supplying the place of walnut, cherry has become quite valuable. An exchange suggests that good care should be taken of the growing trees. This wood is used very extensively in making ebonyized furniture. Its grain is close. It takes a stain very nicely and is capable of a high polish. Besides its use in furniture, it is used largely in the construction of the social Buren streets, C. vest, 30, 17, 14, 11, 8, 5, 2, and pri New

ORGANIZATION OF EXCHANGE.

LETTER No. 9.

The same method of exchange which we have applied to localities and States will apply also to nations when liberty of exchange exists.

Between two countries, the distribution of products would take place as in localities, the two central administrations would reciprocally transmit their demands and supplies and would notify there respective depots to furnish a certain given locality. There are however some countries with which this liberty of exchange does not exist, we must therefore examine the best way to act under such circumstances.

The only step necessary to be taken would be to withdraw all governmental agents such as ambassadors and counsels, whose only talent is diplomacy,—which is another name for deception; and send commercial agents in their stead. These agents would transmit to the central administration of the country they represent the demands and supplies of the localities in which they were located, would establish magazines to receive the goods and find a market for such commodities as would be furnished them upon demand, they would buy and send to destination all products demanded by the central administration. If we reflect for a moment upon the advantages of such a commercial centralization, we can see how great a number of middlemen and non producers would be liberated and become producers: If we reflect that in order to effect all payments, instead of sending coin, cheques and bills of exchange, a simple transfer of figures upon the books of the different administrations would suffice; as it now does in the clearing-houses; that one country could not buy the products of another country but with its own products, and we should then really have a balance of trade: we shall immediately see the immense advantages of the way proposed over the present system. Society is gradually progressing toward this state of things, despite all efforts to prevent it: we see on every hand large establishments destroying small stores, large factories swallowing up little workshops; limited liability companies replacing individual enterprises; industrial partnerships displace limited liability companies and co-operative industrial establishments supplanting limited industrial partnerships—the law of evolution is working in all and every direction; in all directions we find the working masses agitating by riots, strikes and unions, powerless in their efforts it is true, to remedy the evil under which they groan, but they are the winds which come before the tempest, which tempest will destroy the worm-eaten social and industrial edifice of the past. When the people, oppressed by their load of misery shall rise to shake it off, they will find in these large establishments magazines ready to perform their function for them. They will find these factories serve them as workshops in which to create wealth, utility and comfort. They will "render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's," and immediately commence an onward unobstructed march toward progress and liberty.

The equity of exchange as we have here indicated would assure the equity of conditions, the mutuality and reciprocity of services rendered, the responsibility of the individual, the solidarity of all.

The principle of equity in exchange would realize justice, since none would live without labor, the means of labor being at the disposition of all, each would receive an equal amount of value of the labor of another which he gave in labor to his fellow-man, the worker would no longer be the passive instrument of an employer, he would produce on his own personal responsibility: solidarity would inevitably arise from such a state of things, as none could labor for his own well-being without at the same time working for the good of

his fellow citizens, and the happiness of society around him must inevitably increase his own enjoyment.

LETTER No. 10.

We must all feel naturally indignant at all restrictive measures which interfere with the complete freedom of man. Taxes, imposts, import and export duties revenue departments, etc., are naught but barriers to "Liberty and the pursuit of happiness" which our fore-fathers bequeathed to us by the constitution; and whose only effect is to raise the price of necessities above the cost of production. We hold it to be a part of that liberty and pursuit of happiness—"that inalienable right"—that if we desire to consume an article wherever it may come from, China, Russia, Japan or from Texas no man has the right to place any barrier in its way, or to impose any tax upon it whatever, that its value should be augmented only, just so much as the labor will cost to transport it from the place where it is produced to the place where it is consumed.

Restrictive duties have always been imposed under pretext of protecting national industry, and thus industries have been destroyed which were adapted to the nature of the land, climate and the aptitudes of the inhabitants, in order to establish others which were illy adapted to all the above conditions; thus we have had inferior production at a higher price than that for which they could be bought elsewhere and the consumer pays the enhanced price; the bulk of consumers are those who labor.

We know that these restrictions appear at present frequently to be necessary. In America for instance where labor was, some years ago, on the whole, better rewarded than in Europe, this advantage could only be maintained by imposing heavy duties upon goods of foreign manufacture, but this advantage is frequently fictitious as shown by the duty on coal—while the operators were selling coal at \$25 per ton in New York, which the miners were paid \$1 for excavating, the coal from Nova Scotia was prohibited, thus the poor suffered, while the rich grew wealthy on the misery of the poor.

In case of war when a country is blockaded it is necessary to procure by home production that which cannot be procured by commerce. In the future no stupid wars will occur, when the reign of industry is established.

War is an abnormal and not a normal condition of society. We must institute conditions for civilized man and not for savages and barbarians.

While products are exchanged for gold, and not for products, balance of trade is impossible. In order to maintain a fictitious equilibrium, it is necessary to prohibit or to impose a heavy duty upon certain products one day and the next day to encourage by a premium the export or import of the same product. A state of society which is based upon injustice can only be maintained by unjust and oppressive measures; but in a future, better state of society these barriers to freedom will be useless.

A country organized upon a basis of justice cannot however receive indiscriminately all foreign products. When a foreign nation sends goods upon a market at a reduced price, its first duty is to examine whether it is the result of natural and local facilities or whether it is by *speculating upon the hunger and misery of the producers*. In the first case, no duty whatever should be imposed, in the second case, such goods should be *entirely prohibited*, even were inconvenience to result therefrom. Slavery would have been abolished without war if those who decried it had refrained from the consumption of rice, cotton, sugar, etc., which were grown in the slave States and used only that which was produced by free labor. Such exclusions necessitate neither excise department nor revenue officers, as commerce would not be as it to-day is, low,

the hands of a few private speculating individuals; it would become a social institution which would perform its function in such a way as to secure the greatest possible amount of comfort and contentment to the greatest possible number of the human family. DRURY.

FIRE PROOF BUILDING.

Among the various plans now resorted to by English builders for rendering wooden flooring resistive to the action of fire, is that of constructing solid timber floors, composed of ordinary joists placed close to each other, and spiked or screwed at intervals with bolts; the latter are fixed alternately, and to form a key for the plastering, angular grooves are cut under each joist, these grooves forming a series of dove-tails. In a similar manner, stairs are formed by a series of joists screwed or spiked together, which are cut to the form of the soffit, the latter being prepared for plastering by grooves. With regard to partitions, preference is given by many to the French plan of constructing them with quarterings, filled in with rough stone rubble, then lathed on each side with strong laths, and a coat of plaster applied and pressed through the vacuities from each side. In the construction of roofs, the laying of solid concrete flats on iron joists, or iron joists fixed on the inclination of the roof, and then filled in with concrete on the French system, covered with asphalt, is a method highly approved.

THE STRENGTH OF BEAMS.

Experiments made by Mr. F. E. Kidder, and reported in the last issue of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, show that spruce beams loaded to one-half to two-thirds their breaking strain, finally break after a long and steady deflection, which continually increases until the final rupture occurs. If substantiated by further experiments, this fact will go far toward explaining the frequent falling of mill and warehouse floors, under loads supposed by the builders to be perfectly safe. The floors of all such buildings should be sufficiently strong to carry at least three times the weight that can, by any possibility, be put on them, and at least five times as strong as the ordinary load. Where there is running machinery in the building which is likely to produce jar or tremble, these figures must be exceeded, as the effect of a continuous jar and strain combined is very destructive to the building in which they are found.

THE *Revista Social*, a workingman's paper of Madrid, Spain, states that the Carpenters of Cordova have succeeded in organizing the whole region round about that city. A meeting of 5000 men took place at Granada. At Granada a meeting of 3000 workers was interfered with by the local authorities. The United Trades Unions of Carthage have laid before the minister for his approbation, the plans for instituting an establishment in connection with technical education.

TO STAIN WOOD.—To the planed wood give two coats of thin sizing, made of glue with a little albumen and alum added. When dry, paint or stencil the design in Canada balsam or Brunswick black. When the balsam is hard and dry, the whole surface is washed with a sponge and warm water. This removes the sizing from the parts not protected by the balsam, which resists the warm water. When the wood is dry, the exposed parts are all stained in imitation of walnut or other dark woods. When the staining is finished, the balsam is removed by brushing it with turpentine, leaving the design the natural color of the wood on the stained ground. The finished work is to resemble inlaid work.

MARYLAND'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

The workingmen of Maryland have put forth the following declaration and appeal:

To the laboring classes of the United States: Combined wealth, unless checked, will positively lead to the pauperization and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses of our country. Therefore, if we would enjoy the blessings of life, we must at once place a check upon its owners, and upon unjust accumulation, by adopting a system that will prevent the laborer in every branch of industry from being robbed of the product of his toil.

Political power has become a vile barrier. All principles of honor, right, justice, and humanity are ignored by the politicians of every party. Sordid ambition has taken the place of patriotism. Cunning deceit and selfishness take the place of statesmanship and public spirit. Servility supercedes independence. Monopoly, speculation and luxury are found in the place of honest industry and simplicity. And in place of enlightenment, comfort, morality and courage, we have ignorance, wretchedness, degradation and despair as the lot of a large majority of the toiling masses in this disorganized condition of society. Good laws are not enforced, the spirit and letter of our free institutions are openly violated by so-called servants of the people, there being so many of them either public plunderers or mere tools in the hands of unscrupulous speculators, that we are justified in the suspicion that monopolists, capitalists and politicians have formed a conspiracy to crush out the spirit of workingmen and bring them by beggary and starvation to a level with convict and pauper labor.

Government, as at present dispensed, is simply a machine to further the enslavement of the working masses. By military and police protection our places are filled with unfortunates, fleeing from similar oppression in other localities.

Believing, therefore, that the time for humble petition or energetic protest has gone by forever, and that only by a thorough combination of those who live in obedience to the injunction 'that by the sweat of thy brow shall thou eat bread,' can the rights of labor be enforced, we call on all citizens and workingmen to aid us with their ballots, and through the ballot redress their wrongs.

In addition to this declaration the following appeal has been issued:

Why have you produced so much wealth for others to consume?

Why have you suffered poverty, pain and contempt, while the non-producers have enjoyed luxury, ease and honor?

Why have you destroyed one another in battle to gratify the depravity of others?

Why do you compete with one another for the privilege of serving those who oppress you?

Because you are divided, and your division has made you the easy prey of the avaricious sharpers who plunder you of your rights and despise you for your ignorance!

Thus you are experiencing the sad reality of the truth that: "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

Under the firm conviction of the truth of that proposition, proven, as it has been, by the sad experience of centuries and believing that justice, and consequently happiness, may be obtained by a wise co-operation of the working classes, we earnestly entreat you to bury all past differences and unite your forces for a determined effort to enfranchise ourselves from the control of these political hucksters, financial gamblers and cormorant monopolies who are crushing us into pauperism and slavery.

Workingmen of America, awake! You are long hours and low wages, a spurious business deceives you, false promises

from the old political parties lead you astray; you are asleep! You are the victims of corporations, rings and syndicates. You are the helpless slaves of capital. You imagine your trades unions are all-powerful. But the recent labor defeats should be an all sufficient reason to teach you that there can be no relief in isolated action. There must be a national federation of labor which will take complete government control, widen the foundations of our republic, make liberty secure, and give to labor its full product.

THE SAVAGERY OF WAR.

The London *Labor Standard* in its last issue makes the following effective thrust at "Jingoism" or the war spirit:

The streets of London on Sunday, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, were thronged with people anxious to see and greet the warriors who have escaped sword and pestilence in Egypt. This was the "glory" which was clamored for, and which we have obtained, and for which we have had to pay. But, in the midst of our rejoicing, let us think of the hundreds who have met with a speedy death, of the wives made widows, of the children made orphans, and ask ourselves whether the glory we obtain is not purchased at a terrible cost. Instead of advancing in civilization it would seem that we are retrograding. In the face of past history, it seems that diplomatists live for the purpose of driving nations into war. Where common sense ought to rule, the diplomatist, by his desire to show how how not to do it, substitutes brute force, and the most civilized countries at once fall to the level of the brute. If the principle of might against right is good, it can be applied to individuals as well as to nations; but the people who now profit by war would be the first to condemn such a proposition.

DOCKED FOR MAKING PRESENTS.

"At a certain manufactory in this city," says a Fall River correspondent of the *Providence Journal*, "where there are a number of young ladies employed, it was determined on their part to present their employer with an album and a large family Bible as a testimonial of their regard for him. The money was collected and the articles purchased. On the appointed afternoon the girls collected at the office of their employer, and, in a neat speech, presented him with their offering. The recipient accepted the gifts, and thanked the givers in a few choice words. After conversing some time, the overseer glanced at the clock and said: 'Girls, I think you had better go back to your work now; you have lost three-quarters of an hour already.' The girls were taken back, and, feeling much disconcerted, went back to their work, but great was their surprise and their chagrin when the next pay-day came round to find that the overseer had 'docked' every one of them for the time lost in making the presentation." Served them right! Factory operatives who know no better than to use the little that is left of their earnings after the bulk of them have been stolen, in buying presents for the thieves, deserve to have insult added to injury.—From *Liberty*.

Reforms have been born under extreme pains and difficulties, born under the pressure of unbearable and enormous wrongs, and have sprung from the secluded recesses of the suffering millions, propagated by men who have a grander vision and a deeper penetrating power than the majority of common mortals who compose a party. These men, unseen and unheard of by the followers of political parties, have worked out their ideas of reforms with steady and unflinching persistence, until their thoughts were launched upon the world as grand and noble principles, warming the hearts of the people, and stirring the pulses of the multitudes.

CARPENTERS' BENCHES.

Upon this subject a writer in *Carpentry and Building* gives the following useful advice:

In too many cases poor, old, rickety concerns with the top all split and warped up, the legs tottering and the whole affair unworkmanlike, are employed as saw benches; and such vises as are frequently met with I will not attempt to describe. Many bosses expect a man to do good work, and lots of it, upon what he pleases to call a work-bench. He would not feel able to afford the lumber or time to make a decent bench. I claim that in order to do good work, a man must have a good bench in all its parts. The top should be straight and level, the sides should be plumb, and a vise should be provided which shall work as perfectly as possible. The boss in turn should see to it that his benches are not abused. I was once taken to task for drawing the edge of a plane bit across the edge of the bench to take off the feather edge after sharpening it. The boss said he thought as much of his benches as of any tool in the shop. Experience has shown me that he was right. A bench knife should be used for holding the work down. Nails should never be employed for this purpose, for they will soon spoil any bench. A bench-dog or hook is of great importance. The best is the cheapest. I am using one that cost me a dollar ten years ago, and I would not sell it now for ten dollars if I could not replace it. Its construction is such that it may be raised to any height desired, or it may be sunk flush to the top of the bench by simply turning a button with the thumb and fitting.

A few words about the bench-pin. The pin apparently is a small affair, but it amounts to considerable in a day's work when rightly considered. I have worked on many a bench in which the man who made it bored a hole or two for sticking a pin in as required by his present needs. The next man wanted a pin at another place and bored a hole to suit his requirements, and, of course, used a different sized bit. Each man who used the bench improved on it in this manner until a dozen different holes were bored and no two of them, perhaps, were alike. This plan might work better if a drawer was provided in the bench in which an assortment of pins should be kept, corresponding with the holes bored, and each one numbered to identify it with the hole it would fit. When I make a work-bench I do not consider it done or ready to begin work upon until I have made rows of holes about two feet apart, commencing at the vise and extending to the extreme end. The holes are placed about two inches apart in the rows and are all made with one bit. I do not bore exactly horizontally, but I point the bit downwardly about 15°. I make the pin smooth, round and tapering from end to end. With such a pin placed in a hole bored angling, the board to be worked cannot spring off the bench nor can the pin by any possibility work out.

INSURANCE OF TOOLS.

The Cabinet Makers' International Union have had in operation since 1856 a department for the insurance of the tools of its members. The first cost is 7 per cent of the value of the tools insured, 5 per cent of which remains in the treasury of the local union. Assessment for losses are very rare, as the interest on the 7 per cent paid at time of insurance is generally sufficient to meet all losses. The last assessment was two years ago, and then was very small. The insurance department has paid many thousands of dollars in losses. This feature is vitally necessary in our trade. How many carpenters suffer each year from loss of tools? Effective aid could be rendered by embracing this principle in all our local unions. Let us discuss it anyhow.

THE MODERN HIGHWAYMAN.

The ancient highwayman was stout and brave, And robbed the lonely traveler of his pelf; The modern highwayman's sneaking knave, Who tries to steal the great highway itself.

ROSEWOOD VENEERS.

Rosewood has been the leading wood to veneer piano-fortes for the past 30 or 40 years. The best comes from Rio Janeiro, some of which is very rich, but varies considerably in different places where it is cut. Bahia rosewood is generally, longer, heavier, and harder to work, but some of it is handsomely cross-figured. As people generally demand dark-colored rosewood, it has led to staining the light wood very often, which may be known when legs and arms, etc., of furniture and piano-fortes look unnaturally dark. At one time we used to cut rosewood veneers in ribbons to veneer picture frames, but soon they imitated rosewood to such perfection by staining that the demand for rosewood veneers for picture frames ceased altogether. It is impossible to imitate mahogany by staining, so as to deceive or to mend bad places in the wood, as is done in other kinds of wood.—*Furniture Trade Review*.

PRISON LABOR.

The Fifth Annual Convention of the united hatters was held in South Norwalk, Conn., lately, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that the State has no right to grant the free use of premises which are the property of all of its citizens, to any mercantile firm, company or corporation, for their exclusive advantage, to the detriment of others not so favored. It was further

Resolved, That in lieu of any patch work legislation this convention, speaking not only for seven or eight thousand hatters, but for the hundreds of thousands of other mechanics now oppressed by prison labor, demand a law whose principal features should be:—

1. The complete removal of the management of penal institutions from the sphere of politics.
2. The total abolition of the contract system.
3. Educational instruction of the convicts during a portion of the day or week.
4. The sale by the State itself of the products of prison labor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CARPENTER'S AND JOINER'S HAND BOOK.—Published by John Wiley and Sons, 15 Astor Place, New York.

This is the title of a complete and handy treatise on framing hip and valley roofs, together with much valuable instruction for all of joiners and amateurs, useful rules, tables, etc., never before published. The author of the book is H. W. Holly, practical architect and builder and author of "The Art of Saw Filing." The work is illustrated by 43 engravings which renders it very simple for the average mind to understand.

BUILDING.—An Architectural monthly, Published by W. T. Comstock, 6 Astor Place, New York. Subscription \$1.00 per year.

From the well-known reputation of Mr. Comstock there is no doubt that this publication will eclipse any in its line. The illustrations and diagrams will be of the highest order of work; and from the advance sheets we have seen, we have no hesitation to recommend it as a rather of these thoroughly practical and interesting in its appearances so incorrect that it is necessary to accompany the assertion with a few words of explanation, which we think of necessity be very brief, and explained in 3 months further explanations to be published at an advance price.

First th. William T. Comstock, Publisher, 6 Astor Place, New York.

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
OF AMERICA.

Office: 184 William St., New York.

TERMS.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, post-paid.
Send all moneys and correspondence for this Journal to

P. J. McGUIRE, Secretary,
184 William St., New York.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1882.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Fifteenth Annual session of the above Trades Congress was held in Cooperative Hall, Manchester, England, Sept. 18th last.

The roll showed 153 delegates present representing 126 societies, and a membership of 510,592. Seven women delegates were in attendance.

Mr. J. Birtwistle, Chairman of the Trades Union Parliamentary Committee, in opening the proceedings said: He hoped the Congress would confine itself to the legitimate questions of trades unions and steer clear of party and political matters.

Robert Austin of the Amalgamated Engineers of Manchester, was elected President.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORT.

Mr. Broadhurst then read the report of the Parliamentary Committee for the past year. It mentions the death of Alexander Macdonald, who died on Oct. 31st, 1881, and whose life's work in connection with the miners is world-renowned. The Miners National Union have determined to erect a marble statue to his memory in the city of Durham.

The effect of the Parliamentary Committee to secure a proper amendment to the above bill, was reported as unsuccessful, owing to the objection of some members of Parliament.

Meanwhile many families suffer by the sharp practice of employers who, when an accident befalls an employee, pay the injured party his full wages for six weeks: thereby inducing him not to commence action within the prescribed time. Payment is then discontinued and the injured person has lost his right to sue for damages, as the notice required by the Act has not been given. Along with this the insurance companies are increasing their endeavors to induce workmen to contract themselves outside of the Act.

The balance of the report dealt with the codification of the Criminal law, Engine-men's certificates, Boiler Explosions, Payment of wages in public houses, Increasing the inspectors of factories and workshops, and the adulteration of cotton goods.

AMERICAN TRADES UNIONS.

The report of the Parliamentary Committee next referred to the First Annual Congress of the American Trades, held in Pittsburgh, Pa., November last. The report says: "It is complimentary to us to notice now largely our work has been copied by our kin beyond the sea. And we are sure the Congress will express a hearty wish for the success of the Trades Union Congress in the United States."

In conclusion the report says: "The general trade of the country has not been so brisk the past year as we would wish, except in the engineering and ship-building trades, these latter have been fairly good."

In the mining industries and building trades employment is still slack and wages low.

The British capitalists have organized a "Liberty and Property Defence League" to nullify all the labor measures we have secured from the Government. They lay it down as their programme to oppose all *unlawful interference by the State*. They have subscribed a large fund, and number in their ranks dukes and peers, members of Parliaments, railroad directors and other employers of labor." This ended the report of the Parliamentary Committee.

PROGRESS OF TRADES MOVEMENTS.

The second day's session President

Bro. McGUIRE, Secretary, gave a very nice and his address from which

complaints of the socialists, since their Keene Bros., vest, and much that Buren streets, C. to themselves

ent from what it was then. Your funds are protected by registration, the Criminal Law Amendment Act has been repealed; the Master and Servant's Act, the Conspiracy Act, the Miner's Bill and the Factory Acts have been amended, and the Employers' Liability Act has been passed.

When the second Congress meeting was held in Birmingham in August, 1869, there were present 44 representatives from 36 Trades' Societies and Councils. The number of members they represented I cannot now accurately state, but they were probably about 150,000. At this meeting there are 150 delegates representing upwards of 500,000 members, being an increase of 300 per cent. in representations and the same in members. A very satisfactory result, and one which I trust may be so increased as to make up the million members represented by the time our Congress meetings attain the 21st year of their existence. At the time when the first Trades' Congress was held in Manchester, Trades' Unions were undergoing the ordeal of an examination by a Royal Commission. Some of the unjust laws have been removed and others amended with a beneficial result, notwithstanding the opposition croakers who prophesied all sorts of evil things to persons and property, which they said would occur if the obnoxious laws were repealed.

It was then asked if Michael Davitt had been invited to address the Congress on the "Nationalization of the Land," as had been reported. This was denied by the committee.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

The Congress then proceeded to discuss the report of the Parliamentary Committee, and finally adopted it. The question of increasing the number of factory inspectors was discussed, and the principle of recognizing women as inspectors was adopted unanimously after a fierce debate. Among the subjects acted upon were: Reform of the Patent Laws in the interest of poor inventors; Certificates of competency for Stationary Engineers, as the law now demands them from marine engineers; practical miners as sub inspectors for mines, and amendment of the Employers' Liability Act, so as to make it illegal for either employer or workman to contract himself out of the law. The subjects of Imprisonment for Debt, Jury Laws, and other judicial reforms were acted upon the next day, also Labor Representation in Parliament, Opposition to Overtime Work, and Encouragement to Apprenticeship.

On the Land question, when the question came to a vote, it was resolved amid cheers by a vote of 71 to 31 that: "No reform will be complete short of nationalization of the land." In regard to co-operative stores and shops the Congress expressed its sense of the value of the co-operative principle, but added that the co-operative societies, if they wished support of the trades unions, they must avoid the reproach often justly cast upon them of seeking cheap labor and disregarding the interests of their work-people. The practices in the bakers' trade of having bake-houses underground was condemned. Various resolutions of a general nature were passed and a Parliamentary Committee of eleven was elected for the ensuing year. The Congress adjourned after a four day's session to meet next year in Nottingham.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Whereas, in view of the loss we have sustained by the death of our friend and associate, Bernhard Graetzer, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him, therefore be it

Resolved, that it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, that we sincerely condole with the family of deceased in their sore affliction, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Resolved, that this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to THE CARPENTER and friends and relatives by the Secretary of this meeting.

F. SOMERFELD,
JOHN BAUER,
CHARLES ERLICHER.

St. Louis, Nov. 1, 1882.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

For what have we to be thankful? Has the past year brought us more to eat, better clothes, better homes and better conditions? Have the bosses given us more pay and shorter hours; has prison contract labor, children's toil, and woman's drudgery been abolished? Have we got rid of public scoundrels, capitalistic thieves, and political bums; have poverty and destitution been banished from the land; is there to be no more stock jobbing, nor gambling in the people's food; are our public servants beyond the reach of bribes, and have we secured such recognition as will give us the legislation we need and the human conditions we deserve?

If not, then why should we be thankful? Ah! We should be thankful that our unions are growing, that our Brotherhood is stronger, that our labor press is increasing, our ideas spreading, and that Labor is organizing and uniting its forces and preparing to uplift itself from the slough of ages, and rise to its full stature of manhood,—emancipated and disenfranchised. When this is done, then we will have a day of Thanksgiving that will be in the people's hearts and need no President's proclamation.

THE TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

For some weeks the workmen of America have been regaled in the daily press by sensational and alarming dispatches as to Anarchistic outbreaks and riotous demonstrations in France. These blood-and-thunder dispatches emanate from the Associated Press, a corporation that never yet published a line of truth where it concerns the labor movement. The exact situation in France shows that the miners in Monteeaux-Les-Mines were organized in their union as are there brothers in Lyons and all France. The mine bosses in a desire to destroy these unions and to belittle and degrade the men proposed to found a relief fund for the men. The money for this fund was to be deducted each pay-day from the miners wages, and to be held by the bosses and administered by them. The men thought that if they wanted any relief fund they could have it in their own unions and could manage their own insurance without the interference of the bosses. And to intensify it the mine bosses, unable to control the minds of the men themselves, called in the aid of the clergy who sought to bring a moral pressure to bear upon the men. This the men resented and hence the disturbances which were prearranged according to Napoleonic tactics to startle the timid and conservative elements of France. And behind all this is the lurking ambition of Gambetta who hopes to climb into power through the terror of the Bourgeoisie. Mr. Gambetta and the French police are doubtlessly very clever and shrewd in their own estimation, in carrying out the tactics of the defunct empire. But we believe the French workers are too sensible to fall into the trap of disunion thus laid for them.

—At the banquet of the Trades Unionists of Manchester, England, in honor of the Trades Union Congress, September 20, then in session, Joseph Arch of the English farm laborers said: "Trades unionism reduces the pauperism of the country. During the last six years the Farm Laborers' Union has distributed among its members in sick pay, benefits, etc., \$100,000."

—The operations of trades unions have been heretofore confined to fighting capital with unequal weapons. In the past they were on the defensive; now they are becoming radically aggressive. We must enlarge their basis and advance their growth. Organize unions where there are none; and in sparsely settled districts, organize amalgamated bodies of mechanics, laborers and farm hands.

WHAT OUR UNIONS SHOULD DO.

If we would seek to raise labor to the position it rightfully belongs, is it not necessary to educate ourselves to an understanding of what are its inalienable rights, that its institutions may become a blessing to those who are members? Cannot the consummation of organized labor be gained by its members being men of fairness and ability, men who have not only the stamina to resent when rights are denied them, but able to comprehend, define and sustain intelligently the position that is assumed. I would say not only to carpenters, but to all trades, the nature of organization should be better understood. And objects, principles and laws once established should be let stand, and not be set up to-day to be knocked down like ten-pins to-morrow.

Labor organizations must change their code to make the organizations proof against a depression in business, and the downfall of organizations has rather tended to more excessive measures of late than they have more conservative ones. We find that excess or extremes usually implies a deficiency of knowledge, therefore, the best method of correcting the former is by supplying the latter.

But will the education of the workman supply the deficiency. In every town and city where there are organizations, let each union of each craft appoint a committee as a joint committee to prepare ways and means of establishing a Labor Bureau with a reading and lecture room attached. There invite your employers to call for help, there ascertain the true condition of your trade, the needs of your people.

Why in the very face of such reputed wealth of the nation is it necessary that the many who create all the wealth should forever be bowed down in submission to the wealth created by them?

Employers and wages are not at fault, but the infernal wage system under which men sweat and groan needs revising.

The thorough understanding of the industrial system is to-day of greater importance to the workman than high wages and blind ignorance, for when labor organizations fail to find any other work than the discussion of high rates of wages as their saviour, then the condition of any people so educated is to be deplored. So long as the question of high wages is looked to alone, the true principles and benefits of organizations will never be understood by the workman.

They can never raise the conditions to a perceptible degree, because of the great variances in skill of high and low order, blamable to the incapacity of the workman who can see nothing but big pay and inferior work. Hence the members are never prepared for any depression in business or dull seasons, when competition among workmen necessarily will lower wages. When organizations cease through their power to hold up high wages, the interest in the organization will lower as wages lower, and finally die out of existence, with the verdict failed to keep up a high rate of wages, whether trade demanded it or not.

Hence the necessity of inculcating the correct principles of the industrial system, teaching our people how to think and not what to think, the raising of conditions socially, morally and mentally through the interchange of thought purified by free social discussion. The matter of high wages and continual excitement will never accomplish the end and settle peradventure the curse of the industrial system of to-day.

When you agitate the question of organization among your craft, why is it that the question is asked you: "what benefit is it to me to belong to such an institution? And why is it that that ever ready answer comes from you: "it will increase wages and better your conditions by giving you more of the necessities of

Would it not be better to say that as a benefit to you, your conditions in life will change, will be better, because we are in good fellowship; if sick or disabled you will be cared for, if in need your wants will be supplied, if dead you will be properly interred, if deficient in the knowledge of your business you will be taught the principles of excellency in your avocation, for as trade unionists we should aim at excellency in workmanship and skillful execution.

To rescue our trade from the slums of botchery where it has so long been held an unwilling victim, brought there by the lust of unscrupulous men for profit and high wages. Can you not go further and say we desire to lower the hours of toil to give you more opportunities at home, more leisure to study and perfect yourself in your calling, more time for recreation and rest?

Don't misconstrue me as a low-wage man, but construe me thus: that I recognize a higher object a more lofty aim for labor organizations than simply wages. The wage question is easily settled if we take the proper means to settle it. But just so long as that great big Dollar stands before the workingman and his freedom, just so long will the workingman be ignorant of true industrial independence. Let me tell you we must make some little sacrifice, concede some points to those who are masters of the situation to-day. We should educate ourselves up to an understanding, why it is necessary that so many should toil and suffer the pangs of poverty that the few may enjoy so many privileges and comforts. Then if our researches find the wrong we should create a remedy that the evils of society may be changed.

But, my friends, it cannot be done unless some little sacrifice on your part is made: what will you do, stand for high wages at 10 hours, or will you reduce your wages and take 8 hours? Will the sacrifice benefit you? It will because it equalizes the time and gives more employment than the old system. It will because it creates a demand and adjusts wages. Is that all you want? No! You want to understand better what is your just proportion of the wealth your labor creates. You say, how can we arrive at such a standpoint? As I said before, create bureaus of information, complete statistics of your industries, the cost of living, your rates of wages, the amount of products produced, the cost of raw material and the marketable value of finished products. Deduct cost of raw material, wages and rent at end of the year from the year's production, then deduct 10 per cent as the employers or capitalists profit and see what is left in connection. Have your reading room, library, and lecture room. Read and think, spend a portion of your leisure moments in study. In a few years you will be the masters of the situation in place of slaves to capital. When labor understands true organization and becomes educated to the true principles of industrial rights, capital will bow at the feet of its creator, as all created things must bow to wise creators.

Respectfully,

J. D. ALLEN, G. P.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1882.

OBITUARY.

MRS. CATHERINE E. CAMPBELL, sister of P. J. McGuire, Secretary of the Brotherhood, died in New York, Oct. 25th, after a long and painful illness.

Cleveland Trades Congress.

The Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of America will meet at Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1882. All the leading unions should be represented, and we look with interest to its proceedings.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

—Toledo Union No. 25 has been holding several public meetings with good results.

—Bro. J. L. Brown of New Orleans Union No. 16 has organized the longshoremen of that city.

—Cleveland Union No. 11 is pushing on and still upholds the banner of unionism in the Forest City.

—By pushing our journal among non-union men you are doing the best work to make them union men.

—All the branches in our Chicago Union are doing well. Branch No. 4 had an excellent meeting a few weeks ago.

—From all the local unions general satisfaction is expressed with the improved appearance of THE CARPENTER.

—Camden Union No. 20 is reviving and in due season an active agitation will be started in that city to rouse the carpenters.

—After New Years our Brotherhood proposes to send out an organizer, to stir up the local unions and organize new ones.

—The carpenters of Hartford have an excellent local union and are growing in strength. It meets the first and third Thursdays in St. John's Hall. Sisson's block.

—The carpenters unions in Missouri will hold a State Convention in Kansas City, Mo., on the second Monday in January, 1883.

—Kensington Union No. 23 attends to business promptly and is in good trim. Work is moderate and wages same as last report.

—St. Louis Union No. 14 is arranging for winter entertainments. Other unions should make like provisions to put funds in their local treasury.

—Bro. John Clasby of Boston Union No. 33 has been elected by the Trades Council of that city, as delegate to the Cleveland Trades Congress.

—The three St. Louis unions should be combined in one. It would lead to a better understanding, produce harmony, and save hall rent and other expenses.

—Hamilton Union No. 20 is composed of an earnest, zealous and untiring band of men. They are doing good work and are attentive to every detail of our laws.

—Toronto Union No. 27 is adding members every meeting. John Hanrahan and Alex Edgar were appointed on the Semi-Centennial Celebration Committee.

—In Toronto, the Amalgamated Carpenters and local union No. 27 are working harmoniously through a District Committee composed of active and far-seeing delegates.

—Kansas City Union No. 13 reports trade fair; wages \$2 to \$2.75, average \$2.50. Union needs strengthening and each member is doing his level best to accomplish that task.

—Brothers, note the inducement offered on our eighth page for new subscribers. Each of you should now be able to get at least two or three subscribers among non-union men. Will you do it?

—Bro. Gustav Luebker, formerly of St. Louis and Cincinnati, has just barely recovered after a siege of eleven months sickness. He is now residing at Topeka, Kansas, and is making an effort to organize a carpenters union there.

—Union No. 21 of Chicago proposes to print our constitution in the Scandinavian and Bohemian languages at its own expense, and after Dec. 1st it will supply all orders. If any union or any members wish to agitate among the Bohemians, or Swedes, Danes and Norwegians, all they have to do is send to L. E. Schneider, 3707 Arnold St., Chicago, Ill.

LECTURES ON LABOR.

I

Brothers, the placing of the labor movement upon a scientific basis is the ultimate object of our aspirations, and the means by which this desideratum is to be achieved should be the constant occupation of our thoughts. In order to enunciate the principles which we hold to be true we combine our efforts.

It is for that purpose we meet this evening, showing the interest we take in the progress and final triumph of the principles which we are striving to elaborate to perfect, and to teach. It is generally admitted that the principal cause of crime is poverty, and although crime may spring from many other causes, yet the greatest amount of crime is caused by indigence and misery. It may therefore be said that poverty is the question with which the labor movement deals, and that the object of the labor movement is the abolition of poverty. Now, if crime arises from poverty, and crime is sin, then the abolition of poverty signifies the elimination of sin. If that then be the design of the labor movement, it is truly a religious movement and appeals to our highest faculties, to our most developed sentiments — to all that we have within us of good, of noble, and holy. We all agree that this is the end. Upon that point we are a unit. There are different ways of achieving the end. Therefore as to the way in which it is to be accomplished we may not perhaps be unified. We may agree as to the end, There we do not differ. As to the means to the end, we may differ.

If our object is worthy and noble (and surely to attempt the abolition of crime is worthy and noble), then the combining of our intelligence for the purpose of accomplishing our object becomes not only a duty, but a labor of love. Time will of necessity develop among us a unity of ideas in relation to the means. But we may greatly shorten the period of time by a well-concerted mental effort and a determination to discover the means as early as possible, for the sooner it is discovered the greater will be the amount of suffering obviated to the human family, and before setting out to discover the means, it is necessary to know the end in view. Before, however, we publish to the outside world the means whereby we intend to accomplish our object, it would be well to state among ourselves, when we meet in council, a few of the principles which appear to us to be axiomatic, and if there be any of our members who cannot accept them as axioms, it would also be well that those who do so receive them should so explain them, and make them so lucid that no intellectual divergence could possibly exist between our members in relation to the principles upon which our society is built, and which every individual may be called upon to defend at any moment from the attacks of the incredulous world. We may state the basic axioms to be as follows:

1st. Labor creates all wealth.

2nd. All wealth belongs to those who create it.

3d. That the productive capacity of society is superior to the consumptive capacity of society.

I do not intend to imply that the three preceding axioms constitute the whole of the foundation upon which the superstructure of our movement is built. There are many others, but I will call them, if you will, so many major stones, or corner stones of the foundation. I am perfectly well aware that upon the face of it, according to the economists our first proposition is incorrect and untenable, but because those gentlemen have divided wealth into natural wealth, or the product of nature — and created wealth, or the product of labor, it does not follow that we are wrong in the present, because it has been conceded that they were right in the past. Because they have always separated the word wealth from the idea utility, it does

not follow that we are compelled to admit that there can be wealth in that in which the element of utility is absent. Labor gives utility to natural wealth; without labor it may not contain the property of utility and, therefore, may be useless. As for example, there is coal in the earth: it cannot be called wealth until labor has mined it — that is, made it useful. And if they contend that coal is natural wealth, which they know to be in certain mines, they certainly will not contend that the undiscovered coal is natural wealth. All that is useful is wealth. Therefore we say that people are wealthy, or poor, according as they possess things which are necessary and useful in abundance, or are deprived of them. We are not responsible if the vocabulary of the economists does not contain a word which represents our idea; and if they have given a metaphysical and non-defined notion of wealth, we have a positive and well-defined notion of the word. Their arguments and objections then may do for sophists, but will not mislead or blind us; we have no reason to fear the bug-bear which they raise of the difference between natural and created wealth.

Our second proposition is but the corollary of the first, and springs from it as naturally as the stem from the root, the leaf from the stem, and seed from the blossom of the fruit.

Our third proposition, viz., That the productive power of society is greater than its consumptive power, is a truth capable of mathematical demonstration, and conclusively that poverty has no *raison d'être*; and that its existence is but an evidence of the non-intelligent employment of the forces which are at the command of mankind. This absence of intelligent action would probably be found to arise from the shortsighted selfishness exercised by men towards each other.

We may therefore conclude that the abolition of poverty is one of the undoubted possibilities of the future, when mankind shall have become more civilised.

I am well aware that our third proposition will be contested, but, however hot the argument, the possibility of demonstration is with us, and we should therefore feel no cause of alarm, but court argument and discussion rather than avoid it. In order that we may the more surely and readily decide upon the means to the end I take the liberty of presenting the following to the consideration of our members. The problem which we have here to solve is that of the production of the necessary amount of utilities (or wealth) and its equitable distribution.

The agglomeration of human beings upon this planet which is known under the general name Society can only exist by the manifestation of its activity, and all its innumerable varieties of manifestation tend to one general end, having one general purpose, viz., production, distribution and consumption of utilities (or wealth.) These manifestations of activity operate upon and through five things, or may be said work in five elements; or it may be said that these five elements or mediums combined render production, distribution and consumption possible. These five things are

- 1st. Land.
- 2nd. Labor.
- 3rd. Capital.
- 4th. Exchange.
- 5th. Insurance.

There is no motive, intention or act in the whole breadth of the domain of industrial activity, which does not belong and may be properly relegated to, and classified in, one or the other of these divisions.

This view of the matter may be so new and to all appearances so incorrect that it may be necessary to accompany the assertion with a few words of explanation, which must of necessity be very brief, and leave further explanations to the public.

First, in stamps for three months.

William T. Comstock,

Place, New York.

all that is below it in the shape of minerals, &c., &c., down to the centre of gravity, and all that is above it, from the blade of grass to the exterior of the terrestrial atmosphere.

It is evident that without these materials and substances, which are furnished by nature labor would be impossible, therefore, it is that land is the first element. Labor is the expression of the pent up activities in man; it expresses itself in various ways according to the mental, moral, and physical construction of the individual, it is the exercise of his powers upon some raw material, furnished by the land or nature to which he gives by his labor the property or quality of utility, which the material did not possess before his labor was bestowed upon it. Hence labor is in its natural order the second element.

Capital is the result of the combined action of the two former elements. When a man has produced more than is necessary for his immediate consumption, the residue is capital, from its most simple to its most complex form. Capital is, therefore, in the natural order of things, the third element.

Exchange results from the diversity of the physical and mental aptitudes of man, and the attraction which men have towards some particular kind of labor. This division of labor results in one man producing of a certain article more than he requires, and nothing which he requires of certain others; which results in his exchanging with his neighbor, who is similarly situated. Hence exchange is produced by a combination of these three former elements and is very naturally the fourth element.

Insurance is the element which gives to society—to every individual—the benefits of security in his capacity of a unit in the collectivity, and which guarantees all against want, loss, or destruction which may arise from natural although unforeseen and unexpected causes. It may not appear at first sight that this is an important element on account of the narrow sense in which the word "Insurance" is generally used, yet I can find no other word in the vocabulary which expresses so nearly our meaning, unless we use the word "Security." Perhaps an immediate example will render it clear, and a second example, more extended, will render it acceptable. If, for example, in a community of 10,000 people, one farmer had his crops completely destroyed by a hailstorm, and his house as fired by lightning, and totally destroyed, in that community the principle of insurance was equitably applied, and each of the 10,000 inhabitants enjoyed it, 50 cents from each would repair the loss and avoid all the suffering, that is supposing the house and crops were equivalent to 5,000 dollars. Thus none of them would suffer.

In a more extended way society requires to be guaranteed against the evils and the losses arising from crime, which is the result of ignorance and cupidity, hence we see that the building of schools, the giving to children a professional and technical, as well as liberal education, in order to make them producers—thus preserving society from the evil of parasitism—is only all insurance. Protecting the harbor from destruction by storm, i. e., to no security of the ports and harbors is it done. Hence insurance springs from the combined action of the other four elements and is naturally the fifth element.

If then these five elements combine in production, distribution and consumption, is it not eminently just and proper that each of these elements should have an equitable portion of that which is produced by their combined action? If one of these elements obtain an unjust proportion, must one have more than its fair share, then Keene's others, or all of the others must be in Buren streets, and equity is theirs. It may be found in the nations.

and struggles that have afflicted and cursed the world for thousands of years past. We shall attempt, hereafter, to discover what amount would be a just and equitable portion, and how much should go to each. I find that I have already made this address too lengthy, so will close. I do not attempt to be exhaustive, I emit my thoughts as they occur to me. My object is to be corrected where I am incorrect, to learn, not to teach, to be improved by those who are more capable than myself, and I know that we have numbers of members who will and can do so. So far as I have seen them in the States in which I have travelled, upon the question of social economics, they all repeat the dying words of Goethe, "Light, more light." BRUTUS.

EPITAPH ON A CARPENTER.

My ax was weak and friends saw plane
I soon would file away;
I'd brace a bit but then the pane
Would compass me each day,
I did for awl my level best—
Which augers well, my son;
Cut on this stone, wife, adz the rest;
"His rule was chisel none!"

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS.

Labor unions, as generally understood, are not designed to deteriorate the character of Labor or mechanism performed, for ordinarily the very best in their special branch of business is found in associations, and in the formation of these bodies every inducement is offered to secure the most expert engaged in the particular industry pursued.

For example, were the best house carpenters and joiners the city contains, the best painters, the best plasterers, the best key and locksmiths and plumbers, and the best slaters and brickmasons to combine their industries, they would probably monopolize the building in any community.

Were each member of each industry to pledge himself to co-operate the one with the other, and each in his speciality to do the best work done of its kind, the chances are the community not risking any hazardous experiment would engage this union to do their entire work, and the price of the labor being fixed, and each member being pledged to stand by his colleague, the danger of competition would be insignificant.

Having, by a strenuous effort to secure in each organization every one skilled in that special industry, and admitting to affiliation every expert who made application for membership, so long as the union held together it would enjoy a monopoly of the industry in which all were in common engaged, and by mutual assistance, afford the community better and cheaper work than would otherwise be possible.

Not only would such a union afford this, but what is far more important, it would guarantee that stability which can only be found in constant employment. It is not time devoted to steady industry, but time wasted that occasions heavy loss.

In any union, were every member confident of just where he stood, he could progress in his avocation with a mind free from embarrassment, and fully prepared to do more faithful work in consequence. He is satisfied of several important facts which guarantee him constant employment in his special vocation. No individual outside of his organization can successfully compete with either him or the members of his society.

No other branch of industry will work with his business rival. In all their arrangements those who attend to different departments agree to stand or fall together, several departments being united, and one refusing to work without the other, while the union remains in that condition it is prepared to resist all opposition, and to defy the most invidious attack. —New Orleans Workman.

Der Carpenter.

New York, November 1882.

Zimmerleute werdet Mitglied unserer Bruderschaft.

Es giebt immer noch Zimmerleute, welche den Rufen unserer Union nicht einsehen wollen und deshalb mit Händen und Füßen sich weigern, unserer Bruderschaft beizutreten. Es werden allerhand Einwände gemacht, die, wenn man richtig überlegt, alle nicht stichhaltig sind.

Einige sagen: Ja wenn es in der Union ordentlich zuginge, aber da wird so viel dummes Zeug geschwätzt, das ich nicht anhöhen mag; Andere dagegen behaupten, sie vernachlässigen ihre Familie; noch Andere saßen, es kostet zu viel und macht zu viel Lauserei u. s. w. Nun wir fragen, was sind es denn für Leute, die in der Union sind, es sind doch alle Kameraden, mit denen wir fortwährend verkehren und zusammen arbeiten. Wenn nun manchmal ein Kamerad seine Sache gerade nicht so glatt vorbringen kann, so soll man deshalb nicht die ganze Sache verwerfen. Nach und nach wird es schon besser gehen und das Richtige wird schon hervorkommen.

Mit welchen Personen verkehren nun die Nichtunionleute? Suchen sie nicht auch nach Feiernabend und des Sonntags ihre Kameraden auf, um mit ihnen einen Spaziergang zu machen oder sich sonstwo zu amüsieren. Das Geschäftinteresse und die Geschäftsentnützung ist es, was die Zimmerleute zusammenführt; da giebt es über einen Bau oder über einen Boß und dessen Vormann zu erzählen, wie die Arbeit gemacht ist, wie hoch der Lohn war u. s. w. Nun die Union ist der Platz, wo das am besten geschehen kann. Was noch vor 20 Jahren die Herberge war oder der Verkehr, das ist heute die Union. Damals kamen, wenigstens in Deutschland, die Zimmergesellen alle Samstag Abend in der Herberge zusammen, sie zahlten ihre Beiträge zur Krankenkasse und suchten dann Bekannte und Bekannte auf, da wurde gelacht, gezecht, gespielt und gesungen und angenehm und gemütlich verfrachten die Stunden und nur ungern trennte man sich, wenn der Herbergsvater Feierabend gebot. Allen älteren Zimmerleuten, die in Deutschland geübt sind, wird dies noch im Gedächtnis sein. Da ging es denn manchmal gerade auch nicht so parlamentarisch zu, hier sprang Einer auf den Tisch und dort lag Einer drunter, in der einen Ecke tanzte man und in der andern höhnte man Beleidigungen aus, man verhämmerte sich den Schädel und trank nachher eins drauf und die Freundschaft war wieder hergestellt. Groll nahm Keiner mit und es fiel Niemanden ein, aus irgend einem Grunde von der Herberge fort zu bleiben. Wenn nun heutzutage in der Union etwas vorfällt, was besser gewesen wäre, wenn es unterblieben, so sind gleich einige Hühnerköpfe da, die das ganze Unionwesen über Bord werfen, was zu unserer aller Schaden ist. Jeder von ihnen sollte bedenken, daß wir in einer Zeit leben, wo die Boße immer weniger und reicher werden und es für die Gesellen immer schwieriger wird, dauernde und lohnende Beschäftigung zu erhalten, indem immer Maschinen eingeführt werden und unsere Arbeit wegnehmen.

Wo, fragen wir, könnt Ihr besser für Eure Familie sorgen, als wenn Ihr der Union beitrete. Viele Unions haben jetzt schon Krankenkassen und es wird nicht lange dauern, daß jede Union Krankengeld zahlt. Sollte Einer verunglücken und zum Krüppel werden, so erhält er 100 Dollars ausgezahlt und im Sterbefalle erhält die Familie 250 Dollars. Das können wir alles mit 50 Cents Beitrag den Monat befreiten, weil wir keine Verwaltungsgebühren bezahlen und keine Schwindelagenten bejodeln, wie es bei manchen Logen und dem Hülfsbund (neugebildet) der Fall ist. Wir haben uns das Alles selbst eingerichtet und wenn es nicht gut ist, so können wir es auf jeder Convention abändern.

Auf diese Weise sorgen wir für uns und unsere Familien. Mehr aber noch gewinnen wir durch unsere Bruderschaft mit der Regulierung des Lohnes. In Städten, wo keine Unions sind, ist der Verdienst immer geringer als der,

wo Unions vorhanden sind. Es ist statistisch bewiesen, daß organisirte Arbeiter stets einen höheren Verdienst haben als unorganisirte. Wer, fragen wir noch einmal, ist es, der am besten für seine Familie sorgt, der Unionmann oder der Nichtunionmann? Die Antwort lautet ganz bestimmt: der Unionmann! Wenn heutzutage unsere Bruderschaft noch nicht mehr Erwerbslosen aufweisen kann, so ist das nicht die Schuld der Union, sondern der Nichtunionleute, weil diese sich um Nichts kümmern und die Unionleute nicht nur allein für sie kämpfen lassen; nein, sie sind es gerade, welche es verhindern, daß die Union nicht mehr für sie thut kann. Das Raisonniren und das Klugsprechen über die Union ist daher von solchen Leuten schlecht angebracht; sie wollen sich damit nur entschuldigen, daß sie nicht früher beigetreten sind. Es wird einmal Zeit, daß die deutschen Zimmerleute ihr Pflegma fahren lassen und sich in Masse entschließen, der Union beizutreten. Wenn es besser für uns werden soll, müssen wir es selbst besser machen, und es ist die Pflicht eines jeden Zimmergesellen, der Union beizutreten, denn nur mit vereinter Kraft können wir etwas erringen. Deshalb, Brüder, laßt den Schindrian fahren und tretet in unsere Bruderschaft ein. G. L.

Gewerkschaftliche Bewegungen in Deutschland.

In Stuttgart fand am 21. v. M. eine sehr zahlreich besuchte öffentliche Arbeiterversammlung statt, welche einberufen war von der Kommission der vereinigten Gewerkschaften in Stuttgart, mit der Tagesordnung: Beschlußfassung über eine an den Reichstag zu sendende Petition, betr. Einführung eines gesetzlichen Normalarbeitstages. Die einzelnen Forderungen der von den vereinigten Gewerkschaften Berlins ausgehenden Petition sind folgende:

- 1) Einführung eines gesetzlich geregelten Normalarbeitstages von neun Stunden.
- 2) Abschaffung der industriellen Sonn- und Feiertagsarbeit bis auf die Fälle, in denen Leben und Gesundheit gefährdet sind.
- 3) Abschaffung industrieller Gefängnis- und Zucht hausarbeit und Nichtzulassung ihrer Produkte für den freien Verkehr.
- 4) Abschaffung der industriellen Arbeit verheiratheter Frauen.
- 5) Beschränkung industrieller Frauenarbeit überhaupt.
- 6) Abschaffung industrieller Kinderarbeit (mit der Altersgrenze von vierzehn Jahren).
- 7) Stärkere Ueberwachung sämtlicher industrieller Arbeitsstätten, Fabrikräume u. in sanitärer und sittlicher Beziehung.
- 8) Gesetzliche Regelung des Submissionsverfahrens bezüglich untergeordneter ausführbarer Konkurrenz.
- 9) Gesetzliche Sicherstellung der Arbeitslöhne.
- 10) Gesetzliche Sicherstellung des Handwerksgeistes der zur Haltung desselben angewiesenen Gesellen u. gegen Diebstahl und Feuergefahr.
- 11) Verschärfung und Aufnahme bezüglich Strafbestimmungen zum Titel X der Gewerbeordnung.

Die Petition wurde in längerer, sehr sachlicher Rede begründet vom Vorstände des hiesigen Schreiner-Handwerks, Herrn Clob, der ausging von den thatsächlich und notorisch bestehenden Uebelständen in unserem Gewerbeleben und sodann betonte, daß weder Innungen, noch Einführung von Arbeitsbüchern, noch die zur Steuerung der Vagabondage eingeführten „Cannstatter Suppen“ mit oder ohne Arbeitszwang hier helfen können, weil alles das nur gegen die Krankheitsercheinungen sich richtet, nicht gegen die Krankheit selbst, die darin besteht, daß unter der herrschenden Produktionsweise eine Menge Arbeitskräfte nothwendigerweise entbehrlich gemacht werden. Diesen Mangel, der im Gefolge der Einführung der Maschinenarbeit überhand genommen, möglichst zu beseitigen, sei der Zweck der Petition. Eine Besserung der Lage der Arbeiter, wodurch dieselben konsumtionsfähiger werden, würde auch der Industrie, überhaupt allen Erwerbszweigen zu Gute kommen.

— Chinesen werden jetzt massenhaft in England u. in den britischen Provinzen importirt. Unsere britischen Brüder in den Trade-Union treffen Vorkehrungen, dem Kuli-Handel zu thun.

Ökonomische Lohngesetz.

Das sogenannte „Eherne Oekonomische Lohngesetz“ lautet bekanntlich: „Die Arbeiter erhalten für ihre Arbeit nur so viel, wie sie für ihre gewohnte Lebensweise gebrauchen müssen; zuweilen etwas mehr, zuweilen etwas weniger; aber der Lohn weicht nie auf längere Zeit davon ab.“ Angebot und Nachfrage regulieren es, weil, wenn der Lohn darunter geht, durch die Entziehung der gewohnten Lebensbedürfnisse eine größere Sterblichkeit unter den Arbeitern entsteht, und dadurch das Angebot verringert wird, wenn der Lohn aber darüber geht, so wird durch eine rasche Vermehrung der Heirathen und Geburten das Angebot wieder stärker, und der Lohn sinkt wieder auf seinen alten Stand. Dieses Lohngesetz wird so lange in Kraft bleiben, wie die gegenwärtige Produktionsweise besteht; und mit derselben wird auch dieses wegfallen und gegen ein anderes vertauscht werden.

Das Angebot von Arbeitskräften wird von den Kapitalisten künstlich vermehrt, indem sie um den Lohn herunter zu drücken, und dadurch größeren Profit zu erzielen, immer mehr Maschinen verwenden und sich der Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit mit allen Mitteln und mit aller Macht, die ihnen zu Gebote stehen, widersetzen; und ferner, indem sie Arbeiter aus Gegenden und Ländern, wo die Lebenshaltung derselben eine viel schlechtere ist, importiren. Hier in Amerika sind die so importirten meistens Chinesen, Italiener, Deutsche, Canadianer und Böhmern. In England sind es Deutsche und in Deutschland Italiener, Polen und Schweden. Und so ist es in jedem Lande, das eine nennenswerthe Industrie hat. Es ist nicht allein, daß dadurch die Zahl der Arbeiter vermehrt wird, sondern diese Leute müssen für die erste Zeit, für weit weniger wie die einheimischen Arbeiter arbeiten, wodurch ein doppelter Druck auf den Lohn herbeigeführt wird.

Durch solche Mittel suchen die Kapitalisten die Lebensweise der Arbeiter zu verschlechtern und es besteht die Gefahr, daß die Arbeiter sich ein schlechteres Leben angewöhnen. Denn mit der Zeit gewöhnt sich der Mensch an fast alles. Die Arbeiter würden dadurch viel weniger widerstandsfähig werden. Darum ist das Sparen auch eher ein Laster als eine Tugend; denn mit dem Sparen arbeiten sie nur den Kapitalisten in die Hände. Denn um recht viel zu sparen, entbehren sie sich noch manche Lebensnüsse, die sie haben könnten und wenn sie sich dieselben abgewöhnt haben, so tritt das ökonomische Lohngesetz wieder in Wirksamkeit, und der Lohn sinkt so, daß diese Lebensnüsse für die meisten nicht mehr erreichbar sind und die Verschlechterung der Lebenshaltung ist eingetreten. Darin liegt die Gefahr. Aber dennoch sind viele Arbeiter kurzfristig genug und wollen sich ein Vermögen ersparen; daß sich ein solches nicht dem Arbeitslohn ersparen läßt, kann sich ein jeder nachrechnen. Wenn zum Beispiel ein Mann in einem Jahre 150 Dollars spart, so macht das in 20 Jahren 3000 Dollars; nun sind aber die Jahre, in denen das möglich ist, noch ziemlich selten. Wenn wir zum Beispiel bei dem Jahre 65 anfangen, von da bis 73 war es wohl Manchem möglich; sind, diese beiden Jahre mitgerechnet, 9 Jahre; das würde 1350 Dollars machen. Von da bis 80, also 7 Jahre, war es nicht möglich und die Meisten haben in diesen Jahren vieles wieder zugelegt; manche alles, und sehr viele sogar mehr wie alles, indem sie Schulden machen mußten.

Es giebt wohl einzelne Arbeiter, die wirklich ein kleines Vermögen erworben haben, aber wenn man in diesen Fällen auf den Grund geht, so stammt es gewöhnlich aus einer ganz anderen Quelle, als der Ersparnisse vom Arbeitslohn. Man sieht also, daß es mit dem Sparen nichts ist. Das Geschrei der Zeitungen und der Rath derselben, zu sparen kommt nur daher, daß dieselben die Lebensgewohnheiten der Arbeiter gerne noch mehr eingeschränkt sehen möchten, damit die Kapitalisten, zu denen die Zeitungsherausgeber ja auch gehören, billigere Arbeit bekommen, denn die kennen das Eherne Lohngesetz.

Der Kampf, den die Gewerkschaften führen, ist jetzt in Wirklichkeit nur ein Vertheidigungskampf, um das Geschick der Arbeiter zu verbessern. Denn es besteht

gelingt, für die Dauer mehr für ihre Arbeit zu erhalten, als sie zum Leben gebrauchen müssen, so wird das heutige Arbeits-System aufhören, weil dann der Profit und der Unternehmer-Gewinn zu klein werden, um Jemanden zu veranlassen, das Risiko und die Arbeit zu übernehmen. Dann werden die Arbeiter die Produktion selbst in die Hand nehmen müssen und damit wird auch das Lohngesetz wegfallen und der Arbeiter wird den vollen Werth für seine Arbeit erhalten.

Um das zu erreichen, muß aber eine gründliche Organisation vorhanden sein, eine Gewerkschaftsorganisation, zu der die große Majorität aller Arbeiter gehören müssen; aber auch eine politische Organisation, um uns gegen die Gesetzfabrikanten, wie wir sie haben, zu wehren; und um schädliche Gesetze abgeschafft zu bekommen und nützliche zu erhalten.

Fast alle Gesetze, die gegenwärtig bestehen, sind nur für die Kapitalisten und für uns nur sehr wenig, und selbst diejenigen, die uns nützen könnten, werden so gehandhabt, daß sie uns schaden.

Nehmen wir zum Beispiel das Gesetz zur Errichtung eines Bureau für Arbeits-Statistik für den Staat Missouri; es könnte viel Nutzen bringen; es bringt uns aber Schaden. Denn der gegenwärtige Statistiker bringt in seinen Berichten gar keine Statistik, sondern nur Puffs für gewisse Institute und Unternehmen, im Uebrigen aber handgreifliche Lügen, und schadet die Arbeiterverhältnisse im Staate so ganz, daß dadurch, da von den Kapitalisten für eine tüchtige Vorbereitung dieser sogenannten Statistik im In- und Auslande schon gesorgt wird, sehr viele Arbeiter hierher gelockt werden, so daß der Arbeitslohn sinkt und die armen vollen Arbeiter bekommen.

Um das traurige Schicksal der Ankommenen bekümmern sie sich nicht.

Weshalb wie dieses werden alle übrigen Gesetze zu Gunsten der Arbeiter gehandhabt.

Damit die Arbeiter aber genossenschaftlich produziren können, müssen ihnen die Arbeitsmittel zur Verfügung stehen. Es ist deshalb notwendig, daß der Staat alle Arbeitsmittel, die Maschinen und Geräthe, Rohmaterial und Grund und Boden, eignet und das alles Privateigenthum an solchen Gegenständen aufhebt. Dann kann der Staat die Genossenschaften gegen Vergütung der Abnutzung und einer Kleinigkeit mehr, was für die sonstigen Ausgaben des Staates erforderlich ist, in Pacht geben.

Die jetzigen Eigenthümer könnten ja dafür nach dem wirklichen Werth entschädigt werden, nach dem Werth, der diesen Gegenständen gegenwärtig beigelegt wird natürlich nicht, denn das ist nur durch Spekulation entstandener Scheinwerth.

Wenn das Volk recht wüßte, in welchem Maße der Scheinwerthschwindel es auslaugt, so würde demselben die Geduld am Ende reichen.

Wenn irgend ein Unternehmen angefangen wird, so werden Aktien ausgegeben. Wenn nun auf jede Aktie, welche auf \$100 lautet, \$10 anbezahlt werden und dieselben durch Uebervorteilung der Arbeiter und der Käufer der Waaren der Marktpreis der Aktien auf über \$100 steigt, und die Besitzer mehr wie \$100 für jede Aktie erhalten können, und die Dividenden werden dann noch zu hoch sein, so daß die Herren bangen werden, daß die Arbeiter sich diese Ausbeutung nicht mehr gefallen lassen werden, so wird das Kapital vermehrt, indem, wenn das Kapital verdoppelt werden soll, jeder Eigenthümer einer Aktie eine weitere erhält, so daß sein Antheil, wofür er nur \$10 bezahlt hat, auf \$200 lautet. Das Volk soll dann glauben, die Eigenthümer erhalten nur 5 bis 10 Prozent per Jahr an ihrem Kapital, während sie in Wirklichkeit 100 bis 200 Prozent erhalten.

Wenn solche Sachen dem Volke in dem rechten Lichte gezeigt werden, so wird das wohl Vielen die Augen öffnen und dieselben werden sich den Arbeiterorganisationen anschließen und dadurch die Umänderung der kapitalistischen Produktion in eine genossenschaftliche beschleunigen, so daß auch wir noch die Früchte unserer Arbeit genießen können.

Die Eisenbahnkönige

haben aus dem Volke folgende Riesenvermögen herausgeschunden:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| W. G. Vanderbilt | \$260,000,000 |
| Jay Gould | 100,000,000 |
| Delan Stanford | 100,000,000 |
| C. P. Huntington | 100,000,000 |
| Charles Croder | 60,000,000 |
| Hopkins | 50,000,000 |
| Russell Sage | 40,000,000 |
| James Flood | 40,000,000 |
| James G. Fair | 40,000,000 |
| J. W. Mackey | 30,000,000 |
| Cyrus W. Field | 25,000,000 |
| James Keene | 20,000,000 |
| Nachlaß von Tom Scott | 20,000,000 |
| John W. Garrett | 20,000,000 |
| Samuel J. Tilden | 15,000,000 |

Zur Organisation.

Ist unorganisirter die Arbeiter sind, desto muthloser sind sie und desto unverschämter gewisser Arbeitgeber. Das Einkommen der Arbeiter sinkt von Monat zu Monat, wo Organisation fehlt, die Behandlung wird immer „liebenswürdiger“, und doch sind es verhältnißmäßig nur ganz Wenige, welche einer Gewerkschaft angehören und die Einsicht haben, daß die Gewerkschaften das einzige Mittel sind, um heute schon den Arbeitern in Form von höheren Löhnen mehr Antheil am Arbeitsertrage zu gewähren.

Arbeiter! in Genossenschaften vereinigt sind wir Alles; unorganisiert — Nichts, ein Spielball in den Händen gewissenloser Ausbeuter. Und doch fassen wir von Freiheit, doch singen wir begeistert Freiheitslieder! — — — Pardon, das ist erlaubt, ist ein unschuldiges Vergnügen — — — denn wir gehen ja nur vom Ruhme unserer Vorfahren, die Männer waren. So lange wir nicht mit den modernen Bögen und Leuteschindern ein kräftiges Wortchen reden, solange läßt man uns gern Freiheitslieder singen — — — laßt über uns bei Champagner und Auktern, denn in unserem Freiheitsbrause und Wahn sind wir gute — „Patrioten“! Doch

Geduld, Geduld, wenn's Herz auch drückt,
Mit so Zufried'nen hab're nicht!

(Arbeiterstimme.)

Der Hunger und die Arbeiter.

Der Hunger hat sein Opfer verschlungen, die Strikes der Eisenarbeiter in Pittsburg und der Frachtverlader in New York und Jersey City sind gegen die Arbeiter ausgefallen, die Hungerpeinliche hat sie wieder für die alten Löhne an die Arbeit getrieben. Die Kapitalisten jubeln: sie sind wieder zahm geworden, diese unaussprechlichen Striker und geschmeibig beugen sich wieder die martigen Knochen der Arbeiter, um den Herren die Schätze aus der Erde zu holen und zu verschanden. Werden die Arbeiter hierdurch geschiedter werden? Werden sie einsehen, daß große Corporationen und Kapitalisten sich auf ihren teuflischen Helfershelfer, den Hunger verlassen, um alle sogenannten Freiheiten und Rechte, welche man den Arbeitern auf dem Papier gewährt hat, unwirksam und illusorisch zu machen? Werden sie begreifen, daß alle politischen Freiheiten und Rechte auch in diesem Lande den Arbeitern gar nichts nützen, so lange sie vom Voh abhängig sind? Die Knechtschaft der Arbeiter fängt in der Werkstätte an und dehnt sich von dort über alle Lebensverhältnisse aus. Ist die Werkstätte geschloffen, so kommt bald der Halbbruder des Todes — der Hunger vor seine Thür und langsam, aber sicher jagt er sein Opfer aus, bis es ohnmächtig dem Voh vor die Füße fällt. Diese Niederlage lehrt die Arbeiter doppelt, sich fester und besser zu organisiren und sich gegen ihren gefährlichsten Feind, den Hunger, besser zu bewaffnen. Der Strike der Frachtverlader beweist auf's Neue, daß ohne eine gute Organisation der Zugang von fremden Arbeitskräften abzuhalten nur möglich ist und daß überhaupt im Osten, wo täglich Tausende von Lohnarbeitern von Europa ankommen, eine Strike von Arbeitern, deren Geschäft keine Lehrszeit erfordert, den

Indem aber die Verhältnisse New York maßgebend sind für's ganze Land, so Strike der Frachtverlader nicht so sehr Gewicht: für die organisirten Arbeiter Pittsburger Strike.

Hier standen circa 40 Tausend Arbeiter den organisirten gegenüber. 116 Tage währte der brach den Starrsinn der Geldkönige Pittsburger Kapitalisten monopolisiren schweren Arbeiten der Eisenindustrie daher die Concurrenz der andern landen im Lande nicht. Die Natur der hierin, indem alles Rohmaterial da der ist.

Wollen die dortigen Arbeiter ihren Lohn erhöhen, dann müssen eine strenge Centralisirung aller Gewerkschaften herbeiführen, damit die Arbeiter der Branchen, welche nicht am Strike hängen Mittel hergeben, um den Hunger zu Die Eisenarbeiter allein werden nicht der ger erliegen, weil die Geldmacht der Kapitalisten zu groß ist. Die Vereinigten Gewerkschaften zu einem großen Arbeiterbunde, welche durch die „Föder-Trades“ bereits angebahnt ist, sollte d'ganzer Macht von allen Arbeitern werden.

Es wird aber noch Jahre nehmen verschiedenen „Trades Unions“ sich nicht kommen und der Hunger, mals die Schächten für die gewinnen, bis die Arbeiter stehen.

Die Lage der Arbeiter

in London ist eine außerordentlich der die Mäddchen verdienen oft fast nichts um troden Verdien auf laufen, geschwe dere Bedürfnisse decken zu können. Vellen sten sind die Nähmaschinen- und beiterinnen daran; an einer Be, welche die Arbeiterinnen abhielten, ben gewiesen, daß unter den jehigen den, sich der Prostitution zu ergeben, verhungern müßten.

Und dieselbe vornehme Welt, welche die Ausbeutung die Unstittlichkeit der pflanzt, ist stets bei der Hand, die Volkschichten der sittlichen Bewahrloft zutragen.

Rothschildischer Reichthum

Die Gebrüder Rothschild in Fran. 9) haben fünf ihr Einkommen zum Jahre. Besteuerung angeben müssen. Man ist aus wiederholter Erfahrung eine den daß die Reichen stets mehr Einkommen über das Toppel besigen, als sie versteuert die Rothschilds werden von dieser keine Ausnahme machen. Nach dieser schätzung hat der jüngere Bruder das Einkommen, denn er ist für das laufende mit einem solchen von 4,788,000 Mark schätzt. Während Baron Willy Roth dieses Jahreseinkommens erfreut, wirb nem „armen“ Bruder Baron Meier ein Einkommen von 4,560,000 Mark nach diesen für die Besteuerung maßgebend wäre Baron Willy an jeder Einnahme von 13,120 Mark haben. das Stunde berechnet sich dieselbe auf 5-fach also mehr als Tausende von Arbeitern im ganzen Jahre haben.

Bei solchem Reichthum auf der eidgegen während auf der andern Seite Mens stündlich Hungers sterben, — wäre es wundern, wenn die armen Teufel andacht dächten?

Deutschland

In G r e i s striten die Weber, die die Appreteure. Sie verlangen ihrer Hungerlöhne, die man ihnen seit Einführung der Schutzzölle verweigert um die man sie seinen Vohog hat sich auf den andern in den Weberdistrikten, dem Zoll-Handel Unhalt

THE SCREW DRIVER.

Especially for THE CARPENTER.)
 Men working one fixing a door;
 one was laying a yellow pine floor;
 he was boasting 'round—as boss
 should.
 on nails and the other on wood.
 one in, who, between me and
 you,
 a driver and a bit of a screw.
 "Now mark what
 I say:
 and the landlord are screws in
 their way.
 to screw profits is seeming con-
 tent.
 and exists to screw us of rent."
 other: "Oh! Each in his way's a con-
 triver.
 and 's the screw, the boss is the driver.
 BRUTUS.

SPECIAL OFFER.

For one dollar we will send THE CARPENTER for one year and the BUILDER AND WOOD WORKER, an illustrated journal devoted to all workers in wood. Send in your orders to P. J. McWilliam St., New York.

MINWAY'S STRIKE.

of the Planmakers in Stein-
 New York. still rages, and the
 are ejecting men from their ten-
 Astoria, L. I., and using every
 ans to coerce the men and destroy
 union. Every offer at compromise
 has been rejected; and now
 as struggle the 600 men
 unbroken front against

BLACK LIST.

ex-President of Cincinnati
 has been expelled from that
 unbecoming conduct, for de-
 uid union, and threatening to
 it against it and destroy it.

M. FORD, Treasurer of
 Chicago Union No. 21, has been
 or defaulting with the funds of
 ch. The money, however, has
 vered.

MENT IN CHICAGO.

Union No. 21
 Nov.

will receive
 ok. This is to be decided
 present. Each man being allow-
 s often as he pleases, but each
 be accompanied with a penny,

CORRESPONDENCE.

Trying to Organize.

Canada.—Wages here are \$1.75 as
 meet, and yet carpenters are afraid
 to lose that price if they organize.
 are not more than sixty carpenters
 at small as this place is we are try-
 organize a union, for it is greatly

Pushing Along the Column.

N. J.—We are moving up-hill
 ing members. The men who
 are all good mechanics and are
 ceased with our workings and do
 deal their pleasure. We have a
 on and in fact every member who
 us since we started compares
 with our charter members.

Baltimore Carpenters.

MORE, Md.—Union No. 29 of this
 rowing safely. We are encouraged
 on, particularly as we find that
 ters understand more of our ways
 g, our objects and the benefits to
 ed from an organization com-
 dely of the best of their own
 are apt to take more interest in
 The more thoughtful of them
 illing to take hold and to do
 towards helping along the
 And as every one of that kind
 nce with others, and as that
 ated are long to have
 less h something.
 50 with
 of the of
 and ois a
 better eco-

From The Hoosier State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—I notice our writ-
 ers and speakers for Labor are becoming
 more powerful. They speak and write
 with more force and vigor, and this in it-
 self is an evidence that trades unions have
 done some good. They are the great edu-
 cators of our class. Carpenters Union
 No. 15 held several public meetings lately,
 and got new members. Rushville, Ind.,
 is contemplating to form a carpenters
 union in connection with our Brotherhood,
 also Frankfort, Indiana, proposes to get a
 union. Our sociable on Nov. 3, was a
 complete success. Trade is weakening.

Proud of the Brotherhood.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Union No. 16 of this
 city is jubilant over the new constitution.
 We were in session nearly all day on Sun-
 day, talking over our good fortune to be
 connected with the Brotherhood. The
 constitution is really the best we ever
 read, and it is so acknowledged by even
 non-union men. I believe there will be no
 difficulty now in organizing the white car-
 penters of this city—the colored carpen-
 ters are already organized and doing their
 duty. Business is slackening up, wages
 \$2 to \$2.75. Living high; meat scarce and
 dear. Every member of the Union em-
 ployed. Bosses seem to prefer and favor
 union men.

Our Chicago Letter.

CHICAGO, Ill. Union No. 21 initiates at
 the rate of 45 to 50 new members each
 week. Our branches work splendidly.
 The initiation fee is \$3, and the dues 50
 cents per month. This has given us a
 strong treasury. There is yet a great work
 to be done to educate the masses to see
 their true condition, they have had so much
 ill treatment they think they are born for
 it and no better. There is a great indif-
 ference among young men who are full of
 conceit that they will yet control immense
 wealth and lord it over their fellows. They
 sneer at the millions in bondage, for they
 think their "smartness" will lift them
 above the "common herd." Then there
 is a class of people who are willing to re-
 main poor in this world, that they may be
 rich in the next and have a mansion in the
 skies and be princes. That reconciles
 them to monied princes and political
 kings here. But for us workmen the only
 road is to make the best of this earth and
 we can from it. We are put on it
 to work to live, and while we
 live in splendor with little work,
 eculation, we, who do the work,
 o get the best this world affords,
 ganize to do it.

What Cincinnati Is Doing.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The meeting of Car-
 penters' Union No. 2, on Oct. 24, was the
 largest we had since our Spring strike.
 And the receipts were double and triple
 the usual amount. New members were
 initiated and the whole union enthusiast-
 ically indorsed the new constitution and
 shook hands, pledging themselves to work
 hard for the union. Union No. 2 is now
 looking up, and it is due to the plan we
 are working under. We have a shop com-
 mittee man for each shop, and he must re-
 port every week as to the situation in his
 shop, as their names are called on the
 roll, and the reports must be made. This
 scares up our old members.

Our ex-President, J. R. Smith, has been
 expelled for improper and unbecoming
 conduct. He allowed himself to get into
 arrears six months, and then demanded
 the right to enter our meetings, which was
 refused him unless he paid up. There-
 upon he proclaimed himself an enemy of
 the union, and in violent terms announced
 he would work against us everywhere.

Work is plenty, and plenty of men to do
 it. Our union has moved back to Arbelter
 Hall, on Walnut street, and all carpenters
 of the city should attend the meetings, as
 it is to their own interests. Why can not
 carpenters here see their own interest lies
 in organizing together like other building
 trades, and demand a fair share of the
 profits our bosses make? Bricklayers re-
 ceive \$4 to \$4.50; plasterers \$3.50, even
 stair builders receive 25 to 50 cents a day
 more than the curse-of-God-poor chaps.
 Why is this? It is because these trades
 are better organized, have higher dues
 and attend to their own interests. Car-
 penters ought to get at least \$3 per day,
 where now they get \$2.25 to \$2.50, some
 even less. But just as long as carpenters
 do not come together and organize, just
 as long will receive low wages.

his condition, who wants to rise to man-
 hood and make a decent living should
 join Carpenters Union No. 2 of Cincinnati.

Officers and Members Should be Active.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The hands and
 the head with its brains were given us to
 labor, and that our own wants may be met
 and the wants of those dependent upon us.
 We must work. In our Brother-hood there
 is no room for drones, there are no apart-
 ments furnished in our temple with stools
 on which to sit and do nothing.

Labor is demanded on the part of all
 and there is something for every one to do.

We all understand that the forest cannot
 be cleared without labor; the ground can
 not be cultivated and made productive on
 the part of the agriculturist without labor.
 It is labor that makes "the wilderness and
 the solitary place to gladden and the des-
 ert to rejoice; and blossom as the rose;" so
 when a lodge of carpenters has been char-
 tered and organized and put into success-
 ful movement; it requires labor on the
 part of the membership to make it a suc-
 cess and keep it in a healthy and growing
 condition. A selection of good workers
 for elective offices and a judicious selec-
 tion of good workers for the appointed
 officers is very important. The precepts
 of the President to the membership, urg-
 ing them to labor, backed up by the ex-
 ample of a full corps of working officers,
 will be an incentive to all the members.
 Working leaders will make a working
 membership, and how much there is too
 for all to do?

There is material in the community for
 good members, and seeing the practical
 workings of the Brotherhood, many of
 them have formed favorable opinions of
 it and are ready, on invitation, to knock
 at our door for admission. The entire
 membership of a lodge have something to
 do in extending our powers and adding to
 our membership. We should not wait for
 one or two to present all the applications
 and make all the recommendations for
 new members. It is a privilege that be-
 longs alike to all and should be performed
 by all. So when a committee on character
 of applicants is to be appointed, or for
 any other interests of the lodge, the gen-
 eral membership should cheerfully serve
 when appointed.

In many of our local unions there are
 very competent members that are over-
 taxed with service of this kind, while
 others who would be quite as competent,
 with a little practice, are left unused,
 and some of them begin to think they are not
 appreciated, and become careless and ne-
 glectful and lose their interest in the Or-
 der.

Labor performed will awaken interest in
 the breast of a brother. It will enlist his
 heart and give the Brotherhood the
 strength of his feelings and the power of
 his intellect. Without labor, no one con-
 nected with us will see the beauties of our
 Brotherhood. There must be a practice
 of the principles to appreciate them and a
 performance of the work to realize the
 grandeur of it. It is practice that makes
 perfect. It is in unions as in churches,
 the richest experience is enjoyed by those
 who have the strongest faith, and in pro-
 portion to their ability, perform the larg-
 est amount of earnest, faithful labor.
 Those who work but little will have but
 little of the reward of labor; then let
 each of us be a faithful working union
 man.
 A UNION CHIP.



PUBLISHED THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.

Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 per Year.

EVERYBODY WANTS IT

Who are interested in Building, Cabinet Making,
 House Decoration or Amateur Wood-work. Full of
 Designs for Houses, Cabinet and Amateur Work.
 Each number contains eight full sized pages of
 working Drawings. Sent to any address

One Year for \$1.00; Six Months
 for 50 Cents; Three Months
 for 25 Cents.

Address FRED. A. HODGMAN, Manager,
 120 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Cheering News from Boston.

BOSTON, Mass.—The Carpenters Union
 of this city is adding members at the rate
 of six or eight every meeting. Everything
 is flourishing so that we will be well or-
 ganized by the first of January. Boston is
 awakened, although some carpenters are
 shy of joining on account of the failure of
 two other attempts, when we were not con-
 nected with the Brotherhood. But now
 men see we are going to have a union that
 will stand. We held a public meeting in
 Caledonia Hall, 43 Elliot street, Oct. 30th,
 which was largely attended. The mem-
 bers of the Amalgamated took part.
 Speeches were made by Bros. Glasby,
 Cady, Packham and Readell, and by T.
 Seecombe, G. Rathmell, G. Medland and
 others. We got many new members in
 this meeting, and added to our treasury.

THE BUILDERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of
 NEW YORK.

Offers to Carpenters, Builders, and
 others, from 25 to 65 years of age, of
 good moral character and good gen-
 eral health, a CERTIFICATE, the
 full benefit of which is

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
 FOR
 SEVEN DOLLARS,

(Not including Medical Examiner's Fee.)

The Directors of this Corporation are
 men of the highest character, representing
 the BUILDING AND MANUFACTURING
 trades. There is no question in regard to its
 being the duty of every man to make as
 ample provision as possible for his family,
 and most men can afford to become mem-
 bers of this Association on account of its
 low cost. FULL EXPLANATORY CIR-
 CULAR of the \$1000 Benefit, also of the
 \$2000, \$3000 and \$6000, Benefits, will be
 forwarded on application to

A. J. BICKNELL, Secretary,

P. O. Box 260, 194 Broadway, N. Y.

Builders, Carpenters, Engineers, Mechanics,
 Mill Owners, Miners, Merchants, ac., will find
 in MOORE'S UNIVERSAL ASSISTANT AND COM-
 PLETE MECHANIC, a work containing 1016
 pages, 500 Engravings, 461 Tables, and over
 1,000,000 Industrial Facts, Calculations, Pro-
 cesses, Secrets, Rules, ac., of rare utility in 200
 Trades. A \$3 book free by mail for \$2.50 worth
 its weight in gold to any Mechanic, Farmer or
 Business Man. AGENTS WANTED. Sure sale
 everywhere for all time. For Ill. Contents
 Pamphlet, terms, and 128 page Catalogue of
 nearly 3000 Practical Books, address NATIONAL
 Book Co., 73 Beekman St., New York.

BUILDING ARCHITECTURAL MONTHLY

This paper will be issued the MIDDLE of
 EVERY MONTH, commencing with the Octo-
 ber number, and no effort will be spared to
 make it thoroughly practical and valuable to
 all interested in Building. The different sub-
 jects treated of will be written up by men thor-
 oughly acquainted with the practical and the-
 oretical questions pertaining to their own
 departments. It will be very fully illustrated,
 both by diagrams and cuts in the different
 articles, and contain a large number of new
 designs prepared expressly for this publica-
 tion.

Subscription; \$1.00 a Year in advance.

Send 25 cts. in stamps for three months
 sample subscription.

William T. Comstock,

Publisher,

P. O. Box 27, Station D.

THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME II.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1882.

Premiums to Subscribers.

We want to increase the circulation of THE CARPENTER and as a New Year's inducement to our old subscribers to renew their subscriptions, and also to gain new subscribers we have a proposition to make.

By special arrangement with a large publishing house, we are enabled to offer a library of standard works at less than five times lower than through the business channels of the book trade. And this offer we make will be carried out to the letter. The books we offer are printed from good type, on clear white paper, and bound in stout manilla, perfectly durable and are excellent in every respect. This affords a splendid opportunity for workmen to secure a library at low cost.

FOR FIFTY CENTS,

the regular subscription price of this paper, we will send THE CARPENTER for one year, post-paid, and your choice of any of the following works:

Macaulay's Essays: Milton, Dryden, Bunyan, History, Samuel Johnson (two essays), Athenian Orators, and Robert Montgomery's Poems. By T. B. Macaulay.

On Self-Culture: Intellectual, Physical and Moral. By Prof. John Stuart Blackie.

Joan of Arc: By Alphonse De Lamartine.

Ethics of the Dust: By John Ruskin.

The Imitation of Christ: By Thomas A. Kempis.

The Light of Asia: Life and Teachings of the Founder of Buddhism. By Edwin Arnold.

Frondes Agrestes: Or, Readings in Ruskin's Modern Painters.

The Nutritive Cure: Or, how to get well and how to keep well without medicine. By Robert Walter, M. D.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

we will send THE CARPENTER for one year, and any two copies of the works above mentioned, and any one of the following works complete:

Letters to Workmen and Laborers: By John Ruskin. In two volumes complete. 4to. Manilla.

Carlyle's Essays: Goethe, Burns, Luther's Psalms, Schiller, Memoirs of Mirabeau, Death of Goethe. By Thomas Carlyle.

Memories of My Exile: By Louis Kossuth. Complete in two parts.

Idyls of the King: By Alfred Tennyson.

Orations of Demosthenes: Translated by Thomas Leland, D. D. In two parts.

Sartor Resartus: By Thomas Carlyle.

Letters From a Citizen of the World: By Oliver Goldsmith.

Alfred the Great: By Thomas Hughes, author of *Tom Brown of Rugby*.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

we will send THE CARPENTER for one year, and a copy of each of the following works:

Christmas Stories: A Christmas Carol, The Chimes, The Cricket on the Hearth, The Battle of Life, The Hallowed Man. By Charles Dickens. With 16 full page illustrations by Frederick Barnard. Complete in two volumes. 8vo. Manilla.

Lothair: By B. Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield). Complete in two parts. 8vo.

FOR THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF

we will send THE CARPENTER for one year, and all the works above mentioned, complete, post paid. Or, we will send the same as a premium to any one who will send us \$20 for a club of 40 subscribers to THE CARPENTER for one year. This offer holds good only for a few months.

A Library of twenty-three standard volumes for THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF, besides a year's subscription to THE CARPENTER.

All persons may avail themselves of any of the above offers by sending their money and orders to

P. J. McGUIRE,

184 William St., New York.

SPLINTERS.

—Bricklayers, National Union holds its Convention in Providence, R. I., January 8th, next.

—*Labor Herald* of Pittsburgh has more than doubled its size this month and shows every sign of vigorous life.

—The Potters of East Liverpool locked out since June 16, are still bravely fighting for their right to organize.

—The holiday number of the *Builder and Wood Worker* for December is very interesting reading matter, and has admirable illustrations.

—After nine weeks struggle, the strike of Piano Makers in Steinway's shops has ended, the men returning to work by orders of their union.

—The Trades Assembly of Chicago numbers 51 unions, and is preparing to build its own hall, and hope before long to have the work under way.

—St. Louis trades unions propose to build their own Mechanics' Hall. This is a project that should be taken hold of in every city where unionism has any hold.

—Chicago Bricklayers have been successful in their strike against paying by the hour this Winter. They demanded to be paid by the day and they had the manhood to get it.

—Some workmen in San Francisco have organized a secret society called "The Loyal Brotherhood" for decreasing and preventing the support of capitalistic papers by workmen.

—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in one year have paid out \$110,057 for death and disability benefits, and during the past fourteen years they have paid \$1,258,934 of insurance benefit.

—The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum was dedicated and formally opened on Thanksgiving Day. This is the first public building which belongs exclusively to the workmen. Over 5000 persons from New York and vicinity took part in the ceremonies.

—Every Congressman should be marked who votes for John G. Thompson as Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. Thompson is a "scab" boss, and runs a "rat" newspaper in Columbus, Ohio. The Cincinnati Trades Assembly is circulating petitions against him.

—The past year has witnessed a wonderful growth in the number of labor journals in the country. There are now 34 weekly and monthly papers exclusively devoted to the trades union movement, of which eleven are the special organs of certain trades. Surely this is encouraging.

—A State conference of colored men has just been held in Montgomery, Alabama. Among the questions considered were: How to improve the relations existing between whites and blacks; the working of convicts in coal mine, and the employment of women convicts on public highways.

BE SURE AND FIX YOUR WAGES.

One great evil is for carpenters to go to work and never ask beforehand what wages are paid on the job. Always ask the rate of wages first. That is the way to keep up your prices. If you go to a store, the merchant tells you what he wants for his goods. Your labor and skill are the goods you have to sell. And when you sell your labor and get a day's work, be sure and ask your price. If the boss is not satisfied with you, then he can let you go somewhere else. If he takes a house to build, he fixes a price first and then the contract is made. So we propose that every man shall demand to know the price of his labor before he starts to work. And that price should be the full union rate in your city. The man who does not do this deserves the vilest treatment the boss can give him.

THE UTILITY OF TRADES UNIONS.

Of all the inveterate enemies that trades and labor unions have had to contend with among the press, the *Iron Age* has been at times the bitterest and most vindictive, and now it has changed its tune so far as to say:

"There is no doubt the present organization of labor has a conservative influence in maintaining prices, that it is in some senses a guard against fluctuation, and holds the market steadier than would be were it not for the union—we do not, of course, mean to imply that this action is wrong—indeed, we insist that to this extent the tendency of unions is beneficial. Their organization is now such that they are aware of any advance in price almost as soon as it occurs, which was not the case a few years ago. Then a manufacturer might secure higher prices for his goods, enough higher to justify him in paying higher wages and still succeed in keeping the information of the advance from his workmen."

THE WAY THE FRENCH DO IT.

Important movements affecting labor are happening in France. In Paris conferences on subjects of mutual interest are taking place between the National Union of Employers' Association and the Trades Union Congress, at which substantial agreement has been arrived at on the much-debated questions of employers' liability and the official inspection of workshops. A legislative bill awaits discussion, which abolishes the exceptional law against such trade offenses as intimidation, and leaves workmen, like all other classes to the control of common law. A still more important measure, that of founding a *Chambre de Travail*, or workmen's parliament, has been favorably reported to the Chamber of Deputies. Its object is to constitute a central representative assembly elected exclusively by French workmen—unionist and non-unionist—which the government would have to consult on all questions relating to labor. What the Rights of Labor are trying to do independently, the French seek to do under the eyes of the State.—*Labor Tribune*.

TRADE NOTES.

—Wages in Austin, Tex., ran \$3 per day.

—Prospects indicate a good trade in Hamilton, Canada, through the annual parade, Nov. 2nd.

—Trades unions of New York a large turn out.

—Work is so very busy in country Mich., that the men cannot find a man, and ask more than \$2.25 per day.

—In England there came total strikes at Margate, Kent; and at all at Glasgow and Renfrewshire.

—Early next month the Sydney Coal Company against uniform benefits. It Tribune for \$70,000 damages.

—Work in Toronto dull; wages \$2.25. When bosses want a mood, the lowest wages that will stand.

—These long winter evenings assist time when men of our trade find themselves in the intricacies of their books and instruments.

—Young mechanics and even will find a winter's course in well. Such a course can be many evening schools.

—A State Federation of Missouri is talked of by the Assembly. This State proposes to operate in the future to secure the passage of some.

—Last month's report of the ated Carpenters shows that all over England, Ireland and Scotland, the labor market is good in Australia.

—New York House decided Nov. 26, that it so in season the hours of labor 7-12 A. M. and from 12 flowed and on Saturdays to have an hour and stop at 4 P. M., of the hour.

—The Penal Code in 1 forced on Sunday, December merchants and store keepers against it. But when the Union showed its true character, where were these howlers then?

—Owing to the recent price of iron, it is taken in commercial circles that business is at hand. If carpenters prepare for the Ark of Union out of the coming. Join the Carpenters.

—The Amalgamated number 20,390 members, past month. The Carpenters Association of Scotland members, and the General Carpenters and Joiners of London. Both of these are with the Amalgamated.

—The Amalgamated number 20,390 members, past month. The Carpenters Association of Scotland members, and the General Carpenters and Joiners of London. Both of these are with the Amalgamated.

—The Amalgamated number 20,390 members, past month. The Carpenters Association of Scotland members, and the General Carpenters and Joiners of London. Both of these are with the Amalgamated.

—The Amalgamated number 20,390 members, past month. The Carpenters Association of Scotland members, and the General Carpenters and Joiners of London. Both of these are with the Amalgamated.

—The Amalgamated number 20,390 members, past month. The Carpenters Association of Scotland members, and the General Carpenters and Joiners of London. Both of these are with the Amalgamated.

—The Amalgamated number 20,390 members, past month. The Carpenters Association of Scotland members, and the General Carpenters and Joiners of London. Both of these are with the Amalgamated.

Post-Office in New York, as

ARK, DECEMBER, 1882.

WORKSHOP NOTES.

Chisels preserve the natural grain of the wood better than any other tool. The chief cause of chisels breaking is using too high temperature in striking the finishing blows on the edge. The chisel should not be finished in this way by hammering on the edges.

the lumber is soon to be tested in a building now going up, it will use nearly a million feet of straw product of science. The floors, rafters and doors of the building are made of straw lumber.

These circular saws in successive cutting the center slit in these saws are no larger than and not thicker than command yet they revolve about minute. The rigidity notwithstanding their thinness, is due to this property.

EDGE TOOLS.

an 1 piercing edge tools oper-
nelp of the wedge. A brad-
an example which all can
and. The cutting edge of
is the fibers of wood as the
enters, and the particles are
into a smaller compass, in the
as when a piece of wood is
wedge. A chisel is a wedge
and an ax, drawing knife or
so a wedge. When a keen-

made to clip a hair or re-
beard, it operates on the
wedge. Every intelligent
understands that when a wedge
smoothly, it may be driven
less force than if its surface
is jagged and rough. The same
good with respect to edge
a cutting edge be ground and
an edge as may be practi-
cally gritted whetstone, and if
the cutting edge be
both and true, and polished
one can discern the color
by means of the polished sur-
face will enter whatever is to be
application of much less force
surfaces were left as rough as
they are when the tool leaves the
work. All edge tools, such as axes,
chisels, that are operated with
a stroke of a drawing stroke,
should be made clear to the cut-
ting edge, to facilitate their entrance into
the work.

ANGES.

...three million, writes Rufus
...something four, can accu-
...will get the dollars a year
...how Mr. Vand... that cost noth-
...against them... of it, and,
...up and assert... bilit launches
...men is a pro... they will be
...progress... their power.
...wealth. They... ducer in the
...developing" th... or the in-
...fact, they... think, or
...just as great... at wealth

haben, daß diejenigen
Arbeiter gerne noch mehr
müßten, damit die Kapital-
zeitungsberausgeber ja auch
Arbeit bekommen, denn die
Rechnen.

Der Kampf, den die Gewerkschaften jetzt im Hinblick auf nur ein Gesetz mit den Verbänden der Arbeitgeber führen, ist ein Kampf um die Zukunft der deutschen Arbeiter.

ORGANIZATION OF EXCHANGE.

LETTER No. 11.

Dear Sir:—We have said that the financial question would be found of secondary importance to the question of the organization of exchange; this proposition appears to me to be self evident. The function of currency—sign of exchange—money, or by whatever name it may be called, is to facilitate exchange and the volume of currency necessary to facilitate exchange does not depend upon the material, kind or quantity of the currency, but upon the manner in which these exchanges are conducted. To make the matter clear let us see, under the present condition of exchange, what volume of currency is necessary: and then compare it with a more rationally possible order of things. Let us say that there are four men, A. B. C. and D. A. is a hatter; B. is a shoemaker; C. is a tailor; D. is a chairmaker. We will suppose that A. B. C. and D. have bought and paid for the raw material necessary to make A. a hat valued at \$5; B. a pair of shoes valued at \$5; C. a pair of pants valued \$5; D. a chair valued \$5. At present they take them to a merchant, a dealer or middleman who pays for each of these objects \$5, or, total \$20, which is *so far* the amount of currency required to facilitate these exchanges. These objects are then exposed for sale in the store of the middleman, and then C. wants a hat which he buys of the middleman (at the store) and for which he pays \$8; A. wants a pair of pants which he buys of the merchant at \$8; B. wants a chair which he buys of the merchant at \$8; D. wants a pair of shoes which he buys of the same merchant at \$8; total \$32. Now we see that the intervention of the merchant between these four producers has necessitated an increase of currency—from \$20 to \$32, or an increase of 60 per cent.

Here let us pause for a moment to examine the result of these transactions. Each of the producers A. B. C. and D. after paying for the raw material get \$5, while E., the exchanger, gets \$3 profit from each of the producers; total \$12, hence the merchant gets for his services as exchanger more than double, and nearly three times the amount which the worker gets as producer. Now let us suppose that A- B. C. and D. were to resolve to exchange without the intervention of the middleman or merchant and that they met together in some designated locality, convenient to each, and exchanged their products among themselves. A. would exchange with C.; B. would exchange with D., each would get that which he wanted in exchange for his own goods. What would then be the amount of currency necessary to effect the exchanges between these four persons? Absolutely none! Hence from the sum of \$32 the amount is reduced to 0 (zero.) What would be the advantage to the producers? They would each save \$3 or 60 per cent. In other words they would get as much for working four days as they now get for working six days; or, the purchasing power of their wages would be increased; or, that the producers would be better remunerated, either, and all of which phrases means that the worker would be richer than he is now, with the same amount of exertion.

I need not enter into an explanation of the means by which the raw materials necessary in the process of manufacturing the above enumerated articles are to be obtained by the same process of exchanging manufactured goods for raw materials.

It is not to be inferred from the above that no currency would be necessary. In a former letter I have indicated its necessity and a basis for its issue. It may be asked what is to become of the middlemen—the merchants? They must live too. The best possible way they could live is to be paid by the great army of producers, and

fabren. auch an equivoque u. doppeldeu-
n. Verh. d. d. gen. **St. Louis, Mo.**

for that which they consume; if they cannot learn some useful occupation let them retire upon the fortune they have made. If they have none—which will convince them that they had better be producers than exchangers—and still find it necessary to live upon the labor of others, then, the best disposition which could be made of them would probably be to send them to the poor house. As it would be cheaper to keep them there than in their stores: since it is very evident that the *producers* do and *must* support the *non-producers*.

It may here be objected that this letter expresses a desire to return to the old system of Barter in kind as practiced by the barbarians. But a reference to former letters will immediately dispel such an idea, from the manner in which the telegraph and Railroad are brought into requisition in order to establish a more rational and better organized system of exchange than now obtains.

DRURY.

ELECTION RETURNS.

—J. H. Burt of Wheeling, a union glass blower, has been elected to the West Virginia Legislature.

—Milwaukee elected Mike Walsh, a union printer, and D. D. Hooker, an old and staunch union moulder, to the Legislature.

—Samuel C. Hunt, the untiring Eight Hour worker, has been reelected to the Massachusetts Legislature; also Dr. T. D. Stow of Fall River, Mass.

—Our tried and steadfast co-worker, Lyman A. Brant of the Typographical Union, and John Devlin have been elected to the Michigan Legislature by the workingmen of Detroit.

—Chicago polled 7,326 votes for the labor ticket and elected Leo Dwyer, a veteran union painter, to the Legislature. Dwyer has been counted out, but the Trades Assembly proposes to contest the seat for Dwyer.

—The official returns in Pennsylvania give Tom Armstrong for Governor 23,484. In a few districts labor men have been elected to the Legislature. Alleghany County elected J. Weihe of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers by a large majority.

—David Healy of Rochester; Gottfried Ernst of Buffalo, and Joseph Delahanty of Cohoes, all three—trade union men, have been elected to the New York Legislature. The labor ticket in New York City polled nearly 7000 votes, but failed to elect any candidates.

—In the next Congress, we will have three trade union men. Massachusetts sends J. B. Lovering, an ex-officer of the Crispins, to Congress. In New Jersey, T. J. Ferrall of the Glass Blowers Union defeated Robeson by a handsome majority. While in the October election the workmen of Cleveland elected Martin A. Foran, Ex-President of the Coopers International Union.

—James B. Bradwell, a boss printer in Chicago, and an arch enemy of trades unionism, a friend of "rats", and the father of the Illinois Conspiracy law, was a candidate for the Legislature. Notwithstanding his party had over 2000 majority in the district, Bradwell was slaughtered by an overwhelming majority. That is the way the workmen of Toronto should fix J. J. Withrow when he runs for Mayor.

—Women's Bookbinders Society in London has been in existence for nearly nine years, and has paid out thousands of dollars in benefits. The London Upholstresses, Dress Makers and Tailor-esses, and the Manchester Tailloresses each their tradition. So be it. Shoemak-

ankommen, eine Strife von
Geschäft seine Bezeit erfordert.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF IRON AND WOOD IN BUILDINGS.

The value of beams, posts, girders, lintels, arches, etc., of iron in buildings has been much discussed, especially since the great Chicago fire. That calamity demonstrated that wooden beams supporting front walls remained intact, while those of iron broke when heated and particularly when a stream of water struck them, letting the walls tumble into the street, thus endangering life. The same was found to be true of all iron beams supporting structures as posts. They broke from the effects of heat and literally flew to pieces when hot if water struck them.

General M. C. Moigs has lately made an exhaustive inquiry into the comparative value of iron and wood for various architectural uses, and he concludes that thick wooden beams and pillars possess some decided advantages over iron columns and beams. He asserts that the safest story post—that is, a post supporting a floor at reasonable cost—is one of some hard and not resinous timber. It is known that posts of oak, some fourteen inches square, will stand safely through almost any fire, until the powerful force and means of a city fire department are enabled to quench the fire. If wrapped with wire netting covered afterwards with plaster, they will suffer still less—in fact, the naked wooden post will remain cool and strong in its center for hours and, extraordinary circumstances excepted, the heat will not for a long time char it to a depth sufficient to materially injure its strength.

**A MEMORIAL TO THE TRADES
CONGRESS.**

The following memorial and address was sent by our Brotherhood to the Cleveland Trades Union Congress, November 21, and was enthusiastically received by that body.

TO THE OFFICERS AND DELEGATES OF
THE FEDERATION OF TRADES.

Fellow Workers:—In behalf of the Bro'herhood of Carpenters, I am instructed to extend to you our most hearty greetings, and we assure you of our warmest sympathy and most cordial co-operation.

We favor a Federation of Trades and Labor Unions, organized as an industrial body, and not as a political one. Its work should be to bring all trades together in closer unity for the better protection of our interests as workmen, and for the wider extension of the principles of unionism, so that all organized bodies of Labor may make common cause, and that none may suffer for want of that moral and pecuniary assistance, which, isolated and detached, we can not secure, and which, united and consolidated, we are bound to obtain.

We favor this Federation, because it is the most natural and assimilative form of bringing the trades and labor unions together. It preserves the industrial autonomy and distinctive character of each trade and labor union, and without doing violence to their feelings or traditions, blends them all in one harmonious whole—a Federation of Trades.

Such a body looks to the organization of the working classes as workers, and not as soldiers or politicians. It organizes them in their respective trades unions, and makes the qualities of the man as a worker—the only test of fitness, and sets up no political or religious test of membership. It strives for the unification of all Labor not by straining at a forced unity of diverse thought and widely separated methods—not by prescribing a uniform plan of organization, regardless of their experience or necessities—not by antagonizing or destroying existing organizations, but by preserving all that is integral and good in them, and by widening their scope that each, without submerging its individual character, may not with the other in all that concerns them.

While industry prevails, trades unions will exist, and this necessitates organization by trades, for the men of one craft will more readily unite for their collective interests as they are brought closer in contact with each other, and become impressed with the necessity of organization. None can deny that trades unions are the product of our civilization, and are not only necessary, but helpful and profitable to their members.

...n, deren
...hen

TOM TINGLE.

(FOR THE CARPENTER.)

Tom Tingle was a carpenter,
Raised in the State of Maine;
At birth he did begin to "saw"—
He saw the light—that's "plane."

He very soon began to work,
Did this precocious youth;
Withont a chisel he could cut,
He "cut"—his upper tooth!

And then commenced geometry,
His mamma would declare
With ont her boys he'd cut his stick,
And run all "round the square."

And as he busted through his clothes
They sent him on to school
Where, standing still on his two feet
He learned "The two foot rule."

But when at work, he'd have his fling;
When told to lay a floor,
He thought instead, he'd take a swing,
And so he "swung a door."

At length he did a courting go
A very pretty gal,
'Twas lovely Susan Nailor, so
'Twas thus he "chinked the nail."

He said when he had married got
And said it o'er again:
'Til stick to her like my "glue pot",
'This is my "Trying Plane."

His "toothing plane" did soon appear
A daughter, on the track
Of wedded life—a son was born,
Said he, "Now I've my Jack."

And so he ploughed along the "groove"
Of life, while she would sit
And say the babies were a "brace"
She loved a little "bit."

And when at last he came to die
His "mortice" it was scored,
And then was laid upon the "shelf",
He had no need of "board."

So carpenter he lived and died
From birth through all its zest,
From life, 'til death they "screwed" him
down.

He did his level best. BRUTUS.

HERBERT SPENCER'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

Herbert Spencer, the English philosopher, who has been sojourning in this country, has brought the keen light of his critical spectrum to bear with a master hand upon the political bossism and jobbery so rampant in the United States. In the form of an interview with Prof. Youmans, while announcing his fullest faith in Republican institutions, he gives vent to the following significant and suggestive opinions:

"After pondering over what I have seen of your vast manufacturing and trading establishments, the rush of traffic in your street cars and elevated railways, your gigantic hotels and Fifth avenue palaces, I was suddenly reminded of the Italian republics of the Middle Ages, and recalled the fact that while there was growing up in them great commercial activity, a development of the arts which made them the envy of Europe, and a building of princely mansions which continue to be the admiration of travelers, their people were gradually losing their freedom."

"Do you mean this as a suggestion that we are losing the like?"

"It seems to me that you are. You retain the forms of freedom, but, so far as I can gather, there has been a considerable loss of the substance. It is true that those who rule you do not do it by means of retainers armed with swords; but they do it through regiments of men armed with voting-papers, who obey the word of command as loyally as did the dependents of the old feudal nobles, and who thus enable their leaders to override the general will and make the community submit to their exactions as did their prototypes of old. It is doubtless true that each of your citizens votes for the candidate he chooses for this or that office from President downward, but his hand is guided by a power behind, which leaves him scarcely any choice. 'Use your political power as we tell you, or else throw it away', is the alternative offered to the citizen. The political machinery, as it is now worked, has little resemblance to that contemplated at the outset of your political life. Manifestly, those who framed your Constitution intended that 20,000 citizens should be able to elect a President."

Der Kampf, den die Arbeiter führen, ist ein Kampf um die Freiheit des Lebens. Es ist ein Kampf um die Freiheit des Lebens. Es ist ein Kampf um die Freiheit des Lebens.

America exemplifies, at the other end of the social scale, a change analogous to that which has taken place under sundry despotisms."

When asked if education and the diffusion of political knowledge would not overcome this, Mr. Spencer replied that the trouble was in the subservience of public purity to private and personal interests; not a lack of education but of political morality, which was as deficient among those in the educated class as those in the ranks. And he further says: "It is essentially a question of character, and only in a secondary degree a question of knowledge. Are not the men who officer and control your Federal, State and municipal organizations—who manipulate your caucuses and conventions, and run your partisan campaigns—all educated men? And has their education prevented them from engaging in, or permitting, or condoning, the briberies, lobbyings, and other corrupt methods which violate the actions of your administrations?"

CONSPIRACY LAWS.

On the Statute Books of thirteen States are to be found what are called conspiracy laws. These laws make it a criminal offence for workmen to band together for the purpose of improving their condition. These laws have been passed for the express benefit of capital and for the purpose of preventing any combination of workmen that would put labor and capital on equal footing before the law. The passage of these laws should be sufficient proof to workmen of the folly of sending men to the Legislature who have no sympathy with labor. Workingmen have none to blame but themselves. They will vote for men who have passed these conspiracy laws in preference to men that are known to be in sympathy with labor.

Iron Molders Journal.

THE REAL BATTLE FIELD OF LABOR.

Of all that has been said on the importance of paying strict attention to our unions and to depend upon them more than upon the fickle chances of the ballot, nothing has been uttered that strikes the mark so well as the following from the *Progressive Age* and we commend it to the thought of our readers: There are those in our midst who would have our trade unions turned into political clubs, and who insist that Labor's battle is to be fought out at the ballot box. The fallacy of this claim is made apparent when it is considered that the economic or trades-union Labor movement is as necessary the day after, as the day before an election. The real battle field of Labor is on the economic and not on the political plan. We repeat what we said at the outset of this political campaign: "Workingmen are not poor because they vote wrong; on the contrary, they vote wrong because they are poor." This—whether they yet realize it or not—is the position of the trade union in the Labor movement. The poor are practically disfranchised on account of their poverty, and the casting of a free, intelligent and independent ballot by the wage class is wholly a question of large or small wages, for the freedom, intelligence and independence of the working class advances or recedes in exact proportion as wages rise or fall. The ballot can be both ways—for good or for evil. It is a weapon to be used only on election day, and must then be hung up or laid aside for a season.

Not so with our trade union or economic movement. The trade union is the worker's legislative hall, in which he is at home, and can always enact at any time such laws as in his wisdom and judgment may be deemed necessary for his immediate or future welfare. It will not do to argue that these trade organizations are

useless because dilatory, conservative and sometimes unwise. Water will not rise above its level, and men will only go voluntarily where they can see their way. Now that the din and tumult of the political craze has passed away, let us deliberately pursue the even tenor of our way and continue to perfect and build up our trades organizations, without which object slavery and complete subjugation of Labor to Capital would be inevitable.

A FITTING TESTIMONIAL.

The members of Union 21, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, employed on the new Farwell building at the corner of Monroe and Market streets Chicago, Ill., in consideration of valuable services to the Union by A. S. Keech as foreman of the Building, and also for his uniform courtesy toward, and gentlemanly treatment of those employed under him, have presented that gentleman with a gold watch and chain valued at \$150. Mr. Farwell also aided the brothers in the matter.

CARPENTERS RECOGNIZING A FAITHFUL MAN.

On Nov. 24th last, the carpenters of Toronto met in Temperance Hall to recognize in a fitting manner the untiring zeal and energy and the meritorious character of one of their bravest men. Among the carpenters of Toronto no man is worthy of more honor than Thomas Moor. For his services as Chairman in last spring's strike, for his success in securing the Mechanics Lien law, his comrades assembled to pay him their highest tribute. And as a recognition they presented him with a handsome gold watch and chain and an address framed in elegant style. The attendance was large and enthusiastic.

Mr. Chas. Armstrong, President of Carpenters Union No. 27, acted as chairman; G. G. Mills, Secre. ary. Prominent men of all unions were on the platform. After a brief and neat speech by the Chairman, Mr. Moor was conducted to the platform and amid cheers was presented with the gold watch and chain and the address. In reply Mr. Moor said:

"It augured well for the trade when the president of a Union presides at a meeting of this kind and presents the president of a sister society with such a beautiful address and testimonial. He said it was no unusual thing for those in the upper walks of society to be made the recipients of handsome presents by those whom they considered their inferiors; but when a body of workmen presents one of their own number with a testimonial as he had been, it was altogether different. The only thing he regretted was that they considered his services at too high a value. The carpenters of Toronto placed him in the position he occupied last April, and he only did his duty to the best of his knowledge, and that he was always prepared to do. He hoped the two unions would at least double their number this winter, and he knew they could easily do it if they only used half the persuasion that they use in securing the laws."

Other speakers were then called upon among whom was Bro. Hanrahan of Union No. 27. His remarks contain so many excellent points that we here give them notice:

"There was one thing that seemed remarkable to him, that was, what is the reason that so many neglect to join their respective trade unions? These men who do not join their trade unions say that if the unions were strong enough there would be continual strikes. He informed those men that the non-unionists were the cause of strikes, because if all men belonged to their unions, they would be treated in such a manner that strikes would be unnecessary. He could easily prove that trades unions were a public benefit, that they brought into Brotherhood all classes and creeds, which made them respect each others' opinions, which had the effect of doing away with party strife. Unionism did not mean acting by brute force; it meant combining to look after our interests the same as boards of Trade, law societies, medical societies, or master carpenter's associations, etc. Unionism had the effect of making the members discuss the laws that pressed unduly on them, and by combination they could have greater influence for their removal."

entommen, eine Circa. Schicht keine Schicht erfordern. Schicht.

Words

PHILADELPHIA trade in this "City not over good. So prospects favor a There are many out as a rule, union-men at work. Wages ran \$2 to \$2.75; a few get men are non-union men. Out of work this by the "chips" and most of them who have mer and fall, have owing to the high cost is due to the rate of be even higher only for penters and tramp "ch what they get and no anything—only a job. year is mostly in the not much new work. material has had that new buildings. Of cou neyman carpenter is b asking enough to give tence. Had he studied bosses. He would not have er wages; and to please he should have meekly y of 50 cents a day, and made a grand boom in dumb the carpenters m can't see this? Perhaps pretty big telescope for only some of the skin-t talk that way in this Qual

I wish now to serious bers of our carpenters and particularly of Phil No. 8, what benefit has union been to you? Has long to it; has it put pocket? I contend it ha for the union in this city, be getting \$2 to \$2.25, th season instead of \$2.75, did prevail. Hence throu stance of the union you 75 cents per day better off a day you are \$3 a week amounts to from \$100 to \$ according to the steadiness this is \$12 a month gained 35 cents a month dues! Is investment; now tell me will pay as well? But some one say "Well! I w raise anyhow, union or no u so; let us see? They say s mand regulates wages in the union. And if this rule ha out, our wages this season been down to \$2, because it was flooded with more find work. But the less here last spring has been of the bosses, and hence the what otherwise they would Now that the union has d for us here, and it has everywhere, we ought to st take more interest in it.

The first thing is: why do tend the meetings more regula you will say: "I don't like union is managed; there is wrangling and foolish talk." into any society or lodge you in all of them you will find foolish talk. Yet you will n your benefit lodges on that ad why not go to your union d And if there is wrangling or ment put a stop to it by ex with all other good members the union's welfare. Your the meetings is just what management and wrangling ence can prevent it. By a in the unions the val a thirst for official honors, to back seats, while in of can carry out their sched power.

The true course of a tend the meetings, "less office seekers, and by stop turmoil and confan ligs, pay up the due in promptly, and when ming an officer or commi, no your duty. Such w men we want everyw

—Why is that some craft been so cowardly tective course they pursue in con When they thought the imities would win, they that they are beaten are the. But no matter are so site, they still bid p lookers and politi

in Eng. parti. in Eng. parti.

EQUALIZATION OF FUNDS.

e was drive and | tire mercy of the boone

From a table presented in the *Boston Commercial Bulletin*, it appears that carpenters are at the present time getting an advance of 25 per cent. as compared with what they received a year ago. Bricklayers are obtaining an advance of 10 per cent.; while stone masons, hod carriers and plasterers' tenders have received advance whatever. The explanation offered concerning the advance of wages of carpenters, that activity has extended into the suburbs and has increased the number of wooden houses that are being erected. The absence of an advance in the wages of stone masons is explained by the fact that they obtained an advance a year since; also the hod carriers and other unskilled labor were advanced less than the carpenters.

ours.
New York

PHILADELPHIA'S BI-CENTENNIAL.

As an evidence of how our commercial and speculating classes turn great public occasions into mere advertising affairs, Trades Day in the late Bi-Centennial Celebration of Philadelphia, is another striking instance.

Two hundred years after the landing of William Penn, in honor of the event, the people of Philadelphia propose a celebration. And this festival is to mark the result of two centuries of progress. On Trades Day the streets are lined with spectators looking for the promised display of two hundred years growth and advancement.

On comes the parade! First in line as first in political power comes the Pennsylvania Railroad, with 2500 employes in line, each one bearing the badge of servitude—the livery of the company and for which uniform they have had the price deducted from their wages. From Altoona, Harrisburgh, and all the railroad shops in the State they have been transported to glorify the Pennsylvania Railroad! And on this day men who are not allowed to organize in Altoona or Harrisburgh under penalty of discharge, are organized and united for the benefit of their masters.

Next is the Baldwin Locomotive Works—a company which makes it a rule to discharge every union man, and has victimized scores of men for having the manhood to take part in the labor movement. This company paraded its thousands of wage slaves, with high black paste board hands around their hats in ridiculous imitation of a "plug hat." On each hat was the brand "Baldwin."

Then came Wanamaker's Clothing firm, with a long line of wagons. On one of these was a jolly band of French tailors, in high glee, singing and carousing. But good care was taken not to show the thousands of poor widows and seamstresses who sew their lives into the pants they make, at 75 cts. a dozen for this firm. The carpet and textile weavers, thin and emaciated, physical wrecks from excessive toil and confinement, plodded along the streets in broken lines after their bosses wagons.

And so the line went on, with nothing but the wearisome repetition of advertising wagons for business firms and manufacturers, and here and there a parade of the employes bearing the brand mark of their bosses. All that there was to relieve the parade from its business character was the appearance of a few trade unions.

These unions were the living evidence that there is still hope for the toilers. For they had the manhood to parade without advertising their bosses and gave to the whole affair the only tinge of character that it possessed. The Typographical Union and Pressmen were out in large numbers, and had a trade wagon bearing a printing press flattening out a huge Satac form, and above the press was inscribed "Death To Ignorance." The Bricklayers Union also mustered in large numbers. Many other unions would have likewise participated had it not been for a certain circumstance. The Trades Council asked for a representative on the Committee of Arrangements and was refused.

Al, yes! The capitalists did not care to recognize an institution—the trades unions—which is the result of their own actions. They showed the products of labor, but did not desire to reveal the institutions which Labor has formed because it is deprived of its just share of these products.

As wagon after wagon loaded with goods passed by in the display, we were forced to reason: These products are the result of two centuries. But the question with us is not so much what kind of goods we have produced, as it is what kind of men and women do we find. And all around us we found pale, sickly faces, thin attenuated forms, flat breasted, stunted shapes—figures—and but seldom a see

the buxom, lithe and healthy forms of the days of Penn. This is our physical progress—the aggregation of wealth at the expense of human health and human lives.

Insomuch as Trades Day was an attempt to honor the industrial spirit we welcome it. But such displays will never be worthy the name of Industry, as long as speculators and capitalists manage them. Not until the workers themselves organize and obtain their own will the true spirit of industry be represented.

FROM OTHER LANDS.

GERMANY.—The weavers strike in Grimmschau, Saxony, failed for want of funds.

BELGIUM.—The cigarmakers strike in Ghent still continues and the men are receiving help from their sister unions in Europe and America.

ITALY.—The workingmen and trades unionists of Milan, Mantua, and Central Italy have polled a large vote for their own labor ticket and elected some members of the Italian Parliament.

SWITZERLAND.—It is the custom in this country, upon request of a specified number of citizens, to submit all proposed laws to the people for their approval or rejection before becoming incorporated in the laws. In this way the workingmen of Geneva have demanded legal Boards of Arbitration and by popular vote they have adopted the law with an overwhelming majority.

SPAIN.—Sailors in port of Cadiz have formed a trades union.—Strike of carpenters at Malaga has developed three conditions upon which the men agree to work: 1st. Ten hours a day's work; 2d. No overtime; 3d. The men who struck first and were discharged shall be reinstated.—The Carpenters Union of Seville have sent a very able address to their fellow craftsmen in Spain asking them to consider the advantages to be derived from a National Union of Carpenters.

FRANCE.—Six hundred cotton spinners of Lille are on strike seven weeks for a reduction of working time from 76 hours to 68 hours per week. The Engineers Society of England have sent them \$250, and funds are being raised in the English unions to assist the strike.—The furniture manufacturers of Paris have declared a strike for a rise of wages and against overtime. The municipal council of the 11th arrondissement of Paris has granted the use of the city hall for the meetings of the bosses and refused it to the workers for the same purpose. The workers have issued a protest against such discriminations.

ENGLAND.—The trades unions of London are very much dissatisfied in not having a representative on the Trades Union Parliamentary Committee, as in former years.—The Amalgamated Carpenters in 1860 numbered 20 branches and a total of 600 members. In October, 1882, it had 375 branches and 20,399 members.—Considerable agitation is taking place in London in favor of opening the National Museums on Sunday. A convention of delegates representing 49,000 trades unionists of London, will soon take place in that city to decide what action shall be taken on the subject. The workmen in Birmingham, Manchester and other cities have secured the opening of the National Museums on Sunday in their localities.—The colliery mechanics in South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire are striving for an advance of ten per cent. The strike of the ship joiners on the Clyde for more wages has been ended by a compromise after twelve weeks.

A Good Time in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Carpenters Union No. 15 of this city had an open meeting and social on Nov. 4th which was numerously attended. It was a sort of go-as-you-please affair that is, there was no restraint thrown around by a set programme of proceedings. Hence everybody seemed to feel at home and at liberty to conduct themselves accordingly. Social chat, addresses by members, declamations by the little folks and vocal and instrumental music constituted the exercises.

I think the result will be a good one to induce out-side carpenters to come into our brotherhood. We will have another social and open meeting on Dec. 23d.

LECTURES ON LABOR.

II

In my first lecture I attempted to show that the whole of the manifestations of human nature, which we observe in society, find their expression in operating by or through, five elements, which are:

- 1st.—Land,
- 2nd.—Labor,
- 3rd.—Capital,
- 4th.—Exchange,
- 5th.—Insurance.

I then attempted to show, but I do not know if I succeeded, that this was the natural order in which these five elements presented themselves to man, in order that he might emerge from a state of barbarism, to a state of civilization.

I do not pretend to infer that mankind has yet reached a state of complete development in what we call civilization; on the contrary, if we look around us we cannot fail to perceive that a complete cut-throat game is being played by the actors upon this little "stage of life," which fully entitles it to be called semi-barbarous. When we speak of the civilization of the present century, we do so only in comparison with the more pronounced barbarism of former centuries, and when we speak of the civilization of the present century, in comparison with the possible civilization of the future, we are always entitled to speak of it as the barbarism of the nineteenth century.

In order then, that Man may exist, the land is the primary necessity. Our definition of "Land," it will be remembered, was "All the products of nature, which exist upon the planet from the centre of gravity, to the outer circumference of the terrestrial atmosphere."

That evidently includes all the mineral productions below the surface of the soil as also all the vegetable productions which are above its surface. We will take no cognisance for the present of the animal life which exists upon the earth's surface. We will not make that a point of contention, or even of mention, for reasons which will afterwards appear.

It is evident therefore, that the first element, which is "Land," is necessary, nay, indispensable to the existence of land development of the second element, which is "Labor." For without the productions of the land, labor would be impossible. Without the cereals, fruits, and vegetables, man could not live to work. Without the timber from the trees, he could not produce articles of utility and comfort by his labor. Without the minerals, coal, iron etc., he could not labor to produce those innumerable consequences, which follow in the train of the mechanical arts, and which have culminated in the present complex industrial development. Hence we say that the products of the land furnish the substratum upon which labor is performed.

The first conception which the human mind would form of the land—if unbiased by pre-existing customs and laws—would be that it was the product of nature accorded to the use of all mankind, to be employed for the purpose of furthering the general happiness of all, in conformity with the best, highest, and most noble interests of the collectivity. That would appear to be, not only a very natural, but also a very correct conception. If that be so, it is evident that the land was never intended to be the exclusive property of a privileged few. That it never should have become personal property, personal wealth; but that it should always have remained natural wealth, i. e., collective property,—collective wealth. It follows, therefore, that the present self-styled proprietors of the land are not in justice entitled to that which they claim as their own, and they hold it in defiance of the natural conceptions which attaches to the existence of land. In a word, we may say that land is monopolised by the privileged few—the

landed proprietary class—to the detriment of the unprivileged many—the people. And it is through monopoly that the various forms of wealth are centred in a few hands, causing poverty, misery and untold crime.

It is in order to escape these evils that the workers have banded together in Trades Unions, and, doubtless, as a correct knowledge of the circumstances involved in the case become more generally known and more clearly understood, we shall be enabled to conquer these evils. For we all believe that—

"Goodness is alone immortal,
Evil was not made to last."

And it is by the slow process of the elimination of evil that comparative perfection is attained.

It follows that those who come in the world, and have labor to bestow upon the land, which labor would produce utilities for the supply of the wants and comforts of themselves and others, find it impossible to apply this second element labor, to the first element, land. The element, land, has become the exclusive property of certain individuals. In other words, they have "monopolised the land."

It is unnecessary to discuss the means whereby this monopoly has been effected. Suffice it to say that, whether by conquest by legislative enactment, or by purchase from the indigent, for beads or trinkets, the effect upon society is precisely the same.

AMERICAN ILLUSTRATIONS.

Here we may mention the fact, that over 200,000,000 of acres of the United States' public domain had been granted previous to the year 1871, to railroad and other corporations, by the United States Congress. And that during that year, 32 new laws were pending, the passing of which would give to monopolists an additional 1,000,000 of acres of the people's land. The action of Congress in the bill dealing with "swamp and overflowed lands," various other bills, gives evidence of monopolising tendencies, which we refer to, and leave the future to the memories of the so-called "honor" members of Congress of the United States of America.

These considerations give sufficient evidence of how lightly the important question of land has been treated by men who are at least supposed to possess reason and reflection. And how little the interests of the masses are studied by their so-called representatives. And in the face of these facts we are told to "Go West," where there are millions of acres of uncultivated lands at our own doors.

In 1870, the unimproved lands of the State of New Jersey amounted to 1,013,000 acres, which is very nearly half the area of the State.

In Pennsylvania and New York similar condition exists. The most fertile of these lands are from ten to forty hours' journey from the great commercial centres. Why then should we go thousands of miles at great expense to find homesteads? Why, indeed? If not to satisfy the greed of railroad corporations.

These facts prove also that the monopolists of land have no conception of the function which it is to perform in the economy of society; they do not recognize that land is an instrument of labor. And if we investigate the opinions and theories of the economists, we shall find that they themselves have been unable to arrive at a unified sentiment upon the question.

If then, the conclusions of men who have devoted much time and thought to the matter are so far from being unified, we not reasonably conclude that the premises are incorrect; and may we not as workers and producers, without self-sufficiency, or assumption, study the question for ourselves, establish our premises, and draw therefrom our conclusions? Let us, therefore, send the address

Industrie.

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

San Francisco
Bischof von 9000

The land, we say, is furnished by nature for the benefit of all mankind, and it does not follow that because the proprietors of land hold the land by virtue of certain parchment titles that they have a natural or a moral right to that land. But it does more reasonably follow, that because they have used force, fraud, or cunning in order to obtain such monopoly, that they have merely an usurped right to that land. Nature gave the land to mankind — man permitted the land to be seized upon by monopolists. Every man has therefore a natural right to the land. When monopolists can show that their parchment titles are signed by the handwriting of Nature, then, and not till then, will we concede the usurped right is paramount to the natural right, and that the parchment titles have any validity. We therefore repudiate such titles.

In relation to property, or the ownership in land, the arguments of all economists result in the admission that it is purely a legal convention, a "monopoly" tolerated in the interest of all. But they fail to prove that the interest of all is served; whereas experience proves that this "tolerated monopoly" is in the interest of the few, and detrimental to the interest of the many.

THE ECONOMISTS CRITICISED.

Let us look for a moment, and briefly, what some of the economists say. I quote from memory, and give the sense of the words; it will fortify us in our opinion:

Says Jean Baptiste Say; "Arable, or mining land, appears to be comprised among natural riches or wealth, since it is not of human creation; Nature gave it gratuitously to man; as this wealth is not fugitive, like air and water, but can be located, fixed, and circumscribed, certain have appropriated it to themselves to the exclusion of others, who have given consent to this appropriation (monopoly) therefore the land, which was a natural and gratuitous gift, has become a wealth, for the use of which the proprietors should be paid."

Now, upon what ground does J. B. Say, admit that certain people in the past gave their consent to the appropriation of the land by certain other people — where does he find the proof of this consent having been given? This giving of consent is merely assumed.

Adam Smith says — "In the cultivation of the land, Nature labors conjointly with man, and although the labor of Nature costs nothing, its product has value just as much as the product which comes from the highest paid labor, and we may consider to be in the product of their power of nature, which the farmer (worker) gives to the proprietor for the use of the land."

Now, why, in the name of common sense, does Adam Smith assume that these productive powers of Nature belong in right any more to the proprietor than to the worker?

Listen for a moment to the admission made by Senior, he says plainly — "The instruments of production are labor and the natural agents. The natural agents having been appropriated, (i. e., monopolized), the proprietors extort for its use a rent, which is a recompense for no sacrifice made by them and is received by those who have neither labored nor furnished capital. The only part they play, is holding out the hand to receive the gifts of the community."

Here is the first economist, who says that the land has been monopolized; that the proprietors receive that for which they give no equivalent, and that rent is an extortion.

Senior thus expresses himself — "The monopoly of land and the faculty of deriving a social increment is due to two circumstances. First, to the appropriation (monopoly) of its natural powers;

Second, to the labor applied to its cultivation and amelioration."

"With respect to the first, rent is a monopoly. It is a restriction of the usufruct of the gifts which the Creator has given to mankind for the satisfaction of their wants. This restriction can only be justified in so far as it is necessary for the public good. When it goes beyond this point it is necessary to modify it by virtue of the principle by which it was established."

Had Scrope deigned to inform us by what "principle" rent had been established, we should have thanked him, as he failed to do so we must infer that there was no principle involved, but that it sprung from the power, the selfishness and caprice of the monopolists. It arose from might, not right; from power, not principle. And the economists who write these things, sustain and bolster-up property and ownership in land. We may ask ourselves. Do they really do so in good faith? Perhaps they do, but if so, it is because they cannot conceive of a better economic system than that which to-day obtains, or they have been unable to analyse correctly the elements which enter into production, exchange and consumption. We can readily admit that land is an instrument of labor; but, who is the workman? Is it the proprietor who, by reason of his right of property has given fecundity to the soil? In this consists the monopoly of the proprietor: He did not make the instrument, and yet he extorts payment for its use.

It is not my purpose to follow the whole of the economists in their efforts to justify personal proprietorship in land. Yet I cannot refrain from calling attention to the terse manner in Ricardo (who established the theory of rent in economics) has expressed his views. He says distinctly, "Rent is that portion of the product of the land which is paid to the proprietor for the privilege of using the productive and imperishable qualities of the land, and its amount equals the surplus of that which is produced by the cultivation of the most arid soils."

Let us say, however, in the actual state of society, the proprietor extorts payment for three things:

First, for the action of the productive forces of the land;

Second, for the increased value given to the land by the workers who have cleared and cultivated the land.

Third: for the increased value given to the land by the building of roads, canals, railroads, and other means of communication, which render the distribution of its products easier and cheaper.

All these things are not the result of the labor of an individual — proprietor; they are the result of the combined labor of nature and man, of countless generations now past and gone, and they belong to society in its collective capacity; they represent the result of a vast number of forces — physical, intellectual, social and moral. To permit these to be monopolized by an individual is the height of absurdity. If rent is necessary it should be paid to society, and form part of the social budget, in the interest of all, and for the purpose of works of public utility.

Although we have spoken of land in its relation to agriculture, it must not be supposed that the same injustice does not obtain in cities, where rent is paid upon houses and buildings. And it is more pointedly to that particular feature of proprietorship, which I wish to call your attention in the future.

The workers have been deprived of their right, and the problem is how to regain it. This problem cannot be solved until we are convinced, and admit that land is the first "element" which has been monopolized, and must therefore be the first to be regained.

The object of this lecture is to show that such is the case. The means of regaining that of which the workers have been deprived will appear as we proceed.

It is not until a road is made clear that we can proceed to reach the goal.

The reasons why the workers have not yet succeeded in reaching their ends, arise not so much from a want of a clear conception of the ends, as from a diversity of predilection for a certain kind of means to the end.

Let us as workers do all in our power to increase a knowledge of the end, and to unify the means to the end.

THE FEDERATION OF TRADES.

The second annual session of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada was held in Cleveland, Ohio, November 21, 1882, and lasted four days. The following International Trade Unions were represented: Cigarmakers, Granite Cutters, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Mule Spinners, Lake Seamen, Printers, Amalgamated Engineers and Millwrights, and German Printers. Delegates were also present from Trades Assemblies in the following cities: New York, Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Washington, Dayton, Detroit, Indianapolis and San Francisco.

The following officers were elected: President, Sam'l L. Leffingwell; Vice President, Samuel Gompers; Secretaries, W. H. Foster and Thompson H. Murch; Auditors, Mark L. Crawford, and F. J. Klokke; Finance Committee, Richard Powers, Hugo Miller and John Clasby.

Secretary Foster then read the report of the Legislative Committee which showed that the committee had performed some service, viz: securing labor men on the House Committee on Education and Labor; defeating a bill in Congress which proposed to make combinations of seamen punishable as mutiny. In New York it labored to pass the bill to prohibit the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses; in Ohio a bill has been pushed through the House to abolish the prison contract system, and obnoxious bills against Labor have been defeated in many States. It also contributed to the formation of more than a dozen Trades Assemblies the past year, and it established fraternal relations with the Trades Congress of Great Britain. For want of funds, the committee was not able to accomplish any greater results, and further the report says:

"We regret that during the year a degree of apparent hostility to practical trades unionism has been exhibited by individual members of organizations ostensibly in the interests of labor."

The report was referred to the Standing Order Committee; the financial report was also read and referred. Papers were then read on Eight Hours and on the Tariff. It was resolved:

To encourage labor journals and literature, even to free distribution wherever practicable; also to secure the passage of uniform apprentice laws, and employers' liability laws. The Legislative Committee was instructed to urge the incorporation of trades unions; tenement house cigar-making was denounced, and an eight-hour agitation was advised. The protective tariff plank was stricken out of the platform with only one vote in the negative. The Pacific Mills at Lawrence, Mass., and the Harmony Mills, Cohoes, N. Y., were condemned for forcing a lock-out, and it was resolved to boycott the goods made by these mills.

A resolution on the land question, declaring the present system of land tenure detrimental, was referred to the trades unions with a recommendation to give the question a thorough consideration. All workingmen were counselled to buy none but union-label cigars, and also a demand was made for a law to protect the lives and property of seamen. A memorial from the Brotherhood of Carpenters was read and received with enthusiasm.

It was voted to meet in New York on the third Tuesday of next August, also to admit to representation one delegate from each local labor union and fix a capita tax of one cent on each member per annum; also delegates from bona fide trade unions of women are eligible, and also from District Assemblies of the Knights of Labor on the same basis as Trades Assemblies.

A committee was appointed to obtain legal advice as to the constitutionality of the Miller Chinese Bill.

The Congress then elected the following Legislative Committee for the ensuing year: Samuel Gompers, New York; Robert Howard, Fall River, Mass.; Gabriel Edmonston, Washington, D. C.; Richard Powers, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Foster, Cincinnati, Ohio. The platform of the previous year was adopted with the tariff plank stricken out, and a demand for an employers' liability law was added. The Congress then adjourned until next August.

—It is no surprise to know that Col. McAllister, a Cleveland boss carpenter, discharges every active union man. But notwithstanding that and the persecutions of some other bosses, the Cleveland Carpenters' Union is still alive. All it needs is to raise its dues a little higher, and it can laugh at the bosses.

—Beneficiary features now men together when other interests do not bind them. In dull times, when unions without such features go to pieces, others with

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

—The carpenters of Elgin, Ill., will soon organize.

—Bro. McIntosh of Cleveland represented us at the Cleveland Trades Congress.

—Members are flowing into Boston Union No. 33,—12 and 15 each night.

—St. Louis Union No. 6 meets now at Smith's Hall, 22d street and Franklin avenue.

—Secretary Newberry of St. Louis Union No. 6 slipped on the sidewalk and broke his leg in two places.

—Bro. Charles Mason of St. Louis Union No. 6 has been appointed district organizer by President Allen.

—See the premiums for subscribers we offer on the first page; each union men ought to get us a few subscribers.

—Toledo Union No. 25 has changed its time and place of meeting. It meets now every Wednesday night at Mulcahy's Hall.

—Bro. J. C. Egly, corresponding secretary of Kansas City Union No. 13 has been very ill with rheumatism. Kansas City Union is growing.

—Many letters have been received which speak in high praise of the "Lectures on Labor." Let every one read them.

—Mass-meetings of carpenters were held in Hartford, Conn., on December 7, and P. J. McGuire spoke in New Haven, Conn., on the 8th, inst.

—In accordance with the constitution, Philadelphia Union No. 8 has elected the General Treasurer and Trustees of the Brotherhood.

—Let every member of Philadelphia Union No. 8 turn out to the meeting to adopt new By-Laws. It will be held Monday evening, December 18, 1882.

—The certificate of membership in the new constitution must be filled out for each member, and his dues must be re-ceipted on it each month.

—Bro. Owens of San Francisco has organized a Carpenters' Union in Oakland and applied for its charter. He will organize Sacramento soon after the holidays.

—Reports of trade show work dull in the greater number of cities with union men at work, and non-union men around the streets begging for work at any price.

—The endowment fund goes into effect January 1, 1883. From that date the Brotherhood pays \$250 death benefit and \$100 disability benefit. Each union must send on its quota when called for this month.

—It is our opinion there can be no better man for President of San Francisco Union No. 22 for the next term than Bro. Owens. He has shown rare executive ability, and it would be extremely hazardous to make any change now during the growth of the union. We hope he will accept the nomination.

WORKINGMEN FRATERNIZING.

Since the subject of the Channel Tunnel between France and England has been proposed, the workingmen of both countries have hailed it as a means of drawing the ties of friendship closer between them. And at the same time the aristocracy and ruling classes have bitterly opposed it, and now that it is near completion they have made every hostile move possible against it.

To offset this and to demonstrate to the governments the desires of the working classes, the trades unions of England elected twelve delegates to represent them on a visit to France. On Nov. 25th last, at Paris by a mass meeting of over 2000 French unionists. On this occasion speakers in French and English, energetically advocated the completion of the Tunnel. In the evening they sat down to a banquet in honor of the fourth anniversary of La Proletaire—a journal founded by the workmen of France.

The following day they were tendered public reception by the trades unions of Paris, and on the day of their departure the English delegates were tendered a farewell banquet by their French brothers. And thus the bonds of fraternity have been cemented while aristocrats and rulers are of ring national hatreds, and with the progress of to-day.

being erected. The advance in the wages of stone masons is explained by the fact that they obtained an advance

Der Carpenter.

New York, Dezember 1882.

Das Wahlrecht und die Arbeiter.

Obgleich es nicht unsere Absicht ist, in unsere Bruderschaft politische Streitigkeiten zu ziehen, so können wir doch nicht umhin, die politischen Pflichten und Rechte der Arbeiter klar zu stellen. So wie die ökonomischen Fragen von unsern Geanern falsch gelehrt werden, so thun sie es auch mit den politischen was immer zum Schaden der Arbeiterklasse ausfällt. Die meisten amerikanischen Arbeiter glauben, daß sie freie Männer sind und ihr politischer Einfluß ebenso schwer wiegt, wie der eines Millionärs. Von den Staatsgefehen ist es allerdings anerkannt, aber in der Praxis existirt so etwas nicht. Die Kapitalistenparteien beherrschen mit Loge, Heuchelei und allerhand Bestechungen und Einschüchterungen das Volk, beobachten dabei zum Schein die politischen Formen und Moden, welche von den Gründern der Republik eingeführt sind, und halten den Glauben aufrecht, daß das Volk hier sich selbst regiere. Sociale Fragen werden stets nur im Großen gelöst und deshalb scheitern alle kleinen Versuche, die Klassenlage der Arbeiter zu verbessern und die zehnstündige Arbeitszeit wurde erst dann rechtsgültig erkannt, nachdem die Regierung sie bei allen ihren Arbeiten als ein volles Tagewerk betrachtete. Politische und sociale Rechte stehen mit einander in enger Verbindung. Es giebt keine sociale Freiheit für uns Arbeiter ohne die politische und keine politische ohne die sociale.

Im Süden sagen die Landbarone zu ihren Arbeitern: „Stimmt das demokratische Ticket, oder ich jage Euch fort!“ Im Norden giebt es viele Fabrikanten, welche es so für die Republikaner thun. Jeder Kapitalist benutzt seine sociale Macht dazu, seine Untergebenen und Lohnarbeiter für diejenige Partei zu beeinflussen, von welcher er den meisten Vortheil erwartet, und in vielen Fällen muß der Arbeiter so stimmen, weil er sonst fortgeschickt werden würde. Das Wahlrecht der Arbeiter ist daher oft nur eine Einbildung. In größeren Städten, wo die Arbeiter oft ihren Voz wechseln, ist es weniger der Fall und hier sollten vor allem die Arbeiter den vollen Gebrauch ihres Wahlrechtes zu ihrem eigenen Besten gebrauchen. Unionleute, welche glauben, daß politische Fragen nicht erörtert werden sollen, sind sehr kurzichtig zu Leute. Wenn morgen in einer Gefährdung eine Bill eingebracht würde, welche die Erabe-Unionen für staatsgefährlich erklärte, würden dann nicht selbst die conservativen Präsidenten und Senatoren einen Massenaufruf schlagen und gegen die Bill arbeiten. Glaubt es nicht sehr oft vor, daß Logen und Bauvereine, gleich ihre Statuten alle und jede Politik verbieten, mit einemmal fürchterlichen Standal schlagen, wenn irgend eine Bill eingebracht wird, welche eine Steuer ohne sonstige Nutzen auf sie wälzen würde.

Wir führen dieses nur an, um zu beweisen, daß die Politik in alle socialen Fragen und Formen eingreift und die Erabe-Unionen eben so sehr davon betroffen werden wie andere Venzugentinder. Das Wahlrecht ist daher eine ebenso schwere Waffe als ein Strife und oftmals wird durch eine Wahl mehr für die Arbeiter gewonnen als 100 Strites thun können. Es handelt sich nur darum, wir dasselbe von den Arbeitern am besten angewandt wird. Die alten conservativen Tradesunionen haben stets nur auf hohen Lohn ihr Augenmerk gerichtet und niemals begriffen, daß es ebenso notwendig ist, daß der Lohn dieselbe Kaufkraft behalt; denn was nützt der höhere Lohn, wenn alle Lebensbedürfnisse mit in die Höhe gehen. Die Preise der Waaren aber werden oft durch die politischen Ereignisse gewechselt. Wenn z. B. der nächste Congress ein Gesetz annehmen, welches alle indirecten Steuern aufhebt, und eine steigende Vermögenssteuer einführt, so würde das der Lohn der Arbeiter bedeutend steigern, nicht etwa an der Summe des Geldes, sondern an der Kaufkraft. Alle Lebensmittel, Tabak, Bier, Mehl, Medicin, Kleider u. s. w. würden im Preise fallen und wir könnten für 75 Cents gewiß dasselbe kaufen, wofür wir jetzt einen Dollar zahlen müssen. Der Lohn würde eher steigen als fallen, weil ein größerer Verbrauch an Waaren entstände und daher mehr Arbeiter Beschäftigung finden würden. Die meisten Tradesunions des Landes sind englischen Ursprungs und ahmen denselben nach. Es ist Zeit, daß wir etwas vorwärts fahren und unsere Augen nach allen Seiten richten und jeden Weg betreten, der Gutes für uns birgt.

Die richtige Anwendung des Wahlrechtes haben wir amerikanischen Arbeiter erst zu lernen. Solange aber die Arbeiter ihre eigene Klassenlage nicht begriffen haben und so lange bis sie nicht gewillt sind, sich als Brüder gegenseitig anzuerkennen und gemeinsam gegen das ungerechte System der Ausbeutung der Arbeiter und die staatspolitischen Anlämpfen, so lange werden sie gar nicht zu ihrem Vortheil zu wählen.

Sie gehen blindlings auf die Fassen der arbeitfeindlichen Parteien ein. Die letzte Wahl hat das wieder in St. Louis bewiesen. Anstatt daß die Arbeiter zu Tausenden für das Arbeiterticket hatten stimmen sollen, haben sie das selbe vernachlässigt und für die alten Ausbeuterparteien gestimmt. Und waren? einfach weil sie es nicht besser wußten, sie sind mit dem großen Haufen gelaufen. Die Macht des Wahlrechtes, ihre politische Waffe, verstehen sie nicht zu gebrauchen. In kurzer Zeit kann eine Krisis über uns hereinbrechen, welche Tausende von Arbeitern brodlos macht. Woher soll denn Hilfe kommen. Alle zentrier sind von den Kapitalisten in Beschlag genommen und wenn den Arbeitern der Waaren an zu knurren fängt und sie wieder Brot oder Blut schreien, dann wird es wieder Hiebe mit dem Polizeiknüppel regnen. Wer aber nicht hören will, der muß fühlen, das ist der Wettlauf.

Was eine Union sein soll?

Kameraden! Wie vielmal hört man nicht von Arbeitern sagen: „Wenn wir nur einig würden, dann könnten wir es besser haben, die Kasse müßten sich dann unserm Willen fügen!“ u. s. w. Nun, wie sieht es gerade mit diesen, die die Einigkeit immer im Munde führen, aber bei jeder passenden Gelegenheit sich selber unterwerfen? Das heißt, den Samen der Uneinigkeit immer weiter pflanzen. Oder: „Ich würde wohl zur Union gehören, wenn Fieber oder Jener nicht dabei wäre!“ — Wie sieht es in den meisten Unions aus? das ist die Frage, die ich mir vorgelegt habe. Vernunft die Mitglieder auch das Prinzip kennen, auf welchem eine gute Union aufgebaut sein soll? Und ich muß diese Frage leider mit „Nein!“ beantworten. Fragen von untergeordnetem Charakter sind meist an der Tagesordnung, wie z. B. über Krankheiten und Sterbefällen u. s. w., aber über die Arbeiterfrage etwas zu sprechen, hat man selten Zeit, oder die Versammlungen sind so schlecht besucht, daß man es kaum der Mühe werth hält, etwas vorzutragen. Und warum sind diese Versammlungen so schlecht besucht? Es fehlt eben der lebendige gemeinschaftliche Geist, welcher eine Union befeuert soll! Das Prinzip kommt selten zur Anerkennung, sondern verflachte, nutzlose Debatten werden geführt, über Geisfälle, welche kaum der Rede werth sind. Ich würde folgendes empfehlen: daß in jedem Monat zwei Versammlungen zu öffentlichen Debatten bestimmt würden, und eine Frage aufgeworfen werde, über welche dann debattirt werden soll. Nur sollten solche Fragen meist ökonomisch-socialer Natur sein, welche dem Arbeiterstande von besonderem Werth sind, wie z. B. über Strife, Arbeitszeit, Statistik, Gefährdung, Vorsehungen von Werken berühmter Autoren, gesellschaftliche Unterhaltungen in kurzen Zwischenpausen, Errichtung von Lesezimmern durch Auflegung guter Zeitungen, Bücher u. s. w. Ferner möchte ich empfehlen nur gute und gelehrte Arbeiter in die Organisation aufzunehmen, welche im Stande sind, eine ihnen vorgelegte Arbeit zu verrichten, denn die Erfahrung hat gelehrt, daß solche Unions am meisten ergebnisfähig sind; hingegen solche, welche Alle aufnehmen, die sich melden, bald wieder einschrumpfen oder eingehen, weil dann die besseren Elemente auscheiden, indem die Union nicht im Stande ist, die besseren vor den schlechten zu schützen. Ferner die Konstitution genau zu befolgen, aber nicht, wie es hier geschieht; denn trotz der drei Unions hat die Kont. aktivist wieder so um sich sich gegriffen, daß die Nicht-Unionisten die Unionisten befehligen sie wären schuld daran. Und das geschieht, ohne daß eine Union sich dagegen rührt. Lassen wir es noch eine Zeit lang in diesem Schandrian geben, so werden die einst blühenden Unions bald zu den vergangenen Dingen gehören. Und da giebt es noch Leute, welche eine Staatskonvention fürwörten, ohne darüber reiflich nachgedacht zu haben! Es ist gerade, wie wenn man ein Haus baut, mit dem Dach anfangen wollte. — Ich glaube, wir sollten hier organisiren, wo noch kaum der zehnte Theil den Unions angehört; wie leicht wird es dann den Antommenden genüb zu sagen, daß sie nicht eher Arbeit bekämen, ehe sie der Union beitreten sind, ähnlich wie bei der „Bricklayer und Stovemoulder Union“ und anderen Organisationen.

Deshalb, Carpenter von St. Louis, schüttelt Eure Gleichgültigkeit ab, denn wir wollen nur Euer Interesse beschützen unseren Ausbeutern gegenüber! Wir Alle haben zu leiden unter diesem fluchwürdigen System, und je weniger wir vereint sind, desto schlimmer und frecher werden unsere Arbeitgeber. Und ich glaube, die meisten Arbeiter fühlen es jetzt schon, wie die Dampferpeitsche geübt wird. Und das alles ist meistens unsere eigene Schuld und derjenigen, welche leider blind gegen ihr heiligstes Interesse; aber — wie schon Eder schon sagt: „Wenn die Götter verderben wollen, den schla- gen sie mit Blindheit.“

Mit Achtung

J. E.

St. Louis, Union 14.

Nothwendigkeit der Organisation der kleinen Landstädte.

Es ist ein sehr oft von Carpenter-Unions begangener Fehler, mit Forderungen hervorzutreten, die sie nicht durchsetzen, oder wenn durchgesetzt, nicht aufrecht erhalten können.

Wo sind z. B. die drei Dollar per Tag hier in St. Louis geblieben? Es arbeiten thatsächlich über die Hälfte der Unionleute für weniger, und von Nicht-Unionisten erhält sie fast keiner. Die Unions in der Stadt waren zu jener Zeit stark genug, um den Lohnsatz von drei Dollar einzuführen, da genügend Arbeit da war. Dann aber kamen die nicht organisierten Arbeiter aus den Landstädten und arbeiteten für weniger; die Nichtmitglieder in der Stadt, welche so wie so die Majorität bildeten, folgten ihrem Beispiel, die Arbeit wurde knapp und die Unionmitglieder sahen sich gezwungen, auch billiger zu arbeiten. Der billige erhielt die Arbeit, und die Mitglieder, die nicht unter dem Preise arbeiten wollten, mußten sich nach oben dreien Faulenzer und Tagelöhne schimpfen lassen.

Wäre die Stadt gut und die kleineren Städte einigermaßen organisiert gewesen, so würde der Lohn heute noch drei Dollar sein.

Durch Organisation kann der Lohn in den kleinen Städten bis nahezu der Höhe des Lohnes in Großstädten gebracht werden, und dann erst hat eine Lohnforderung Aussicht auf dauernden Erfolg in Großstädten, denn um fünf- und zwanzig oder fünfzig Cents erhöhnd zu geben die Arbeiter vom Lande nicht nach der Stadt, da sie wohl wissen, daß in großen Städten das Leben viel theurer ist.

Hier in Missouri wird jetzt der Ansona mit der Gründung von Unions in den kleinen Ortschaften gemacht, indem der Organist für den Staat an Carpenter in den Landstädten schreibt und sie auffordert, Versammlungen von Carpenters einzuberufen, in welchen der Organist dann mit anderen guten Mitgliedern von vier anwesend sein wird, um zu versuchen, Unions zu gründen.

Die vorläufige Ausgaben werden die bestehenden Unions zu tragen haben; aber das wird sich sehr bald bezahlen.

Das ist meiner Ansicht nach der einzig richtige Weg, um eine starke Organisation zu schaffen. Wenn der Druck, den der große Zugzug vom Lande jetzt bei jeder günstigen Gelegenheit auf die hiesigen Arbeiter ausübt, wegfällt, so werden auch viele der jetzt außerhalb der Unions stehenden Arbeiter derselben beitreten.

In die Unions, wenn sie mächtig werden sollen, müssen aber auch alle auf unter Geisfälle Arbeitende und mit gutem Charakter aufgenommen werden; denn eine Union, die nur einzelne extra fähige Arbeiter aufnimmt, kann nicht den Lohn bestimmen, noch die Arbeitszeit abkürzen, da die vielen Arbeiter, die nur die Durchschnittsfähigkeit besitzen und nicht organisiert sind, den meisten organisierten Arbeitern solche Kontrenzen machen, daß sie überhaupt nicht erreicht werden kann, um das Weidast zu heben. Eine Union, zu welcher nicht wenigstens ein Viertel aller im Geisfälle thätiger Arbeiter gehören, hat nur dann eine Aussicht, etwas auszurichten, wenn die Arbeitgeber über ihre Zahl absolut im Unklaren sind und dieselbe für sich sehr haben, als sie wirklich ist. Das ist aber nur sehr selten der Fall, denn die Arbeitgeber haben immer ihre Spione, welche den Mitgliedern unbekannt sind und deshalb der Union nicht ferngehalten werden können.

Das sind die Leute, für die sich die Unions am meisten zu hüthen haben. Einer starken Union können dieselben am Ende nicht so viel anhaben, aber einer kleinen können sie so viel Schaden zufügen, daß sie absolut aufhört eine Trades Union zu sein und zu einem bloßen Debatte-Club herabsinkt wo hauptsächlich persönliche Debatten und Streitigkeiten die Hauptsache werden. Man vergesse nicht, wie manche es thut: 20 gute Leute sind mir lieber, als 20, wenn ich die dabei sind. Mit gut oder schlecht meinen sie nicht den Charakter, sondern die Weidast der Leute. Man findet aber unter den gewaltigsten sehr häufig die gemeinsten Charaktere. Wie kann ich erbaute eine kleine Anzahl geschickter Arbeiter den Lohn und die Arbeitszeit für das ganze Geschäft festlegen; und darauf kommt es doch an, denn bei einem etwaigen Strife müßten doch alle mitmachen. Die paar extra gewandten könnten das ganze Jahr nützen und würden doch nichts erreichen. Da biße es ja wieder, ein jeder für sich und Gott für uns alle.

Wenn nun diese paar geschickten einen Strife anfangen und die minder geschickten schreien sich dieselben an, und wenn dann die geschickten für den als Minimal Lohn festgesetzten Preis arbeiten, so sagen die Bohe einfach zu den anderen, ich kann für diesen Preis einen Vor-mann bekommen, wie soll ich denn so dumm sein und ihn gewöhnlichen Arbeitern bezahlen. Dann erhalten dieselben keine Arbeit, bis sie billiger arbeiten, und der Strife ist verloren.

In Chicago gibt es jetzt 51 Gewerkschaften, angeblich mit 22,000 Mitgliedern.

Vom Felde der Industrie.

Die Gewerkschaften zu San Francisco waren sollen im Ganzen eine Mitgliedschaft von 9000 haben.

Die Weber und Spinner zu Uica haben eine Gewerkschaft gebildet und sich der dortigen Trades und Labor Association angeschlossen.

Die Central Trades & Labor Union zu Boston hat eine Petition in Uica aufgelegt, um die Legislatur von Massachusetts zum Erlaß eines Haftpflichtgesetzes aufzufordern.

Die Korporation, welcher die Pacific Mills zu Boston gehören, hat dieses Jahr keine Dividende erklären können, angeblich, weil die Arbeiter eine Zeit lang im Ausstande waren.

Die beim Kapitalbau in Albany beschäftigten Arbeiter müssen Morgens 15 Minuten vor Beginn der Arbeitszeit am Blase sein; wer zu spät kommt, verliert einen halben Tag Arbeit. Am Nachmittage geht's gerade so. Die Arbeiter müssen somit eine halbe Stunde umsonst herumstehen.

Die Glasbläser im südlichen New Jersey wollten nicht leiden, daß ihre Bohe aus Belgien wohlfeile Hände importierten (in New York, 13 Meilen südlich von Camden) um einen Ausstand ihrer Arbeiter zu vereiteln, der höhere Löhne ertrocken wollte. Die Bohe haben vom Governor zu ihren Schutze Miliztruppen verlangt.

Alle Carpenters, welche St. Louis besuchen, wollen in unserer Halle, Ecke Russell & Garondelet Ave., vorsprechen, um Arbeit zu erfragen.

Martin A. Moran, Ex-Präsident der internationalen Kiefer-Union; T. J. Ferrell, Ex-Präsident der Glasbläser-Union, wurden am 1. d. M. als Repräsentanten für den U. St. Congress gewählt. Ersterer im Staate Ohio und Letzterer im Staate New Jersey.

Die Bruderschaft der Lokomotivführer hat während eines Jahres 32 neue Mitglieder organisiert; die gesamte Organisation zählt jetzt 195 Lokal-Vereine. Während der Zeit wurde die Summe von \$110,05 an die Familien und Hinterbliebenen der verstorbenen Mitglieder bezahlt, oder an \$100,000 für die durch Eisenbahnfälle oder Unfälle wurden. Seit dem 14. Jänner 1882 haben der Organisation wurde der Betrag von \$1,288,935.89 für dieses Benefit ausbezahlt.

Auszüge von „Nations factories Reformer“.

Lord Palmerston erklärte einst, die Engländer leicht zu regieren seien, so lange den Vach voll haben. Den amerikanischen Arbeitern geht es um kein Haar besser. So lang sie genug zum Leben haben, leben sie den Tag hinein. Nächstes Jahr gibt es wieder eine Hunger- und Tramps. Vielleicht wird dies gesungen ihnen die Augen zu öffnen, und darum wollen wir uns bis dahin gedulden.

In England, wo die Arbeiter das Stimmrecht nicht haben, gelang es denselben, die mythezeit auf 54 Stunden in der Woche herabzusetzen. In Amerika, wo die Arbeiter in trade Organisationen traten, und am Stimmrecht Can eleven Millionär gleich stehen, ist die Regel Gours per week und mehr die Woche. U. s. w. haben die wenigsten Arbeiter Bestand gehabt ihr eigenes Interesse zu erkennen und die Stimme für ihr eigenes Wohl abzugeben.

St. Louis Union No. 12 had its fish of partended annual ball, Nov. 4, and it was well with the part fact, of York, nt in the poli-Machinery.

John Price has been expelled from the Hamilton Union No. 8 for non-payment of dues.

Ex-President Elmonston, Washington, D. C., was elected a member of the Legislative Committee by the Cleveland Trades Congress.

Some complaints are made about the post office delivery of THE CARPENTER. If all parties will at once send us a postcard when they fail to receive the paper, we will bring the matter before the post office authorities. The papers are sent from the office, and the trouble is in the post office squarely.

Bro. Whiteside of Indianapolis will start out on an organizing tour in Indiana and will visit Crawfordsville, Covington, Lafayette, Logansport, Peru, Kokomo, Frankfort, Tipton, Noblesville, Richmond and Terre Haute. If you know any carpenters in these places, send the address this off.

COMSTOCK,

Publisher,

Place, New York

NURSERY RHYMES.

FOR CARPENTERS' CHILDREN.

There was a monopolist, Vanderbilt,
tor Who by Tennie and Vic, had his dander split,
taison, popped himself off, while William did
scoff:
natu the Public be damned." Oh! Vile Vander-
bilt.

There was once a preaching old shirker,
Who preached to the loafers: "The worker,
Bread and water I say! Three times a day,
It's enough for the worker!" said shirker.
BRUTUS.

GENERAL OFFICERS

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

- President—J. D. Allen, 426 N. 4. St., Philadel-
phia, Pa.
1. Vice-Pres.—J. P. McGinley, 628 Sedgwick St.,
Chicago, Ill.
2. Vice-Pres.—John Clasby, 1 Union St., Cam-
bridgeport, Mass.
Secretary—P. J. McGuire, 613 Callowhill St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer—John Gillespie, 1210 Fairmount Ave.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

TRUSTEES.

James Orrick, Frank H. Darby, Marshall
Compton—Philadelphia, Pa.

DISTRICT ORGANIZERS.

3. Vice-Pres.—Thos. W. Scott, 84 Park St., North,
Hamilton, Canada.
4. Vice-Pres.—Edward Owens, 1006 McAllister
St., San Francisco, Cal.
5. Vice-Pres.—J. McCartney, 473 West Pratt St.,
Baltimore, Md.
6. Vice-Pres.—W. F. Hickey, 537 Eagle St., Buf-
falo, N. Y.
7. Vice-Pres.—G. Brethauer, 263 Clinton St., Cin-
cinnati, Ohio.
8. Vice-Pres.—J. K. Whiteside, 263 North New
Key St., Indianapolis, Ind.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, Mass.—There is no stop to our
increase in membership; they still keep
not of ing in dozens every meeting. Wages
gratuh at an average of \$2.25.

AMILTON, Canada.—Work is plenty;
men out of work. Could find work for
the union men, but none for outsiders.
ges average \$2 per day.

The Toledo Carpenters.

TOLEDO, O.—Union No. 25 is improving;
price taken in a score of members in a
Now, up. Wages on the decline; some
rt that ough to work for \$1.50, while
their comen uphold \$2.25. Our change of
nd by g place has been of advantage and
and by e members are greatly encouraged.
e find work slackens and wages are reduced.
pen union men now begin to think of the
merenefits of union.

Items from St. Louis.

St. LOUIS, Mo.—All carpenters who
come to this city to look for work should
apply at our hall, corner of Carondelet
Ave. and Russel St. We also want to warn
the men against Charles Farber. He has
sided his boss in the Pullman Car Works of
ature, city, the names of those who are
the propmen in that shop, so to get them
Now, ged. For this he has been ex-
rom the Cabinet Makers Union.

News from Toronto.

TORONTO, Canada.—Union men still re-
li the wages we got through the strike
spring. But there are some carpenters
ade, do not think it would be of any ad-
vantage to belong to the union, but we are
the hat our best to show them the good of
having. We will show the bosses we are not
liscing to be in the mud any longer. As
near we propose to stand up for our rights.
ren If the ice-box-boss Witrow runs for
Mayor we will prove what union men can
wido. Our union now meets on the second
and fourth Monday in Temperance Hall,
Temperance St.

Organization at the Golden Gate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—We buried one of
the members of Union No. 22 on Nov. 15,
the first since our organization. A large
number of members attended the funeral
and all our officers were also there. It was
an imposing turn-out. Union No. 22 is in-
creasing very rapidly and we have the ma-
jority of good mechanics. We are very
careful who we admit to membership, in-
act in many cases—scrupulously partic-
ular. We are hot after the piece workers
Kee and the architects are all the time.
The Bureau of union has permeat the eni

craft since we secured the early quit of
4 o'clock on Saturdays. A large delegation
from our union visited Oakland with Bro.
Owens, and organized a carpenters union.
A grand reunion and ball on the first an-
niversary of the Union will be held on
Jan. 25th next. We have been compelled
to secure a larger hall as our old one was
not half large enough to seat our mem-
bers.

From the Nation's Capitol.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Trade holds good,
with enough men to do the work. Hours
of labor nine per day, on government
work only eight; wages \$2.50 to \$3 per
day. Union men all employed. The cost of
living is the same it was twelve months
ago, costing all a man can make to live.
The attendance at our meetings of Union
No. 1 is very good and considerable inter-
est has been awakened in the new consti-
tution.

The Federation of Labor of this Dis-
trict is fully alive to the importance of the
work it has in hand, which is the cause of
the labor troubles throughout the country.
Before Congress they are making every
effort to put this question before them in
its right light, and they ask the coopera-
tion of labor organizations throughout the
country. Every man who has anything
bearing on this question should send it on
to the committee; it will be used for all it
is worth. I believe the Committee on Ed-
ucation and Labor mean business this time
and it will be our fault if we do not bring
everything to bear on them that can be
had.

Our Chicago Letter.

CHICAGO, Ill.—We must unite the efforts
of carpenters in all parts of the country.
Then we can hope to see the carpenters in
that position in society to which they
rightfully belong. The only way is for
each man to work to make a union a
power. This city is doing its duty; we
are initiating hosts of members each week.
Our branch system is working admirably.
We have nine branches all in Union No.
21, and we number nearly 1500 members,
and have several thousand dollars in the
branch treasuries. We have the system
of equalization of funds among the
branches, and it works nicely. The best
of feeling prevails, and each member vies
with the other in pushing on our union.
Our social festival has been a success. If
it were not for the non-union men we would
be able to reduce the hours of labor and
not work ten hours a day. Then more
men would be at work. Not long since a
carpenter who joined us last September
fell down three stories, breaking an arm
and leg. It was on the Farwell job; he
was a married man with large family. We
raised \$100 for him and will raise \$50
more. That's what a union can do! Six
months ago a brother chip was killed by
the criminal carelessness of his employers
—a coal company. Union No. 21 has taken
legal steps to recover damages for his
wife and family. A carpenter boss named
John Burnley, 1303 Milwaukee avenue, did
not pay one of our members for his work,
so the union compelled him to disgorge,
and we here warn all carpenters to keep
away from Burnley and not to work for
him.

A Compliment From an Outsider.

BOSTON, Mass.—Although not a carpen-
ter I read your paper with intense interest,
as it contains many valuable lessons and
instructions useful not only to carpenters,
but to workmen generally. I must
acknowledge it to be the best trade union
paper I have yet seen; therefore I say: All
honor to the carpenters! The owners of
such a paper deserve the greatest praise
for so valuable a vehicle of information.
It is a pattern for all other trades to imi-
tate. But the carpenters must not be sel-
fish; they must use every effort in their
power to induce the other branches of in-
dustry to profit by their example, viz. to
organize trade unions and have papers
representing their interests, to instruct the
ignorant as well as to improve their mate-
rial condition and be able to keep their
children in the schools instead of the
workshops. Then when one trade is in
need the other branches can easily assist,
for the time is not far distant when the
different trade organizations will be com-
pelled to cooperate to be successful in any-
thing they undertake, or to prevent their
wages from being reduced.

I am glad to know that the carpenters
have found the benefit of organization;
they now know that they cannot be so
easily imposed upon. But if they intend

(as I know they do) to still further their
interests, they must see that the interests
of those in other branches of industry
must also be advanced, or else there will
be a large increase of carpenters by men
coming from other trades on account of
higher pay, for many men are able to
adapt themselves to change; besides
youths desiring to learn a trade will go to
that trade where the highest wages are
paid. Then it would not be long before
there will be a large surplus and wages
would be reduced and the union broken up.

I think it is easy to see the necessity of
combination of all trades, for the success
of one branch depends upon the condition
of the others. Besides, when such an or-
ganization is effected, as it surely must be
some time, and shortly too, then working-
men will be able to elect their true repre-
sentatives to our legislative halls. They
can then enact and repeal any laws neces-
sary to the welfare of all, and thereby re-
move some of the capitalists' representa-
tives, who are sent there to forge chains
to enslave the working people, to enable
them to pile up millions upon millions of
dollars while we suffer poverty and ignor-
ance.

W. H. BROWN, Cigarmaker.

Honest Men, Guard Well Your Unions!

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Will men ever
learn to conduct meetings under prin-
ciples beneficial to all parties, and to the
interest of all—and not the few? Will a
few be allowed to break down an organiza-
tion, because they can not run the whole
institution? Why should a very small
minority for ever kick and struggle
against the experience of the majority,
whose chances of being wise and learned
in the arts of organization are as good as
that of the few, and especially when that
few are in most cases goaded on by an
individual whose aims and objects are
solely self-aggrandizement? Members who
have the interest and welfare of their or-
ganization at heart will do well to remain
until the gavel sounds to declare the meet-
ing adjourned. Members who are honest,
with honest purposes in view, who go
home early will some day wake up to the
fact that the crowd who stays late has
left nothing but the skeleton of an organ-
ization, for the honest ones to resuscitate
and galvanize into life. Beware of every
man who tells you publicly how many
nights sleep he loses on your account and
how much money he has spent for you out
of his own pocket! Beware of all men
who are ever zealous to serve you with
one object for you and six for themselves!
Brothers, adjourn your meetings early and
all go home together. When you find a
crowd who is ever ready to oppose every
subject brought before the meetings unless
proposed by them, sit down on them in a
quiet manner. Use no personalities! No
loud words but cleverly vote them out of
existence. When they move a worthy
subject consider it, and if practicable, use
it and adopt it. Kind treatment will beat
all chronic kickers; if not, squeeze them
out.

NUMBSKULL.

—Philadelphia Union No. 8 had a pack-
age party and sociable on December 12th.
The hall was crowded and the programme
was enlivened by vocal and instrumental mu-
sic, declamations, and the auctioneering
of gift packages. Victor Drury of New
York delivered an able address on the la-
bor question.



PUBLISHED THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.

Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 per Year.

EVERYBODY WANTS IT

Who are interested in Building, Cabinet Making,
House Decoration or Amateur Wood-work. Full of
Designs for Houses, Cabinet and Amateur Work.
Each number contains eight full-sized pages of
working Drawings. Sent to any address.

One Year for \$1.00; Six Months
for 50 Cents; Three Months
for 25 Cents.

Address FRED. A. HODGSON, Manager,
175 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

—St. Louis Union No. 14 has resolved
to not take part in the Carpenters' State
Convention, as they regard it a waste of
money. And so it is.

E. W. TOMPKINS,

165 Massachusetts Ave.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Dealer in pure drugs and chemicals, also
standard patent medicines and pharmaceutical
preparations, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Toilet
Articles, Tooth, Hair, Paint, Clothes and Flesh
Brushes. Druggist Sundries in endless varie-
ties. Soaps and Perfumery of the best known
qualities. Box paper and Stationary. Pure
Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes.
Physicians prescriptions accurately and care-
fully dispensed. Tobacco and cigars of the
purest kind. All with prices to suit the times.

Give me a call.

THE BUILDERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

OF AMERICA,

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of
NEW YORK.

Offers to Carpenters, Builders, and
others, from 25 to 65 years of age, of
good moral character and good gen-
eral health, a CERTIFICATE, the
full benefit of which is

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

FOR

SEVEN DOLLARS,

(Not including Medical Examiner's Fee.)

The Directors of this Corporation are
men of the highest character, representing
the BUILDING AND MANUFACTURING
trades. There is no question in regard to its
being the duty of every man to make as
ample provision as possible for his family,
and most men can afford to become mem-
bers of this Association on account of its
low cost. FULL EXPLANATORY CIR-
CULAR of the \$1000 Benefit, also of the
\$2000, \$3000 and \$5000, Benefits, will be
forwarded on application to

A. J. BICKNELL, Secretary,

P. O. Box 560.

194 Broadway, N. Y.



Builders, Carpenters, Engineers, Mechanics,
Mill Owners, Miners, Merchants, etc., will find
in MOORE'S UNIVERSAL ASSISTANT AND COM-
PLETE MECHANIC, a work containing 1016
pages, 500 Engravings, 461 Tables, and over
1,000,000 Industrial Facts, Calculations, Pro-
cesses, Secrets, Rules, etc., of rare utility in 200
Trades. A \$5 book free by mail for \$2.50 worth
its weight in gold to any Mechanic, Farmer or
Business Man. AGENTS WANTED. Sure sale
everywhere for all time. For Ill. Contents
Pamphlet, terms, and 128 page Catalogue of
nearly 3000 Practical Books, address NATIONAL
Book Co., 73 Beekman St., New York.

BUILDING

AN ARCHITECTURAL MONTHLY.

This paper will be issued the MIDDLE of
EVERY MONTH, commencing with the Octo-
ber number, and no effort will be spared to
make it thoroughly practical and valuable to
all interested in Building. The different sub-
jects treated of will be written up by men thor-
oughly acquainted with the practical and the-
oretical questions pertaining to their own
departments. It will be very fully illustrated,
both by diagrams and cuts in the different
articles, and contain a large number of new
designs prepared expressly for this publica-
tion.

Subscription; \$1.00 a Year in advance.

Send 25 cts. in stamps for three months' sample subscription.

William T. Comstock,

Publisher,

P. O. Box 27, Station D.

6 Astor Place, New York.

—Beneficiary features men to-
gether when other interests do not bind
them. In dull times, when unions with-
out such features go to pieces, others with

its or adversaries, the
ed and prepared to de-
scientific and dignified
tures are the A. B. C.
social economy from
at. Read them, st

at doubt
journal—THE CARPENTER—was the first
labor paper to take that stand immediately
after the Pittsburgh Congress last year.
congratulate the Cleveland Congress

in the wages of stone masons is explained
by the that they obtained an advance